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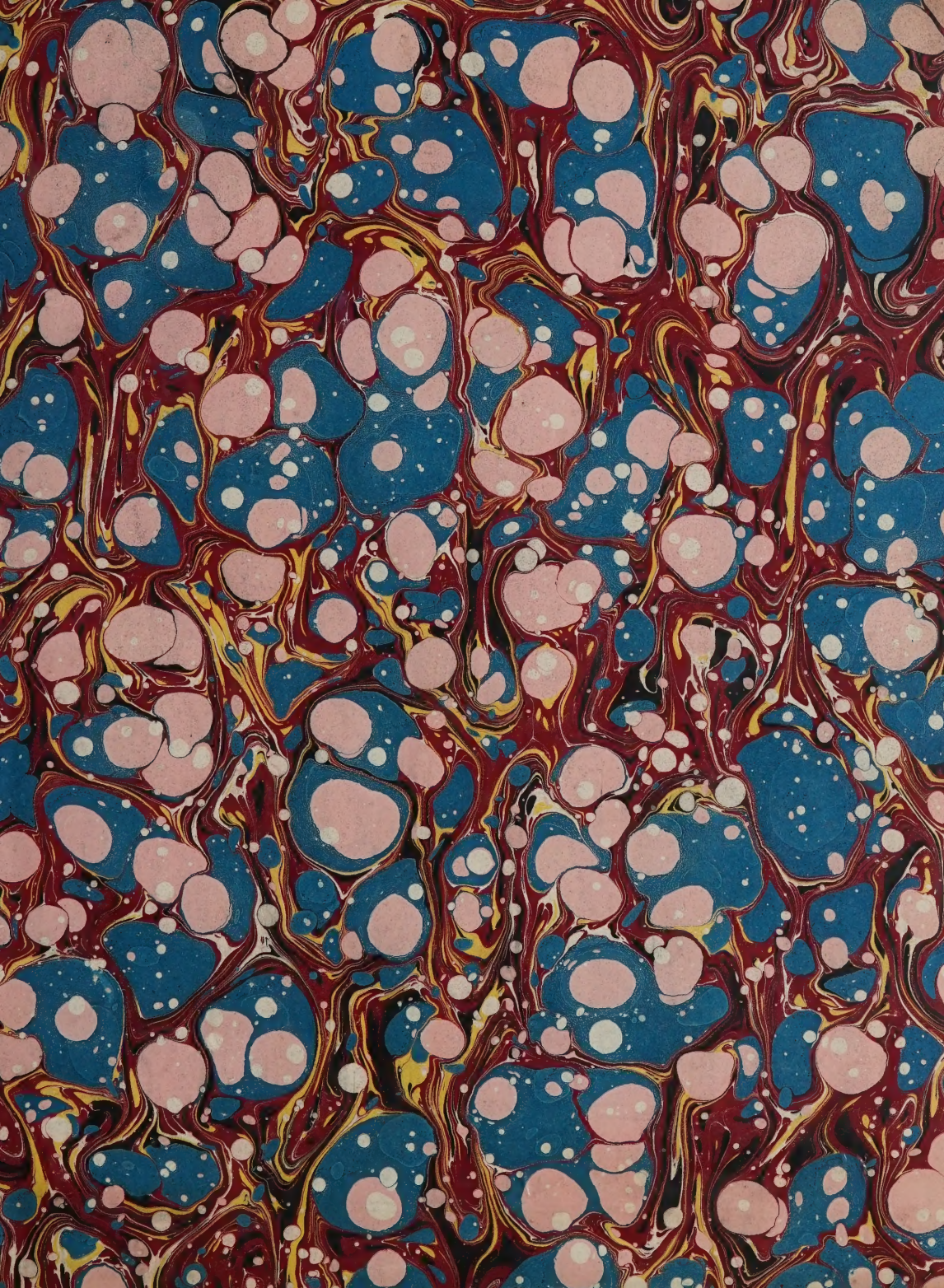
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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. III.

DICTIONARY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LONDON:
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS, BY EXAMPLES
FROM THE BEST WRITERS:

TOGETHER WITH

A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. HORACE.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,

AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,
AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR,

By THE REV. H. J. TODD, M.A. F.S.A. AND M.R.S.L.

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
AND RECTOR OF SETTRINGTON, COUNTY OF YORK.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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1827.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark * follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.

Where this mark † follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example of the word given by Dr. Johnson.

P A B

P, Is a labial consonant, formed by a slight compression of the antérieur part of the lips; as, *pull*, *pell*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welsh with *b*; it has an uniform sound: it is sometimes mute before *t*; as *account*, *receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

PA'AGE* *n. s.* [old French, *paage*; low Lat. *paagium*.] A toll for passage through the grounds of another person. Obsolete.

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted, on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts, of which only the barbarous and almost unintelligible names subsist at this day.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. B. 3. ch. 5.

PA'BULAR. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.

PA'BULA'TION† *n. s.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

Cockeram.

PA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Alimantal; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire, much less that flame is properly air kindled.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PA'BULUM† *n. s.* [Latin.] Food; support. A technical word.

Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element, [fire.]

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 197.

P A C

PACA'TION* *n. s.* [from *paco*, Latin.] The act of appeasing. Not in use.

Bailey.

PACE. *n. s.* [*pas*, Fr.]

1. Step; single change of the foot in walking.

Behind her Death,
Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horse. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*,
with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as
though his fancies strove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face.
Addison.

3. Degree of celerity. To keep or hold *pace*, is not to be left behind.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Nor her winged speede
The faulcon gentle could for *pace* exceed.

His teachers were fain to restrain his forward-
ness; that his brothers, under the same training,
might hold *pace* with him. *Chapman.*

The beggar sings ev'n when he sees the place
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*.
Dryden.

He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras.*

P A C

Marcia could answer thee in sighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear.

Addison.

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his
horse, as not doubting but the other would keep
pace with it. *Addison.*

4. Step; gradation of business. A galli-
cism.

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make,
is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

5. A measure of five feet. The quantity
supposed to be measured by the foot
from the place where it is taken up to
that where it is set down.

Measuring land by walking over it, they styled
a double step; i. e. the space from the elevation
of one foot, to the same foot set down again, me-
diated by a step of the other foot; a *pace* equal to
five foot; a thousand of which *paces* made a mile.

Holder on Time.

The violence of tempests never moves the sea
above six *paces* deep. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

6. A particular movement which horses are
taught, though some have it naturally,
made by lifting the legs on the same
side together.

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether *pace* or trot;
That's to say, whether tollutation,
As they do term it, or succussion. *Hudibras.*

To **PACE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly.

He soft arrived on the grassie plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with easy pain. *Spenser.*

As we *pac'd* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster stumbled. *Shaks. Rich. III.*

I beheld
Crispinus, both in birth and manners vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden, Juv.*

The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw,
by whose solemn light I *paced* on slowly without
interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To seek Ulysses, *pac'd* along the sand. *Pope.*

2. To move.

Remember well, with speed so *pace*,
To speak of *Perdita*. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To *PACE*. v. a.

1. To measure by steps.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbated fire,
That he did *pace* them first. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

2. To direct to go; to regulate in motion.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go,
And you shall have your bosom on this wretch. *Shakespeare.*

PA'CED.† adj. [from *pace*.]

1. Having a particular gait.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly *pac'd*;
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last. *Dryden.*

2. Perfect in paces; spoken of horses; and thence applied to persons, generally in a bad sense, as *thorough-paced*. See THOROUGHPA'CED.

She's not *paced* yet; you must take some pains
to work her to your manage. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

PA'CE'† n. s. [from *pace*.]

1. One that paces.

2. A horse that is perfect in paces.

His horse too, which was a *pacers*, was adorned
after the same airy manner, and seemed to share in
the vanity of the rider. *Spectator, No. 104.*

PACIFICAL* adj. [*pacificus*, Lat.] Mild;
gentle; peace-making.

For what sin was I sent hither among soldiers,
being by my profession academical, and by my
charge *pacifical*?

Sir H. Wotton, (Lett. 1615,) Rem. p. 439.

PACIFICA'TION. n. s. [*pacification*, Fr. from
pacify.]

1. The act of making peace.

He sent forthwith to the French king his chaplain,
chusing him because he was a churchman, as
best sorting with an embassy of *pacification*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

David, by an happy and seasonable *pacification*,
was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying.

A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of
wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which
should be offered. *Hooker.*

PACIFICATOR.† n. s. [*pacificateur*, Fr.
from *pacify*.] Peace-maker.

He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of
peace; besides he had in consideration the bearing
the blessed person of a *pacifactor*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

We have seen England become the *pacifactor*
of the continent, and rival monarchs sue for our
alliance. *Warburton, Sermon. 34.*

PACIFICATORY.† adj. [from *pacifactor*.]
Tending to make peace.

All churches did maintain intercourse and com-
mence with each other by formed communicatory,
pacificatory, commendatory, synodical epistles. *Barrow, Unity of the Church.*

PACIFICK. adj. [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacifus*,
Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; ap-
peasing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes
to treat with them. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* sign!

Milton, P. L.

PA'CIFIER.† n. s. [from *pacify*.] One who
pacifies. *Hulot.*

To PA'CIFY. v. a. [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*,
Lat.] To appease; to still resentment;
to quiet an angry person; to compose
any desire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had with-
drawn to *pacify* with sleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney.*

Menelaus promised Ptolemy money, if he would
pacify the king. *2 Mac. iv. 45.*

The Most High is not *pacified* for sin by the
multitude of sacrifices. *Ecc. xxiv. 19.*

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet
he went on as far as *York*, to *pacify* and settle those
countries. *Bacon.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other oc-
casions, and not one diverting syllable now at a
pinnacle to *pacify* our mistress. *L' Etrange.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms,
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*

PACK.† n. s. [*pack*, Teut.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage.

Themistocles said to the king of Persia, that
speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put
abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures;
whereas in thought they lie but as in *packs*. *Bacon.*

Had sly Ulysses, at the sack
Of Troy, through these his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*

Our knight did bear no less a *pack*,
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras.*

2. A burden; a load.

I rather chose,
To cross my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows. *Shaksp. Two Gent. of Ver.*

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it
was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and
set boys upon the back of it. *L' Etrange.*

3. A due number of cards. See the third sense of TO PACK.

Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a fresh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing
away a dozen hours together in shuffling and di-
viding a *pack* of cards. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds hunting together.

Two ghosts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the
plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the *pack*; they snuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden.*

The savage soul of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomson, Sum.*

5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. See the seventh sense.

You panderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a
pack, a conspiracy, against me. *Shakespeare, M. Wines of Winds.*

Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains, as
they who new governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bickerstaff is more a man of honour, than to be
an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the
streets on nights. *Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. Ainsworth. This is often corrupted by the vulgar into a *peck* of troubles.

7. A loose or lewd person. [pæca, from pæcan, Sax. to deceive by false appear-

ances. Mr. H. Tooke.] I have seen
many instances of this word, all accom-
panied with *naughty*. It was probably
a cant term.

Some losels, some *naughty packs*.

Young wanton wenches, and beguines, nunnes,
and *naughty packs*. *Skelton, Poems, p. 15.*
World of Wonders, p. 184.

To PACK.† v. a. [*packen*, Teut.]

1. To bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choicest treasure
In one dear cask, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each saddled with his burden on his back. *Dryd.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap
of strange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art
in the skull. *Addison.*

2. To send in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heav'n.
Shakespeare.

3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collusion. [This and the following sense are to be referred, as Mr. H. Tooke has shewn, to the Saxon pæcan, to counterfeit, to act collusively, to cheat.]

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar's, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

There be that can *pack* cards, and yet cannot
play well; so there are some that are good in can-
vasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon, Ess.*

The judge shall job, the bishop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

4. To unite picked persons in some bad design.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
We'll once more try the expedient:
Who can already muster friends,
To serve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*

Brutes, called men, in full cry *packed* by the
court or country, run down in the house of com-
mons a deserted horned beast of the court. *Wycherly.*

So many greater fools than they,
Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southern.*

The expected council was dwindling into a con-
venticle; a *packed* assembly of Italian bishops, not
a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To PACK. v. n.

1. To tie up goods.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlance
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste.

New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tusser.*

Rogues, hence, away!
Seek shelter, *pack*. *Shaksp. M. W. of Windsor.*

The wind no sooner came good, but away *pack*
the gallies with all the haste they could. *Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and
then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away
with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pursued him. *L' Etrange.*

If they had been an hundred more, they had
been all sent *packing* with the same answer. *Stillingfleet.*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches flee,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*

Poor Stella must *pack* off to town,
From purling streams and fountains bubbling,
To Liffy's stinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill; to practise unlawful confederation or collusion.

That this so profitable a merchandize, riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the same. *Carew.*

Go, *pack* with him. *Titus Andronicus.*

PAC'KAGE.* *n. s.* [from *pack*.] A bale; a parcel of goods packed.

PAC'K CLOTH. *n. s.* [*pack* and *cloth*.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PAC'KER. *n. s.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage.

PAC'KET. *n. s.* [*pacquet*, French.]

1. A small pack; a mail of letters.

In the dark

Grop'd I to find out them,

Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew. *Shakespeare.*

There passed continually *packets* and dispatches between the two kings. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

His *packets* returned with large accessions of objections and advertisements. *Fell.*

Upon your late command

To guard the passages, and search all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.*

2. A small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

3. The post ship, the ship that brings letters periodically.

People will wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

TO PAC'KET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

So many wonders as I beheld enstated and *packeted* up in a paucity of verses.

Summary of Du Bart. (1621.) Pref.

My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted*. *Swift.*

PAC'KHORSE. *n. s.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king, I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs. *Shakespeare.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country. *Locke.*

PACKING.* *n. s.* [from *To pack*, in the sense of cheating.] A trick; a cheat; a falsehood.

Ludovicus the seconde was tormented in purgatory, saye they, only for that he would not regard the admishments of Gabriel the archangel against priestes' marriage: — Mark these *packynges*! *Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. (1550.) P. i.*

Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all! *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

We do hope to find out all your tricks,
Your plots and *packing*.

Milton on the New Forcers of Conscience.

What excuse

Can we make to the duke, what mercy hope for,
Our *packing* being laid open?

Massinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.

PAC'KMAN.* *n. s.* [*pack* and *man*.] A pedlar; one who carries a pack on his wise path, or *paad*. *Craven Dial. and Brockett.*

PAC'KSADDLE. *n. s.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion or to be entombed in an ass's *packsaddle*. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

That brave prancing courser hath been so broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packsaddle* or panniers.

Hovell, Voc. For.

The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *packsaddle* to receive the burthen.

More against Atheism.

PAC'KSTAFF.* *n. s.* [*pack* and *staff*.] A staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack. It is probable, that the phrase, "as plain as a *pikestaff*," is a corruption of the word before us. Yet none of our lexicographers have noticed *packstaff*.

Some say, my satires over loosely flow,
Nor hide their gall enough from open show;
Not, riddle like, obscuring their intent;

But, *packstafte* plaine, uttering what thing they ment. *Bp. Hall, Sat. B. S. Prol.*

A *packstafte* epithet, and scorned name.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. ii. 5.

PAC'KTHREAD. *n. s.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

About his shelves

Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses

Were thinly scatter'd. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, restraineth the sap. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *packthread*. *Fellon.*

His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *packthread*.

Addison, Spect.

The cable was about as thick as *packthread*.

Swift.

PAC'KWAX.† *n. s.* [More frequently written *pac-wax*.] Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses of the neck, called *packwax*. *Ray.*

Along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds runs a stiff, robust cartilage, which butchers call the *pac-wax*. *Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 13. § 1.*

PACT. *n. s.* [*fact*, Fr. *factum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of sanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

PAC'TION. *n. s.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Lat.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king sent for Matthew earl of Lennox, to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverse such *pactions* as he had made. *Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions*, between the Supreme Being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

PAC'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *paction*.] By way of bargain or covenant.

The several duties, that by God's ordinance are to be performed by persons that stand in mutual relation either to others, are not *pactional* and conditional, as are the leagues and agreements made between princes; but are absolute and independent: wherein each person is to look to himself, and the performance of the duty that lyeth upon him, though the other party should fail in the performance of his. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc. p. 126.*

PAC'TIONOUS. *adj.* [*pactio*, Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *n. s.* [from *paab*, Sax. whence likewise *path*, or *paad*.]

1. The road; a foot-path.

We have seen this to be the discipline of the state, as well as of the *pad*. *L'Estrange.*

The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post, Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more crost. *Prior.*

2. An easy paced horse.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and shew their horsemanship. *Dryden, Ded. to Juu.*

A grey pad is kept in the stable with great care, out of regard to his past services. *Addison.*

I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope, Lett.*

3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.

4. A low soft saddle; a cushion or bolster; properly a saddle or holster stuffed with straw. [*Pajada*, Spanish, of *paja*, straw.]

Tremellius was called *scropha* or *sow*, because he hid his neighbour's sow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he swore that he had no sow but the great sow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the sow his wife. *C Camden.*

We shall not need to say what lack

Of leather was upon his back;

For that was hidden under *pad*. *Hudibras.*

TO PAD.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.

2. To rob on foot; to lurk about the highways in order to rob.

Sermons, said I; give them me; my boy shall carry them in his portmanteau, and ease you of that luggage. But, said he, suppose your boy should be robbed. That's pleasant, said I; do you think there are parsons *padding* upon the road for sermons? *Dr. Pope, Life of Bp. Ward, (1697.) p. 144.*

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PAD'AR. *n. s.* Grouts; coarse flour.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

PAD'DER. *n. s.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies use, to break,

Or *padders* to secure a neck. *Hudibras.*

Worse than all the clattering tiles, and worse Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse; Rogues that in dog days cannot rhyme forbear; But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden.*

If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

TO PAD'DLE.† *v. n.* [*patouiller*, Fr.]

1. To row; to beat water as with oars.

As the men were *padding* for their lives. *L'Estrange.*

Padding ducks the standing lake desire. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking: it looks like an odd sort of bog for fancy to *pad* in. *Collier.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied a lamb *padding* a good way off. *L'Estrange.*

3. To finger.

Or *padding* in your neck with his damn'd fingers. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

TO PAD'DLE.* *v. a.* To feel; to play with; to toy with.

But to be *padding* palms and pinching fingers, As now they are, and making practis'd smiles, As in a looking-glass; — O, that is entertainment My bosom likes not. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

PAD'DLE. *n. s.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.

2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. Have a *pad*le upon thy weapon. *Deut. xxiii. 13.*

PADDLER.† *n. s.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles.

He may make a *paddler* i' the world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
Beaumont and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

PADDLE-STAFF.† *n. s.* [*paddle* and *staff*.]
A staff headed with broad iron.

Besides the *paddle-staff* and other ceremonies.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 254.

PADDUCK. *n. s.* [*paba*, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to seek the honey bee,
Working her formal rooms in waxen frame;
The grisly toad-stool grown there mought I see,
And loathed *padducks* lording on the same.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.
The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she. *Wallton.*
The water-snake, whom fish and *paddocks* feed,
With staring scales lies poison'd. *Dryden.*

PADDUCK.† *n. s.* [*pappuc*, Sax. of which *paddock* is a corruption; *pappuc* is a *park*.] A small inclosure for deer or other animals.

Delectable country seats and villas environed
with parks, *paddocks*, plantations, &c. *Evelyn.*

PADEL'YON. *n. s.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PAD'DLOCK. *n. s.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

TO PAD'DLOCK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To fasten with a padlock.

Let not such an unmerciful and more than
legal yoke be *padlocked* upon the neck of any
Christian. *Milton, Colasterion.*

Some illiterate people have *padlocked* all those
pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by silencing
Grub-street. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

PAD-NAG. *n. s.* [*pad* and *nag*.] An ambling nag.

An easy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope.*

PAD'OWFIE. *n. s.* [*pes leoninus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PADUASO'Y.* *n. s.* [from *soye*, Fr. silk.] A kind of silk. It is written also *pad-desoy*.

He was dressed that day in as high a style as
the clerical function will allow; in a *paduasoy*
gown, square velvet cap. *Sheridan, Life of Swift.*

PÆ'AN.† *n. s.* [from the songs sung at festivals to Apollo, beginning *Io pæan*.]

1. A song of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And sing loud *pæans* through the crowded way:

Roscommon.
See from each clime the learn'd their incense
bring;

Hear, in all tongues consenting *pæans* ring. *Pope.*

2. A classical and compound foot in verse of four syllables; written also *pæon*; of which there were four kinds; two, as described by Harris in the example; the other two consisting of one short, one long, and two short syllables; and two short, one long, and one short.

The foot thus described is no other than the *pæan*, consisting either of one long syllable and three short, or three short and one long.

Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.
PAG'AN.† *n. s.* [*pagan*, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the

cities were christian.] A heathen; one not a Christian.

Religion did first take place in cities; and in that respect was a cause why the name of *pagans*, which properly signifieth a country people, came to be used in common speech for the same that infidels and unbelievers were.

Hooker, Ecc. Pol. v. § 80.
Neither having the accent of christians, nor the
gait of christian, *pagan*, nor man. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

PAGAN. *adj.* Heathenish.

Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut too,
That sure they have worn out Christendom.
Shakspeare.

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal;
But such they were as *pagan* use required.

Dryden.
PAG'ANISH.* *adj.* [*pagan*, Saxon.] Heathenish.

The preptory knife of popish, worse than
paganish, pruners.

Bp. King, Vilis Palat. (1614.) p. 34.
They observed and solemnized their *paganish*
pastime and worship.

Bourne, Antiq. Comm. People, p. 137.
He [Pope Gregory] would not suffer verse to be sung, or rather, perhaps, would not let it be sung as verse, which his Canto Firmo, or notes of equal length, would most effectually prevent, because it was gay and *paganish*.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 238.
PAG'ANISM. *n. s.* [*paganism*, French; from *pagan*.] Heathenism.

The name of popery is more odious than very
paganism, amongst divers of the more simple sort.

Hooker.
Our labarum, in a state of *paganism*, you have
on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two
other ensigns. *Addison.*

TO PAG'ANIZE.* *v. a.* [from *pagan*.] To render heathenish.

God's own people were sometimes so miserably
depraved and *paganized*, as to sacrifice their
sons and daughters unto devils.

Hallywell, Melimpr. (1681.) p. 29.
This way of *paganizing* a future state was unavoidable in the plan of Telemachus, as it was also in that of Fontenelle's Dialogues. But it was something to be serious in his *paganism*. Thus much may be said for the French Homer.

Hurd on Addison's Taitler, No 156.
TO PAG'ANIZE.* *v. n.* To behave like a *pagan*.

This was that which made the old christians *paganize*.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

PAGE.† *n. s.* [*page*, French. Dr. Johnson. — From *pagina*, Latin.]

1. One side of the leaf of a book.

If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold, he might have dried up the young man's tears.

Bp. Taylor.
Thy name, to Phæbus and the muses known,
Shall in the front of every *page* be shown.

Dryden.
A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters.

Watts.
2. [*page*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke contends, that "pack, patch, and *page*, are the past participle *pack*, (differently pronounced, and therefore differently written with *k*, *ch*, or *ge*.) of the Saxon verb *pæcan*, to deceive by false appearances; — and as servants were contemptuously called harlot, varlet, valet, and knave; so were they contemptuously called *pack*, *patch*, and *PAGE*. And from the same source is the French

page, and the Italian *paggio*." Divers of Purley, ii. 369, 370. This etymon, ingenious as it may seem, is hardly the true one of *page*. Henry Stephens and others have derived it from the Greek *παῖς*, at first signifying a boy, afterwards, a servant. Fauchet thus speaks of the French word: "Le mot de *page*, jusques au temps des rois Charles VI. and VII., sembloit être seulement donné à de viles personnes, comme à garçons de pied. Car encore aujourd'hui les tailleurs appellent *pages* ces petits valets, qui sur des pallettes portent seicher les tuilles vertes." Hence perhaps the derivation of it by others, from the Lat. *pagus*, a village; with the remark that in Languedoc and Gascony, a countryman is called *page*. See this appellation confirmed in Dict. de la Langue Toulousaine, 1638. "Pages, paisan, villageois. *Fa la pagesso*, faire le pot à deux anses, mettre les mains sur les roignons, se quarquer; c'est un terme de *nourrice*." However, Fauchet and Menage agree that *page* at first signified a boy; so the Su-Goth. *poike*, a boy, as Serenius has observed, as well as the Greek *παῖς*; and the Goth. word, as Wachter also remarks, seems to be the parent of the French and Italian. To assign for the etymon, therefore, what merely might denote the secondary sense of the word, and to take no notice of the primary, is at least an irregular deduction. *Page*, in our own language also, like *knave* and *knight*, at first signified a *boy-child*; then a *boy-servant*, or *attendant*; though neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Tooke have thought proper to notice this distinction.] A boy-child.

A daughter hadden they betwix them two,
Of twenty yere, without any mo,
Saving a child that was of half yere age,
In cradle it lay, and was a propre *page*.

Chaucer, Reve's Tale.

3. A boy-servant; a young boy attending, rather in formality than servitude, on a great person.

Free was Dan John, and namely of dispence; —
He not foryate to yewe the leste *page*
In all that hous; but after their deegree,
He yave the lord, and sithen his meinee.

Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

The fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers' swords!
Prosperity be thy *page*!

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Pages following him,
Even at the heels, in golden multitudes. *Shaks.*
He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one.

Bacon.
Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem his *page*? *Donne.*
This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee.

Dryden.
Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

TO PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark the pages of a book.

2. To attend as a *page*.

Will these moss'd trees,
That have outliv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out? *Shakespeare.*

PA'GEANT.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, a *pagan giant*, a representation of triumph used at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tooke considers *pageant* as merely the present participle *pæceand*, of the Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive; *pæcheand*, *pæcheant*, *pageant*. Div. of Purl. 370.]

1. A statue in a show.

2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were play'd,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in Madam Julia's gown.

Shakespeare.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shakspeare.*
This wide and universal theatre,
Presents more woeful *pageants* than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*
Strange and unnatural, let's stay and see
This *pageant* of a prodigy. *Conway.*

The poets contriv'd the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus. *Addison.*

3. It is used in a proverbial and general sense for any thing shewy without stability or duration.

This unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*
The breath of other raises our renown,
Our own as soon blows the *pageant* down. *Young.*

PA'GEANT. adj. Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.

Were she ambitious, she disdain'd to own
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne.

Dryden.

To PA'GEANT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To exhibit in show; to represent.

With ridiculous and awkward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*
That feast of love and heavenly-admitted friendship,
the seal of filial grace, became the subject of
horror and glouting admiration, *pageanted* about
like a dreadful idol. *Milton, Of Reform. B. 1.*

PA'GENTRY. n. s. [from *pageant*.] Pomp; shew.

Inconveniences are consequent to dogmatizing,
supposing men in the right; but if they be in the
wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see
such a philosophical gravity set man out a sole-
cism! *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Such *pageantry* be to the people shewn;
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own.

Dryden.

PA'GINAL. adj. [*pagina*, Latin.] Consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of
our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or
rolling books, in use among the Jews.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PA'GOD.† *n. s.* [a corruption of *pout-pago-da*.] *ghad*, which in the Persian signifies a house of idols. Fryer's Travels. Dr. Johnson. — Sir T. Herbert writes it *pagotha*: "Many *pagothaes* or idol places for worship." Travels, p. 48. "Within these is built a *pagotha*." Ib. p. 116. "They adore *pagothas*, in shape not unlike Pan and Priapus." Ib. p. 373.

He also uses *pagod*. The word is now sometimes called *pagoda*.]

1. An Indian idol.

Miserable Indians idolatrously adoring their
devilish *pagodes*. *By. Hall, Character of Man.*
They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a
terrible representation as we make of devils.

Stillingfleet.

2. The temple of the idol.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son. *Pope.*

3. The name of an Indian coin, both of gold and silver; usually called *pagoda*.

PAID. The preterite and participle passive of *pay*.

This punishment pursues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden.*

PAI'GLE.† *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Lat.] A kind of cowslip; the double cowslip.

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.

B. Jonson, Masques.

PAIL. n. s. [*paila*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country, when wool is new shorn, they
set pails of water in the same room to increase the
weight. *Bacon.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*

PAI'FUL.† *n. s.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond same cloud cannot chuse but fall by *pail-fuls*. *Shakspeare.*

When an house is on fire, we must every one
cast in his *pailful* to the quenching of the flames.

By. Hall, Rem. p. 60.

PAILM'AL.† *n. s.* The same with *pall-mall*, a beater or *mall* to strike the ball. See **PALLMALL**.

A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl,
makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

PAIN.† *n. s.* [*peine*, Fr. *painer*, old Fr. *tourment*; *pin*, Saxon; *pina*, Su-Goth. torment.]

1. Punishment denounced.

There the princesses determining to bathe themselves,
thought it was so privileged a place, upon
pain of death, as no body durst presume to
touch thither. *Sidney.*

On *pain* of death no person being so bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death,
with wings of any other man's making.

Addison, Guard.

2. Penalty; punishment.

Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we
will, by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him.

Bacon.

3. Sensation of uneasiness.

As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the
offences of the other senses; so likewise are the
pleasures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils; and, excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton, P. L.*

He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein.

Dryden.

What *pain* do you think a man must feel, when
his conscience lays this folly to his charge. *Law.*

4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.

Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe
to reside as friars in America. *Abbott, Desc. of the World.*

One labourer and taketh *pains*, maketh haste,
and is so much the more behind. *Ecclus. xi. 11.*

The *pains* they had taken, was very great.

Clarendon.

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will con-
clude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of
pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it,
if after all their labour they must reap the wind,
mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,
All seems before her feet to bend;

And here, as she was born she lies,
High without taking *pains* to rise.

Waller.

The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and
by pleasant usage wrought upon, to take some
pains at it, watching your seasons and taking great
care, that he may not hate his task, but do it cheer-
fully. *Holder.*

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the
pains to discover the regions where it grows, and
the springs that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*.

L' Etrange.

Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to re-
claim them, the worse they are. *L' Etrange.*

Her nimble feet refuse

Their wonted speed, and she took *pains* to lose.

Dryden.

The fame with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the
pains, can make the most ignorant man compre-
hend what is his duty, and convince him that he
ought to perform it. *Swift.*

5. Labour; task. The singular is, in this
sense, obsolete.

He soft arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Spenser.*

Tone *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tusser.*

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flowers abroad and bring into the brain,

She doth within both wax and honey make:

This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*

When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*

To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,
He bends to him, but frights away the rest.

Waller.

6. Uneasiness of mind, about something
absent or future; anxiety; solicitude.

Great *pain* [in the margin, fear] was in
Ethiopia. *Ezek. xxx. 4.*

It bid her be

No future *pain* for me; but instant woe
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

If the church were once thus settled, we need
then be in less *pain* for the religion of our prince.

Leslie.

7. The throes of child birth.

She bowed herself and travell'd; for her *pains*
came upon her. *1 Sam. iv. 19.*

To PAIN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy.

I am *pained* at my very heart, because thou hast
heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet.

Jer. iv. 19.

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us, because
it is equally destructive to that temper which is
necessary to the preservation of life. *Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that
just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter.

Addison.

2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To
labour. Little used.

Though the lord of the liberty do *pain* himself
to yield equal justice unto all, yet there not but
great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege.

Spenser on Ireland.

He *pained* himself to raise his note. *Dryden.*

PAI'NEFUL. adj. [*pain* and *full*.]

1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with af-
fliction.

Is there yet no other way, besides
These *painful* passages, how we may come
To death? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Giving pain; afflictive.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect,
than by their actual pressure. *Addison, Spectator.*

I am sick of this bad world!
The day-light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Addison.*

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions,
by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.

The *painful* service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are required
But with that surname. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful*
for me. *Psalm lxxiii. 16.*
Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden.*

Ev'n I, though slow to touch the *painful* string,
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith.*

4. Industrious; laborious; exercising labour.

To dress the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Great abilities, when employed as God directs,
do but make the owners of them greater and more
painful servants to their neighbours: however, they
are real blessings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

PAI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *painful*.]

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriously; diligently.

Such as sit in ease at home, raise a benefit out
of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince
and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh, Ess.*
Robin red-breast *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

PAI'NFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *painful*.]

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.

With diamond in window-glass she grav'd,
Ereona die, and end this ugly *painfulness*. *Sidney.*
No custom can make the *painfulness* of a de-
bauch easy, or pleasing to a man; since nothing
can be pleasant that is unnatural. *South.*

2. Industry; labouriousness.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to
gain that which, in the plenty of more forcible in-
struments, is through sloth and negligence lost. *Hooker.*

PAI'NIM.† *n. s.* [*paenime*, old French, of the 12th century, for *paganisme*; whence *pagen*.] A pagan; an infidel.

Painims being herein followers of their steps. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol. v. § 79.*

The cross hath been an ancient bearing, even
before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims*
themselves. *Peacham.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickell.*

PAI'NIM. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.

Champions bold—
Defy'd the best of *paenim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or career with lance. *Milton, P. L.*

The Solymean sultan he o'erthrew,
His mooney troops returning bravely smear'd
With *paenim* blood effus'd. *Philips.*

PAI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *pain*.] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to
his infirmities, as to make his disease so *painless* to
him. *Fell.*

'The deaths thou show'st are forc'd';
Is there no smooth descent? no *painless* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER. *n. s.* [*pains* and *take*.] La- boured; laborious person.

I'll prove a true *pains-taker* day and night;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING.† *adj.* [*pains* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.

All these *painstaking* men, considered together,
may be said to have completed another species of
criticism. *Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

The Galicians are a plodding, *painstaking* race
of mortals, that roam over Spain in search of an
hardly-earned subsistence. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain.*

PAINSTA'KING.* *n. s.* Great industry.

A poor gratuity for your *pains-taking*.
Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.
For their works and labour and *painstaking* here
is eating and refreshing promised them. *More, on the Sev. Ch. p. 42.*

To PAINT.† *v. a.* [*peint*, from *peindre*, French; *pinto*, Ital. painted; *pintar*, Span. to paint; *penta*, Icel. *pingo*, *pinctus*, Lat.]

1. To represent by delineation and colours.

Live to be the shew and gaze o' the time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. To cover with colours representative of something.

Who fears a sentence or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painting* cloth be kept in awe. *Shaks.*

3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very
thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. *Lacke.*

When folly grows romantick, we must *paint* it;
Come then the colours and the ground prepare. *Pope.*

4. To describe; to represent.

The lady is disloyal. —
— Disloyal? —
— The word is too good to *paint* out her wicked-
ness. *Shakespeare.*

5. To colour; to diversify.

Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store of starry light. *Spenser.*

6. To deck with artificial colours in fraud or ostentation.

Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of *painting* pomp? are not these woods
More free from peril than the court? *Shakespeare.*
Jezebel *painting* her face and tired her head. *2 Kings, ix. 30.*

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
To patch, nay ogre, might become a saint,
Nor would it sure be such a sin to *paint*. *Pope.*

PAINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are limners
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are
shown.

And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*
The church of the Annunciation looks beautiful
in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered
with statues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addison on Italy.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
Her modest cheek shall warm a future age. *Pope.*

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r-book and her *paint*. *Adon.*
Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face,
Fright him, that's worth your love, from your em-
brace. *Young.*

PAI'NTER.† *n. s.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint*.]

1. One who professes the art of represent- ing objects by colours.

In the placing let some care be taken how the
painter did stand in the working. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as
they are in their proper and perfect nature; which
the best *painters* always chuse by contemplating
the forms of each. *Dryden.*

2. A naval term.

Painter is a rope employed to fasten a boat
either alongside of the ship to which she belongs,
or to some wharf or key. *Nautical Terms in Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

PAI'NTING. *n. s.* [from *paint*.]

1. The art of representing objects by de- lineation and colours.

If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it fol-
lows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,

2. Picture; the painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you said
Led you to Duncan. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Painting is welcome;
The *painting* is almost the natural man;
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: pencil'd figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here
That love this *painting*, wherein you see me smear'd,
Let him express his disposition. *Shaks. Coriol.*

PAI'NTURE. *n. s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. A French word.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden.*

The showery arch
With listed colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,
That views the wat'ry brede with thousand shews
Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*

PAIR. *n. s.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]

1. Two things suiting one another, as a pair of gloves.

2. A man and wife.

O when meet now,
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd? *Milton, P. L.*

Baucis and Philemon there
Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair*;
Now old in love. *Dryden.*

3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,
All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*
The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves
to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to be-
hold. *Ray.*

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be joined in pairs; to couple; as male and female.

Our dance, I pray;
Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles *pair*. *Shaks.*

2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with his lord; there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tender-
ness. *Rowe.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*

1. To join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that ev'n th' first,
Tho' *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradise were curs'd. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with differing hues unite,
And glossy jet is pair'd with shining white. *Pope.*

TO PAIR.* *v. a.* [pæpan, Sax. The original form of *impair*. Wicliffe uses *pairing* in the sense of *hurt*: "What profitith it to a man, if he wyne alle the world, and do *peyringe* to his soul?" St. Mark, viii.] To impair.

No faith so fast, quoth she, but flesh does *paire*:
Flesh may empaire, quoth he, but reason can repair. *Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 41.*

PALACE.† *n. s.* [palais, Fr. *palatium*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—Germ. and Sax. *palast*; Welsh, *palas*, *plás*; Cornish, *place*, *plás*. "Orginell Litanin." *Severius* observes from *Stiernhielmus*, "vix admittunt lingue antiquæ, Cambr. Brit. Ang. Sax. &c. Deductum igitur mavult Wachter à Teut. et Sueth. an. *fala*, turris ligneæ, quod rursus à Su. Goth. *fala*, fêla, tegere."] A royal house; an house eminently splendid.

You forgot,
We with colours spread,
March'd through the city to the palace gates. *Shakspeare.*

Palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The palace yard is fill'd with floating tides,
And the last comers bear the former to the sides. *Dryden.*

The sun's bright palace on high columns rais'd,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addison.*

The old man early rose, walk'd forth, and sate
On polish'd stone before his palace gate. *Pope.*

PALACE-COURT.* *n. s.* A court of legal jurisdiction, now held once a week (together with the court of Marshalsea) in the borough of Southwark. *Mason.*

Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record, called the *curia palatii*, or *palace-court*, to be held before the steward of the household, and knight-marshal, and the steward of the court, or his deputy, with jurisdiction to hold pleas of all manner of personal actions whatsoever, which shall arise between any parties within twelve miles of his majesty's palace at Whitehall. *Blackstone.*

PALACIOUS. *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent.

London increases daily, turning of great palacious houses into small tenements. *Gravint.*

PALANQUIN.† *n. s.* [Ind. *palkee*. At first called by us *palankee*. "They ride on men's shoulders in a slight thing they call a *palankee*, made somewhat like a couch or standing pallat, covered with a canopy, wherein a man may lie at his full length." *Terry's Voyage to East-India*, &c. 1655, p. 155.] A kind of covered carriage used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves, and wherein persons of distinction are carried.

The little *palanquin*, into which they put the corpse, is carried by his kindred.

Hist. of the King of Maccassar, (1701), p. 143.

PA'LATABLE. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion palatable! *Addison.*

They by the alluring odour drawn in haste,
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding sip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

PA'LATABLE. *n. s.* [palatum, Lat.]

1. The instrument of taste, the upper part or roof of the mouth.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates
Be season'd with such viands. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

These ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions; without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their palates. *Hakewill on Providence.*
Light and colours come in only by the eyes; all kind of sounds only by the ears; the several tastes and smells by the nose and palate. *Locke.*

By nerves about our palate plac'd,
She likewise judges of the taste:
Else, dismal thought! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*
The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the palate of such guests! *Pope.*

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed
by listlessness or sorrow. *Taylor.*
The men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen.

To PA'LATABLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perceive by the taste.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her
(Not making any scruple of her soilure)
With such a hell of pain, and world of charge;
And you as well to keep her, that defend her
(Not palating the taste of her dishonour)
With such a costly loss of wealth and friends. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

PA'LATIAL.* *adj.* [from *palatium*, Lat.]
Befitting a palace; magnificent.

A magnificent structure, said to have been a monastery: I rather suppose it to have been the grand commanderie of the island, for it is built in the palatial stile of those days.

Drummond, Trav. p. 271.

PA'LATICK. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, *p, b, m*, are parallel to the three gingival *t, d, n*, and to the three palatick *k, g, l*. *Holder.*

PALATINATE. *n. s.* [palatinatus, Latin.] The county wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor or sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE. *n. s.* [palatin, Fr. from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

These absolute palatines made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise *jura regalia*, inasmuch as there were no less than eight counties palatine in Ireland at one time.

Davies on Ireland.

PA'LATIVE.* *adj.* [from *palate*.] Pleasing to the taste.

Glut not thyself with palative delights.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 1.

PALA'VER.* *n. s.* [supposed to be from the Spanish *palabra*, a word; whence, in *Shakspeare*, *palabras* is twice used in a cant sense, the context implying, let us have no more talk, no more words. Hence also to *palabriz*, to flatter, to talk one over with fine stories, crept into the language, as in *Cockeram's* old

vocabulary; which has been succeeded by the modern verb *palaver*, in the same sense: but it is used only by the vulgar.] Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation.

Palaver is derived from the ordinary Celtic word *parabl*, loquela.

Whiter, Etym. Magn. p. 195.

PALE. *adj.* [pale, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.

Look I so pale, lord Dorset, as the rest?

Ay, my good lord; and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you drest yourself; hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and pale? *Shakspeare.*

2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.

When the urine turns pale, the patient is in danger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick;
It looks a little paler. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

PALE.* *n. s.* Paleness.

Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face,
Thrice chang'd with pale, ire, envy, and despair. *Milton, P. L.*

His cheek, where love with beauty glow'd,
A deadly pale o'ercast. *Mallet, Edwin and Emma.*

To PALE.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

The sterre, dymmed, paleth her white cheres by the flames of the sunne that overcometh the sterre-lyght. *Chaucer, Boeth. B. 2. metr. 3.*

The glow-worm shews the matins to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

To teach it good and ill, disgrace or fame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame. *Prior.*

PALE.† *n. s.* [pal, Saxon; *pallus*, Latin.] Our word is very old. "Thin enemies schulen envynowne thee with a pale." *Wicliffe, St. Luke, xix.*

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds.

Get up o' the rail, I'll peck you o'er the pales else. *Shakspeare.*

As their example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or leaps the pales. *Prior.*
Deer creep through when a pale tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

2. Any inclosure.

A ceremony, which was then judg'd very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common pale. *Hooker.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's pale,
And love the high embow'd roof. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Having been born within the pale of the church, and so brought up in the Christian religion, by which we have been partakers of those precious advantages of the word and sacraments.

Wh. Duty of Man.

He hath proposed a standing revelation, so well confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the pale of christianity.

Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;
And keep them in the pale of words till death. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. A district or territory.

There is no part but the bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing.

Spenser.

The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion, within the *pale*.

Clarendon.

4. A perpendicular stripe: usually an heraldic term.

But what art thou, that saiest this tale,
That werist on thy hose a *pale*?

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, iii. 750.

The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or rather part of the scutcheon, with two lines.

Peachment.

To PALE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with pales.

The diameter of the hill of twenty foot may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot board.

Mortimer.

2. To inclose; to encompass.

What'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine. Shaks. *Ant. and Cleop.*

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys.

Shakspeare.

Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem,

Shaks. *Hen. IV.*

PA'LD.* *adj.* [from *pale*, in heraldry.] Striped.

Buskins he wore of costied cordwayne,
Pinck't upon gold, and *paled* part by part,
As then the guize was for each gentle swayne.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. ii. 6.

PA'LEEYED, *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *pale-ey'd* priest from the prophetic cell.

Milton, *Ode*.

Shrines, where their vigils *paleey'd* virgins keep,

And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep.

Pope.

PALEFA'CED, *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march
So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
Friighting her *pale-fac'd* villages with war?

Shakspeare.

Let *pale-fac'd* fear keep with the mean born man,

And find no harbour in a royal heart.

Shaks.

PALEHE'ARTED,* *adj.* [*pale* and *heart*.] Having the heart dispirited.

That I may tell *palehearted* fear, it lies,
And sleep in spite of thunder.

Shaks. *Macbeth*.

PA'LELY, *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS, *n. s.* [from *pale*.]

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *paleness* from her most pure whiteness.

Sidney.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,

A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look.

Pope.

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The *paleness* of this flower

Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.

Shakspeare.

PA'LENDAR, *n. s.* A kind of coasting vessel. Obsolete.

Solyman sent over light horsemen in great *pa-lendars*, which, running all along the sea coast, carried the people and the cattle.

Knolles, *Hist.*

PALEO'GRAPHY,* *n. s.* [*paleographie*, Fr. *paléographe*, Gr. *παλαιός*, Gr.] The art of explaining ancient writings.

PA'LEOUS, *adj.* [*palea*, Latin.] Husky; chaffy.

This attraction " tried in straws and *paleous* bodies.

Brown.

PALESTRICAL,* } *adj.* [*palestrique*, Fr. }
PALESTRICK. } from the Gr. *παλαίστρα*,
the place of gymnastick exercises.
Belonging to the exercise of wrestling.
Palestrical is old, in this sense; being in the vocabularies of Cockram and Bullokar.

They were so skilled in the *palestric* art, that they slew all strangers whom they forced to engage with them.

Bryant, *Analys. Anc. Myth.* ii. 46.

PA'LET,* *n. s.* [*pelote*, Fr. a ball.] The crown of the head. Obsolete.

'Then Elinour say'd, ye callettes,

I shall breake your *palettes*,

Witho't ye now cease;

And so was made the drunken peace.

Skelton, *Poems*, p. 133.

PA'LETTE, *n. s.* [*palette*, French.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette*.

Dryden.

Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
Thy careless chalk has half atchiev'd thy art,
And her just image makes *Cleora* start.

When sage Minerva rose,

From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
Her skilful hand an ivory *palette* grac'd,
Where shining colours were in order plac'd.

Gay.

PA'LFREY,† *n. s.* [*palefroi*, old Fr. La-combe. " Cheval palefrotin, petit cheval fort et trapu, qui va l'amble. — Quand les poètes et les romanciers ont à représenter une dame à cheval, ils la mettent toujours sur le *palefroi*."] A small horse fit for ladies: it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse.

Her wanton *palfrey* all was overspread
With tinted trappings, woven like a wave.

The damsel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence.

The smiths and armorers on *palfreys* ride.

Dryden.

PA'LFREYED, *adj.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a *palfrey*.

Such dire achievements sings the bard that tells
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magic spells.

Tickell.

PALFICA'TION, *n. s.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have said nothing of *palfication* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil.

Wotton.

PA'LINDROME,† *n. s.* [*παλινδρομία*, Gr. from *πάλιν* and *δρομέω*; *palindrome*, Fr.] A word or sentence which is the same read backward or forwards: as, *madam*; or this sentence, *Subi dura ad rudibus*.

Had I compil'd from Amadis de Gaul, —
Or spun out riddles, and wear'd fifty tones
Of *Lógogriphes*, and curious *Palindromes*, &c.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-school door, *Subi dura ad rudibus*: it is [a] *palindrome*; the letters making the same again backwards.

Peachment, *Experience of these Times*, (1638.)

PA'LING,* *n. s.* [from *pale*, an enclosure.] A kind of fence-work for parks, gardens, and grounds.

To every house belongs a space of ground,
Of equal size, once fence'd with *paling* round.

Crabbe, *Par. Register*.

PA'LINODE,† *n. s.* [*παλινωδία*, Gr. from PA'LINODY. } *πάλιν*, anew, and *ὀδὴ*, a song.] A recantation.

You, two and two, singing a *palinode*,
March to your several homes!

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*.

I, of thy excellence, have oft been told;

But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold;

Who therefore in this weeping *painod*

Abhor myself, that have displeas'd my God,

In dust and ashes mourn. *Sandys*, *Paraph. on Job*.

He, obstinately refusing this, was suspended from all execution of his priestly function within the university, — till he should make his *palinode*.

A. Wood, *Annals Univ. Ox.* Anno 1640.

PALISADE, } *n. s.* [*palisade*, Fr. *pali-*
PALISADO. } *sado*, Span. from *palus*,
Lat.] Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,

And *palisades* about the trenches plac'd.

The wood is useful for *palisades* for fortifications, being very hard and durable.

Mortimer, *Husb.*

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with *palisades*.

Broome on the *Odyssey*.

To PALISADE,† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose with palisades. Sherwood has *palisadoed*.

PA'LISH,† *adj.* [from *pale*.] Somewhat pale.

Creet, ever wont the cypress sad to bear;

Acheron banks, the *palish* popelar.

Bp. Hall, *Sat. iv.* 3.

The first shall be a *palish* clearness, evenly and smoothly spread.

Watson on *Education*.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue;

spirit of urine a deep blue.

Arbutnot on *Dir.*

PALL,† *n. s.* [pæll, Saxon, pallium, amictus; *pall*, Su. Goth. from the ancient Sueth. *fala*, *fela*, to cover. Sere-nius.]

1. A cloak or mantle of state.

With princely pace,

As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,

Out of the East the dawning day doth call;

So forth she comes.

Spenser.

Let gorgeous tragedy

In scepter'd *pall* come sweeping by.

Milton, *Il Pens.*

2. The mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him.

Ayliffe.

3. The covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,

And on the left the royal Theseus wept.

Dryden.

To PALL, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to invest.

Come, thick night,

And *pall* thee in the dunest smook of hell,

That my keen knife see not the wound it makes.

Shakspeare.

To PALL,† *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologists give no reasonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Lat. *palleo*. See the neuter verb, To APPAL.]

1. To grow vapid; to become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, *lest* the drink *pall*.

Bacon.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense.

Addison.

2. To be weakened; to become spiritless; to grow flat.

Our insurrection sometimes serves as well, when
our deep plots do *pall*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To *PALL*. *v. a.*

1. To make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually
to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications,
blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and
pall all his enjoyments. *Alderbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common
draught,

They *pall* Molier's and Lopez' sprightly strain.
Swift.

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit.

A miracle

Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd*. *Dryden.*
Ungrateful man,

Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour.
Dryden.

3. To weaken; to impair.

For this,

I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more.

Shakespeare.

4. To cloy.

Pall'd appetite is humorous, and must be
gratified with sauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

PALL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Nauseating.
Not in use.

The *palls*, or nauseatings, which continually
intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of
sensation. *Ld. Shaftsbury, Inq. B. ii. P. ii. § 2.*

PALLADIUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A
statue of Pallas, pretended to be the
guardian of Troy; thence, any security
or protection.

A kind of *palladium* to save the city, wherever
it remained. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. i.*

The Jesuites said, they should not come into
the house, that is, they would never again commit
the safety of the fort to such *palladiums* as these.

Gregory's Notes on Script. (ed. 1684.) p. 34.

PALLET.* *n. s.* [*palette*, in Chaucer;
which was probably the French word,
from *palette*, straw, and secondarily, a
bed.]

1. A small bed; a mean bed.

Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?

Shakespeare.

His secretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for
ventilation of his thoughts.

Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

If your stray attendants be yet lodg'd,
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know
Ere morning wake, or the low-roosted lark
From her thatch'd *pallet* rouse. *Milton, Comus.*

2. [*palette*, French.] A small measure,
formerly used by surgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days,
twenty-seven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three
ounces. *Hakewill.*

3. [In heraldry; *palus minor*, Lat.] A
little post.

PALLIAMENT.* *n. s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A
dress; a robe.

The people of Rome

Send thee by me, their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and spotless hue. *Shakspeare.*

PALLIARD.* *n. s.* [*palliard*, Fr.] A
whoremaster; a lecher. *Bullok.*

Thieves, pandars, *palliards*, sins of every sort;
These are the manufactures we export.

Dryden, Hind. and Panth. P. ii.

PALLIARDISE.† *n. s.* [*palliardise*, Fr.]
Fornication; whoring. Obsolete.

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury,
epicurism. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 136.*

To *PALLIATE*.† *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from
pallium, a cloak; *pallier*, French.]

1. To clothe; to cover. This is the primary
meaning, which Dr. Johnson has
overpassed.

They wallow in all kind of turpitude, yet no
where persecuted; being *palliated* with a pilgrim's
coat, and hypocritic sanctity.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 325.

2. To cover with excuse.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but ex-
pose them freely to view. *Swift.*

3. To extenuate; to soften by favourable
representations.

The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge.
Dryden.

4. To cure imperfectly or temporarily,
not radically; to ease, not cure.

PALLIATE.* *adj.* Eased, not perfectly
cured.

The nation was under its great crisis and most
hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and
imperfect, would only make way to more fatal
sickness. *Fell, Life of Hammond, § 2.*

PALLIATION.* *n. s.* [*palliation*, Fr. from
palliate.]

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable
representation.

I saw clearly through all the pious disguises and
soft *palliations* of some men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults,
and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, shews
their zeal lies in their spleen. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical
cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let
the physician resort to *palliation*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PALLIATIVE.† *adj.* [*palliatis*, Fr. from
palliate.]

1. Extenuating; favourably represent-
ative.

He openly defends his new attempt, not in a
palliative apology, but in a peremptory declaration.

Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 85.

2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily
or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other
than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable
when hereditary. *Arbuthnot.*

PALLIATIVE.* *n. s.* [from *palliate*.] Some-
thing mitigating; something alleviating.

It were more safe to trust to the general aversion
of our people against this coin, than apply those
palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politi-
cians administer. *Swift.*

PALLID.* *adj.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] *Pale*;
not light-coloured; not bright: *pallid* is
seldom used of the face.

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gathered some; the violet *pallid* blue.

Spenser.

When from the *pallid* sky the sun descends.

Thomson.

Whilst on the margin of the beaten road,
Its *pallid* bloom sick-smelling henbane show'd.

Harte.

PALLIDITY.* *n. s.* [from *pallid*.] *Pale-
ness.*

Bailey.

The agitation of the soul throws the animal
spirits into a confused and impetuous motion,
which imparts such a flush or *pallidity* to the face,

so enlarges or contracts the lineaments and fea-
tures; whereby it is easily perceivable, that some-
thing more than ordinary is the matter.

Philos. Lett. on Physiognomy, (1751.) p. 176.

PALLIDLY.* *adv.* [from *pallid*.] *Palely*;
wanly.

[They] sometimes appear *pallidly* sad, as if they
were going to their graves.

By. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 43.

PALLIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *pallid*.] *Paleness.*

Let no man be discouraged with the *pallidness*
of piety at first, nor captivated with the seeming
freshness of terrene pleasures; both will change.
And though we may be deceived in both, we shall
be sure to be cheated but in one.

Falham, Res. ii. 66.

PALLMALL.† *n. s.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat.
pale maille, French. See *PAIIMAIL*.]

A play in which the ball is struck with
a mallet through an iron ring; the mallet
itself which strikes the ball.

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in
this alley; for it is of a reasonable good length,
straight, and even.

Fr. Gard. for Eng. Ladies to walk in, (1621.) N. 5. b.

PALLOR.* *n. s.* [*pallor*, Lat.] *Paleness.*

There is some little change of the complexion
from a greater degree of *pallor* to a less, possibly
to some little quickening of redness.

By. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 42.

PALM.† *n. s.* [palm, Sax. palm-treop;
palma, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.]

1. A tree of great variety of species; of
which the branches were worn in token
of victory; it therefore implies supe-
riority.

There are twenty-one species of this
tree, of which the most remarkable are,
the greater *palm* or date-tree. The
dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal,
and Italy, from whence the leaves are
sent hither and made into flag-brooms.
The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and
Cape Verd island, but has been trans-
planted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It
grows as high as the main mast of a
ship. *Miller.*

Get the start of the majestic world,
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this
soil than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees
without labour of man. This tree alone giveth
unto man whatsoever his life beggett at nature's
hand. *Ralegh.*

Above others who carry away the *palm* for ex-
cellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hess.

Peacocks of Musick.

Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleasantest to thirst
And hunger both. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Whose *palm*s new pluck'd from Paradise,
With spreading branches more sublimely rise.

Dryden.

2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.]

Namur subdu'd is England's *palm* alone;
The rest besieg'd; but we constrain'd the town.

Dryden.

3. The hand spread out; the inner part of
the hand. [*palma*, Lat. The Iceland-
ers say *falma*, which is certainly the
original word. Callander.]

By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakespeare.*

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon
the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass
through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the
mouth. *Bacon.*

Seeking my success in love to know,
I try'd the infallible prophetic way,
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*

4. A hand or measure of length, comprising three inches. [*palme*, Fr. *palmus*, Latin.]

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth.

Holder on Time.

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows. *Denham.*

PALM-SUNDAY.* *n. s.* [*palm*-Sunnan-æz, Sax.] The Sunday next before Easter is generally called *Palm-Sunday*, in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude that attended him strewed *palm* branches in his way; in remembrance of which, *palm*s were used to be borne here with us upon this day, till the second year of king Edward VI.

Wheatly.

TO PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

*Palm*ing is held foul play amongst gamblers.

Dryden.

They *palm'd* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud.

If not by Scriptures, how can we be sure,
Reply'd the panther, what tradition's pure?
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palm*ed upon her.

Addison, Spect.

3. To handle.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meats. *Prior, Epigr.*

4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PALMARY.* *adj.* [*palm*aris, Lat. principal, most remarkable: "*Palmare opus*," a principal work. *Palm*ary is probably of recent introduction into our language. Leslie, in his Short Method with the Deists, has the Latin expression, "When his *opus palmare* comes out, &c."] Principal; capital.

Sentences—proceeding from the pen of "the first philosopher of the age," in his *palm*ary and capital work!

Ep. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity, (1784.) L. 2.

PALMATED.* *adj.* [*palmatus*, Latin.] Having the feet broad: it is an epithet also applied by naturalists to certain roots and stones having the appearance of hands or fingers.

The broad and *palmated* feet of the aquatic birds perform the office of oars.

Tr. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.

PALMER.* *n. s.* [from *palm*.]

1. A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of *palm*. Dr. Johnson.—A *palmer* differed from a pilgrim: the *pilgrim* travelled to some certain place; the *palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular: the *pilgrim* might abandon his profession; the *palmer* must be constant until he had obtained the *palm*. *Bullockar.*

My sceptre, for a *palmer's* walking staff. *Shaks.*
Behold you isle, by *palmer*s, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod. *Pope.*

2. [from *palm*, the hand.] A ferule; a stick to rap on the hand.

Huloet, and Minshew.

PALMERWORM. *n. s.* [*palmer* and *worm*.] A worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars, and are called *palmerworms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead. *Boyle.*

PALMETTO. *n. s.* A species of the *palm*-tree: it grows in the West Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houses. These leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make women's plaited hats; and the berries of these trees were formerly much used for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade.

Thomson.

PALMI FEROUS. *adj.* [*palmi* and *féro*, Lat.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PALMIPÈDE. *adj.* [*palm*a and *pes*, Lat.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is described like fessipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede*, or fin-footed like swans.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Water-fowl, which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans. *Ray.*

PALMISTERY.* *n. s.* [from *palm*a.] One who deals in palmistry.

If we curiously advise with the *palm*istries, we shall find the mind written in the hand!

Austin, Hec Homo, p. 115.

Some vain *palm*istries have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes. *Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 133.*

PALMISTRY. *n. s.* [*palm*a, Lat.] 1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in *palm*istry, or divination, from lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Here while his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tips the figures, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

With the fond maids in *palm*istry he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals. *Prior.*
2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palm*istry at which this vermin are very dexterous.

Addison, Spect. No. 130.

PALMY.* *adj.* [from *palm*.]

1. Bearing palms.

Between the lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd,
Or *palm* hillock. *Milton, P. L.*

She pass'd the region which Panchæa join'd,
And flying, left the *palm*y plains behind. *Dryden.*

2. Flourishing; victorious.

In the most high and *palm*y state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

In the high and *palm*y state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

PALPABILITY. *n. s.* [from *palpable*.] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

PALPABLE. *adj.* [*palp*able, Fr. *palpor*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but

A dagger of the mind, a false creation?

I see thee yet in form as *palpable*

As this which now I draw. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.

Milton, P. L.

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almost no odds between them.

Hooker.

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriously impious. *Hooker.*

He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction.

Tillotson.

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publicly. *Hooker.*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the *palpable* dominion of Saül. *Holyday.*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phenomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficiencies. *Glanville.*

PALPABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *palpable*.]

Quality of being palpable; plainness; grossness.

PALPABLY. *adv.* [from *palpable*.]

1. In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.

2. Grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money: before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard, that they might do their consciences justice.

Bacon.

PALPAT'ION. *n. s.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] The act of feeling.

TO PALPITATE. *v. a.* [*palpito*, Latin; *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat, as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit a pat*.

PALPITATION. *n. s.* [*palpitation*, Fr. from *palpitare*.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that faint would it break. *Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler.*

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a sign of weak fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Her bosom heaves

With *palpitations* wild. *Thomson, Spring.*

PALSGRAVE. *n. s.* [*paltsgraff*; German.]

A count or earl who has the overseeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Afflicted with the palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *adj.* [from *palsy*.] Diseased with a palsy.

Pall'd, thy blazed youth

Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms

Of palsied eld. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Though she breathes yet in a few pious peaceful souls, yet, like a palsied person, she scarce moves a limb. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Let not old age long stretch his palsy'd hand,
Those who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

PA'LSY.† *n. s.* [*paralysis*, Lat. thence *paralysis*, *palsy*, *palsy*. Dr. Johnson.—Other languages thus led to the abbreviation of *paralysis*; old Fr. *palasine*, "tremblement de nerfs, 1200," Lacombe; *paralsia*, Ital. Menage.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a paraplegia; if in one side only, a hemiplegia; if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and lastly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

The *palsy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shaks.*

With as good a plea might the dead-*palsy* boast to a man, It is I that free you from stitches and pains! *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.*

A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience. *South.*

To PA'LSY.* *v. a.* To strike as it were with the palsy; to paralyse. I have seen this verb used in some modern publication, the reference to which I have mislaid. It is a very useful word.

To PALTER.† *v. n.* [from *poltron*. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson.—Rather from *palsy*; which, however, Dr. Johnson derives from *poltron*: but that derivation is questioned. See PALTRY.] To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. Not in use.

I must

To the young man send humble treaties,

And *palter* in the shift of lowliness. *Shakespeare.*

Be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,

That *palter* with us in a double sense;

That keep the word of promise to our ear,

And break it to our hope. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Romans, that have spoke the word,

And will not *palter*? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

As if they hated only the miseries, but not the mischiefs, after they have juggled and *paltered* with the world. *Milton, Ten. of Kings and Magistrates.*

To PALTER.† *v. a.* To squander; as, he *palters* his fortune. Dr. Johnson from Ainsworth, without example.—It is indeed an old verb, well authorized in this sense.

To be a justice of the peace, as you are, and *palter* out your time in the penal statutes; to hear the curious tenets controverted between a protestant constable and jesuit cobbler!

Beaumont and Fl. Elder Brother.

Paltering the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

PA'LTRER.† *n. s.* [from *palter*.] An insincere dealer; a shifter. *Sherwood.*

PA'LTRINESS. *n. s.* [from *paltry*.] The state of being paltry.

PALTRY.† *adj.* [*poltron*, French, a scoundrel; *paltrocça*, a low whore, Ital. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the Su. Goth. *paltor*, rags; or Teut. *palt*, a scrap, a fragment. We had formerly the word *palting*, in the sense of *worthless*, *mean*; and *pelting*, which Dr. Johnson has admitted into his Dictionary, confessing, however, that he knows not why it should signify *paltry*. The reason now is shewn, it is presumed. Mr. H. Tooke considers *paltry* as a participle, jointly with *poltron*; that is, formed of the Latin *pollice truncos*, having the thumb cut off. Div. of Purley, ii. 25, 26.—The plain and simple deduction from the northern words, which so clearly designate what is sorry, worthless, despicable, and mean, will doubtless be preferred. "I desire maister Immerito to send me some odde fresh *palting* three-half-penny pamphlet." Gab. Hervey, Lett. to Spenser, 1580. Mr. Malone had not overlooked this passage; and it is to be wondered, that Mr. Tooke should not have here attended to our old word; which might have induced him to discard the quaint etymon of *pollice truncos* for *paltry*. The Scotch use the substantive *peltry*; and Dr. Jamieson refers it, with our *paltry*, to the Su. Goth. *paltor*, or the Teut. *palt*. See also Serenius. The use of the Scottish noun, in the sense of vile trash, Dr. Jamieson might further have illustrated by the old English *pelter*, a term of contempt, applied to a mean despicable person: "*Pelter*, pynche-peny, one wythered with covetousness." Huloet's enlarged Dictionary. See also PELTING. We had also *paltry* formerly as a substantive. "The papists packing away their *paltry*." Fox's Acts and Mon. ii. 1294.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,

And stir them up against a mightier task. *Shakespeare.*

A very dishonest *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him.

Shakespeare.

Whose compost is *paltry* and carried too late,

Such husbandry useth that many do hate. *Tusser.*

For knights are bound to feel no blows

From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras.*

It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Estrange.*

When such *paltry* slaves presume

To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,

They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,

They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison, Cato.*

PA'LY. *adj.* [from *pale*.] Pale. Used only in poetry.

Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips,

With twenty thousand kisses. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

From camp to camp,

Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames

Each battle sees the other's umber'd face. *Shakespeare.*

A dim gleam the *paly* lantern throws

O'er the mid pavement. *Gay.*

PAM. *n. s.* [probably from *palm*, victory; as *trump* from *triumph*.] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'er-threw,

And now'd down armies in the fights of loo. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER.† *v. a.* [from the Fr. *pamper*, a vine-branch, full of leaves: a vineyard is said by the French *pamper*, when it is overgrown with superfluous leaves and fruitless branches. Junius.] To glut; to fill with food; to saginate; to feed luxuriously.

Pampered with ease, and jealous in your age.

Chaucer, Court of Love, ver. 177.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

You are more intemperate in your blood

Than Venus, or those *pampered* animals

That rage in savage sensuality. *Shakespeare.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*

Praise swelled thee to a proportion ready to burst, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to starve thy soul, only to *pamper* thy imagination.

South.

With food

Distend his chine and *pamper* him for sport. *Dryden.*

His lordship lolls within at ease,

Pamper'ing his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryden.*

To *pamper*'d insolence devoted fall,

Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

PA'MPERED.* *adj.* [from *pamper*; French, *pampré*.] Overfull.

Fruit-trees overboughs reach'd too far

Their *pamper*'d overwoods. *Milton, P. L.*

PA'MPERING.* *n. s.* [from *pamper*.] Luxury.

It is an encouragement to security, and a *pampering* in sin. *Fulke against Allen, p. 186.*

PAMPHLET.† *n. s.* [*par un flet*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Pegge considers it to be from the Fr. *palme-feuillet*, a leaf to be held in the hand; a book being a thing of greater weight. Anonym. i. 26.—Caxton, as Dr. Johnson has observed, writes it *paunflet*; but *pamflet* was also an old way of writing it: "Begynnynge with small storyes and *pamfletes*, and so to others." Prol. to K. Apolyné of Thyre, 1510.] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched.

Com'st thou with deep premeditated lines,

With written *pamphlets* studiously devis'd? *Shakespeare.*

I put forth a slight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Wotton.*

Since I have been reading many English *pamphlets* and treatates of the sabbath, I can hardly find any treatise wherein the use of the common service by the minister, and the due frequenting thereof by the people, is once named among the duties or offices of sanctifying the Lord's-day. *White.*

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon.*

As when some writing in a public cause,

His pen, to save a sinking nation, draws,

While all is calm, his arguments prevail,

Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,

Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books.

I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor pamphletting way. *Howell.*
PAMPHLETEE. *r.† n. s.* [from *pamphlet*.] A scribbler of small books.

Small pains can be but little art;
Or load full drie-fats from the forren mart
With folio volumes, two to an ex hide;
Or else ye pamphleteer go stand aside.

Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

The squibs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.

Tatler.

Swift.

With great injustice I have been pelted by pamphleteers.
PAN.† *n. s.* [*panne*, Sax.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.

This were but to leap out of the pan into the fire. *Spensers.*

The pliant brass is laid

On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made,
Pans, cans. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the pan of the pistol, succeeded not. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain-pan.

He were shore ful high upon his pan.

Chaucer, Monk's Prolog.

To PAN.† *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. Dr. Johnson cites this definition from Ainsworth. It is also, as a neuter verb, a northern expression, in the sense of to agree, to correspond with; and is probably from the French *pan*, or *paneau*, which means a square or pane of glass, and a pane of cloth. See *PANE*.

PANACEA.† *n. s.* [*panacée*, Fr. *πανακία*, Greek.]

1. An universal medicine.

The chemists pretended, that it was the philosopher's stone; the civilians, that it was the most consummate point of equitable decision; and the physicians, that it was an infallible panacea.

Warton, Hist. E. P. Dissert. Gest. Rom. iii. xcv.

2. An herb; called also *all heal*.

There, whether it divine tobacco were,

Or *panachea*, or polygony,

She found, and brought it to her patient deare.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 32.

PANA'DA. } *n. s.* [from *panis*, Lat. bread.]
PANA'DO. } Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

PANCAKE.† *n. s.* [*pan* and *cake*.] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught. *Shakespeare.*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer, Husband.*

PANCRATIC.† } *adj.* [*πᾶν* and *καλός*.]
PANCRATICK. } Excelling in all the gymnastic exercises.

He was the most *pancratic* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown.*

Arrived to a full *pancratic* habit, fit for combats and wrestlings. *Hammond, Works, iv. 488.*

PANCREAS. *n. s.* [*πᾶν* and *κρέας*.] The *pancreas*, or sweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the ver-

tebrae of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers' breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple. *Quincy.*

PANCREATICK. *adj.* [from *pancreas*.] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatic* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the straight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is so acrid, that nature has furnished the *pancreatic* juice to temper its bitterness.

Arbutnot.

PAN'CY.† } *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose,
PAN'SY. } from *panacey*; *panacea*. Dr. Johnson.—It is the French *pensée*, as Dr. Johnson in a note on Hamlet admits; the name of the *viola tricolor*. "It probably obtained the name of *pensée*, thought or fancy, from its fanciful appearance; the same circumstance which induced Milton to call it "the pansy *freak'd* with jet," that is *fancifully touched* with black. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 305.] A flower; a kind of violet.

There is *pansies*, that's for thoughts.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead

For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;

Pansies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *pansy* is, or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a *pansy*. *Locke.*

From the brute beasts humanity I learn'd,
And in the *pansy's* life God's providence discern'd.

Harte.

PAN'DARISM.* *n. s.* [from *pander*, which ought to be written *pandar*. See *PANDER*.] The employment of a pimp or pandar.

Sherwood.

I need not tell you of bloody Turks, man-eating cannibals, Patavian *pandarism* of their own daughters, or of miserable Indians idolatrously adoring their devilish pagodes.

Bp. Hall, Character of Man.

To PAN'DARIZE.* *v. n.* To act the part of a pimp or pandar.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

PAN'DAROUS.* *adj.* Pimping; acting in the character of a bawd or pandar.

I know that face

To be a strumpet's:—

I saw her once before here, five days since 'tis;

And the same wary *pandarous* diligence

Was then bestow'd on her. *Middleton's Witch.*

PAN'DECT.† *n. s.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

Thus thou, by means which the ancients never took,

A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.

Donne, Poems, p. 263.

It were to be wished, that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority. *Swift.*

2. The digest of the civil law.

The text of the civil [law.] called the *pandects* or *digests*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 49.*

Ceoffrid augmented this collection with three volumes of *pandects*.

Warton, Hist. E. P. Diss. ii. vol. i. c. 4.

PANDE'MICK. *adj.* [*πᾶς* and *δῆμος*.] Incident to a whole people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather venacular disease to England.

Harvey on Consumptions.

PAN'DER. *n. s.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer; an agent for the lust or ill designs of another.

Let him with his cap in hand,

Like a base *pander*, hold the chamber door;

Whilst by a slave

His fairest daughter is contaminated.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me disloyal. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name. *Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.*

The sons of happy Punks, the *pander's* heir,

Are privileged

To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast confess'd thyself the conscious *pandar*

Of that pretended passion;

A single witness infamous known,

Against two persons of unquestion'd fame. *Dryden.*

My obedient honesty was made

The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Roué.*

To PAN'DER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion.

Proclaim no shame,

When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,

Since first itself as actively doth burn,

And reason *panders* will. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To PAN'DER.* *v. n.* To play the part of an agent for the ill designs of another.

Excommunication serves for nothing with them but to prog and *pander* for fees, and display their pride.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

PAN'DERLY. *adj.* [from *pander*.] Pimping; pimply.

Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.*

PANDICULA'TION. *n. s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculacion*, or oscitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles.

Floyer on the Humours.

PANDORE.* *n. s.* [*πανδώρα*, Gr.] A musical instrument of the lute kind; of which *bاندore* seems to be a corruption. See *BANDORE*.

The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike,

Drayton, Polyol. S. 4.

PANE.† *n. s.* [*paneau*, French. *Su. Goth. pænā*, *cadere*, *planare*. *Serenius.*]

1. A square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse through the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted.

Pope, Lett.

2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces; "a pane of cloth." *Barret.*

Him all repute

For his device in handsoning a suit,

To judge of lace, pink, panes, and print, and plait,

Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

PA'NED.* *adj.* [from *pane*.] Variegated; composed of small squares, as a counter-pane usually is.

I have seen the king come sodainly thither in a maske with a dozen maskers, all in garments like sherpards, made of fine cloath of gold and fine crimson satten paned.

Cavendish, Life of Card. Wolsey.

Altar clothes — of blew bawdkyn paned with red velvet.

Direct. in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 339.

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and pan'd hose.

Massinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.

PANEGYRICK. *n. s.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. *πανηγυρικ*.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyrics* upon them.

Sillingsfleet.

That which is a satyr to other men must be a *panegyric* to your lordship.

Dryden.

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred; and leave materials for a *panegyric*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny. *Prior.*

To chase our spleen, when times like these increase,

Shall *panegyric* reign, and censure cease. *Young.*

PANEGYRICAL.* } *adj.* [*panegyrique*, Fr.]

PANEGYRICK. } Encomiastick; containing praise.

Upon occasion of *panegyric*al orations.

Mede, Apost. of the Lat. Times, p. 146.

In *panegyric* halleluiahs.

Donne, Poems, p. 344.

Some of his odes are *panegyric*al, others moral, the rest jovial, or, if I may so call them, bacchanalian.

Dryden, Pref. to Sylvae.

In his *panegyric*al descriptions, he has seldom descended lower than the center of their hearts.

Orrery on Swift, p. 117.

PANEGYRIS.* *n. s.* [*πανηγυρις*, Gr.] A festival; a public meeting. Milton follows the Greek form of the word, *panegyry*.

After another persuasive method, at set and solemn *panegyries*, in theatres, porches, or what other place or way.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

Rejoicing especially was the practice, on the more solemn and festival performances; at public sacrifice, which they called *panegyries*; a meeting of a side of a county, a province.

Stukely, Palaeograph. Sacra, p. 8.

Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand *panegyris*?

Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, p. 262.

PANEGYRIST. *n. s.* [from *panegyric*; *panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the great.

Camden.

To PA'NEGYRIZE.* *v. a.* [*πανηγυριζω*, Gr.] To commend highly; to bestow great praise upon.

Is not our royal founder already *panegyric*ed by all the Universities?

Evelyn, Pref.

Their mode of *panegyricizing* their deceased benefactors seems rather to have been a kind of dramatick representation of their services, than a rhetorical description of them.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate, are *panegyric*ed with great propriety. *Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 224.*

PA'NEL. *n. s.* [*panellum*, law Latin; *panneau*, Fr.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had *panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold.

Bacon.

Maximilian, his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief.

Addison on Italy.

This fellow will join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp.

Shakespeare, As You Like It.

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit, With driving wrong will make the *panel* split.

Swift.

2. [*Panel*, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id est, *pellis*; or *panneau*, a piece or pane in English.] A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book.

Cowel.

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are sworn to try the same, according to evidence.

Hale, Hist. of England.

To PA'NEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form into panels: as, a *panelled* wainscot.

A very handsome bridge, the battlements nearly *panelled* with stone.

Pennant.

PA'NELESS.* *adj.* [*pane* and *less*.] Wanting panes of glass.

How shall I sing the various ill that waits The careful sonneteer? or who can paint The shifts enormous that in vain he forms

To patch his *paneless* window?

Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.

PANG. *n. s.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment.

Denham.

Say that some lady Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,

As you have for Olivia. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

See how the pangs of death do make him grin!

Shakespeare.

Sufferance made

Almost each *pang* a death. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again

In *pangs*; and nature gave a second groan.

Milton, P. L.

Juno, pitying her disastrous fate, Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate.

Denham.

My son, advance

Still in new impudence, new ignorance.

Success let others teach, learn thou from me

Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry.

Dryden.

I will give way

To all the *pangs* and fury of despair. *Addison.*

I saw the hoary traitor

Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground.

Addison.

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,

Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To PANG.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

If fortune divorce

It from the bearer; 'tis a sufferance *panging*,

As soul and bodies parting. *Shakespeare.*

I grieve myself

To think, when thou shalt be disedg'd by her,

Whom now thou first'nt on, how thy memory

Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakespeare.*

A kind word that would make another lover's heart dance for joy, *pangs* poor Will.

Addison, Lov. No. 39.

PA'NICAL.† } *adj.* [*πανικός*, Gr. *πανικός φόβος*, from *Pan*, "lieutenant-general of Bacchus in his Indian expedition; where, being encompassed in a valley with an army of enemies far superiour to them in number, he advised the god to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surprized the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp: whence it came to pass, that all sudden fears, impressed upon men's spirits without any just reason, were called, by the Greeks and Romans, *panick* terrours." Potter, Antiq. of Greece, (from Polyænus's *Stratagem*), vol. 2. b. 3. ch. 9.] Violent without cause, applied to fear.

The sudden stir and *panical* fear, when chancier was carried away by reynard. *Camden, Rem.*

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear, they justly know not what.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

I left the city in a *panick* fright;

Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

PA'NICK.† *n. s.* A sudden fright without cause.

Bullockar.

There are many *panicks* in mankind, besides merely that of fear.

Ld. Shaftesbury.

PA'NNADE. *n. s.* The curvet of a horse.

Ainsworth.

PA'NNAGE.* *n. s.* [*pannagium*, low Latin; *pannage*, Fr.] Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, &c. which some have called *panvnes*. It is also the money taken by the agistors for the food of hogs with the mast of the king's forest.

Cowel.

Acorns, which are included in the name of mast, are the chief of those things which the ancient laws call *pannage*.

Gibson's Codex.

PA'NNEL. *n. s.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *panneau*, French.] A kind of rustick saddle.

A *panneel* and warty, pack-saddle and ped,

With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed.

Tusser.

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd, Like furrows he himself had plow'd;

For underneath the skirt of *panneel*,

'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *n. s.* The stomach of a hawk.

Ainsworth.

PANNELLATION.* *n. s.* [from *panneel*.] Act of empannelling a jury.

They in the said *pannellation* did put Rich. Wotton,—and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1516.

PA'NNICLE. } *n. s.* [*panicum*, Latin.] A

PA'NNICK. } plant.

The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike: it is sowed in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread.

Miller.

September is drawn with a cheerful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *pannicle*.

Peucham.

Pannick affords a soft demulcent nourishment.

Arbuthnot.

PA'NNIER. *n. s.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded lie,
Beneath two panniers, and a baker's wife. *Dryden*.
We have resolved to take away their whole club
in a pair of panniers, and imprison them in a cub-
board. *Addison*.

PANNIKEL,* *n. s.* [*pannicula*, Ital. *pannic-
le*, Fr.] The brain-pan; the skull. Ob-
solete.

To him he turned, and with rigour fell
Smote him so rudely on the pannikell,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 23.

PANOPLY,† *n. s.* [*πανοπλία*] Complete ar-
mour.

In perfect silver glistening panoply
They ride, the army of the Highest God.
More, Song of the Soul, (ed. 1642.) P. i. p. 43.
In arms they stood
Of golden panoply, refulgent host!

Soon banded, *Milton, P. L.*
We had need to take the Christian panoply, to
put on the whole armour of God.

Ray on the Creation.

PANORAMA,* *n. s.* [*panorama*, French;
"terme nouveau," as Morin observes;
from the Gr. *πᾶν*, all, the whole, and
γραμμή, a view.] A large circular paint-
ing, having no apparent beginning or
end, from the centre of which the be-
holder views distinctly the several ob-
jects of the representation.

PANOPHICAL,* *adj.* [from *panosophy*.]
Aiming or pretending to know every
thing.

It were to be wished indeed, that it were done
into Latin,—for the humbling of many conceited
enthusiasts and panophsical pretenders.

Worthington, Lett. to Hartlib, (1660,) p. 231.

You told me, you would take notice of Dr. Cow-
ley's design of a panophsical college. *Ibid.* p. 269.

PANOPHY,* *n. s.* [*πᾶν* and *σοφία*, Gr.]
Universal wisdom. This old word has
lately been revived.

The precepts of panosophy ought to contain noth-
ing in them, but what is worth our serious knowl-
edge. *Hartlib, Reform. of Schools*, (1642,) p. 43.

The French philosophers affect a dogmatical
manner, the reverse of true philosophy; a sort of
panosophy, or universality of command over the
opinions of men, which can only be supported by
the arts of deception. *Boothby on Burke*, p. 265.

PANSY. *n. s.* A flower. See PANSY.
To PANT. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in
sudden terror, or after hard labour.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to pant and
quake. *Spenser*.

Below the bottom of the great abyss,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart pants. *Crashaw*.

2. To have the breast heaving, as for want
of breath.

Pluto pants for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryd.*
Miranda will never have her eyes swell with fat-
ness, or pant under a heavy load of flesh, till she
has changed her religion. *Law*.

3. To play with intermission.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope*.

4. To long; to wish earnestly: with *after*
or *for*.

They pant after the dust of the earth, on the head
of the poor. *Amos*, ii. 7.

Who pants for glory, finds but short repose,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows.

Pope.

PANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Palpitation;
motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,

Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there
Ride on the pants triumphing. *Shakspeare*.

PANTABLE,* *n. s.* A corruption of *pant-
toffe*; a shoe; a slipper.

What pride equal to his [the pope's] making
kings kiss his pantables!

Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig. (ed. 1605.) D. 2. b.

Rich pantables in ostentation shewn,

And roses worth a family. *Massinger, City Madam*.

PANTALON,† *n. s.* [*pantaloni*, Fr. "cal-
çon, ou haut de chasse, qui tient avec

le bas. Le mot nous est venu d'Italie, ou

les Venetiens, qui portent de ces sortes

de hauts de chasses, sont appelez par

injure *Pantaloni*. Et ils sont ainsi ap-
pelez de saint *Pantaleon*, qu'ils nomment

Pantalone, au lieu de *Pantaleone*, mot

corrompu de *Pantelemon*, qui signi-
fifie tout misericordieux. Ce saint eût

autrefois en grand veneration parmi eux;

et plusieurs, à cause de cela, s'appeloient

Pantaleoni dans leur noms de baptême;

d'où ils furent tous ensuite appelez de la

sorte par les autres Italiens." *Menage*.]

1. A part of a man's garment, in which the
breeches and stockings are all of a piece.

Dr. Johnson has noticed this meaning

from Sir Thomas Hamner, with the re-
mark of its being anciently worn. It has

been of late years re-adopted. Under

this meaning Dr. Johnson has also mis-
takenly placed the person in Shakspeare

called the *pantaloon*, and has taken no
notice of this comick character.

The French, we conquer'd once,

Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathurs.

Hudibras, i. iii.

Whether the trunk-hose fancy of queen Eliza-
beth's days, or the *pantaloon* genius of our's be
best. *Phillips, Theat. Poet.* (1675.) Pref.

2. A character in the Italian comedy; a
buffoon in the pantomimes of modern
times: so called from the close dress
which he usually wears.

The sixth age shifts

Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side.

Shakspeare, As You Like It.

There are four standing characters, which enter
into every piece that comes on the stage; the
doctor, harlequin, *pantalone*, and Coviello. —

Pantalone is generally an old cully, and Coviello
a sharper. *Addison, Remarks on Italy*.

PANTER,* *n. s.* [from *pant*.] One who
pants.

Swiftly the gentle charmer flies,

And to the tender grief soft air applies,

Which, warbling mystic sounds,
Cements the bleeding *panter's* wounds.

Congreve, Ode on Mrs. Arab. Hunt's Singing.

PANTER,* *n. s.* [painter, Irish, a net;
paintéalim, to ensnare. Lye.] A net.
Obsolete.

To catch in his *panters*

These damosels and bacheliers,
Love will noie othir birdis catche.

Chaucer, Rom. R. ver. 1621.

PANTESS. *n. s.* [*dyspnœa*.] The difficulty
of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth*.

PANTHEIST,* *n. s.* [*πᾶν* and *θεός*, Gr.]
One who confounds God with the uni-

verse; a name given to the followers of
Spinoza. See PANTHEISTICK.

PANTHEISTICK,* *adj.* Confounding God
with the universe.

Let any one but seriously consider the *pantheis-
tic* system, whether it be not as wild enthusiasm
as ever was invented and published to the world.

It supposes God and nature, or God and the whole
universe, to be one and the same substance, one

universal being; inasmuch that men's souls are
only modifications of the divine substance: from

whence it follows, that what men will, God will
also; and what they say, God says; and what they
do, God does.

Was there ever any raving enthu-
siast that discovered greater extravagance? This
doctrine first owed its birth to pagan darkness,

and revived afterwards among the Jewish cabbal-
lists: from thence it was handed down to Spinoza,
who was originally a Jew; and from him it de-
scended to the author or authors of the Pantheis-
tic; who, while they are themselves the greatest
visionaries in nature, yet scruple not to charge the
Christian world with enthusiasm.

Waterland, Christianity Vind. Charge, (1732,) p. 44.

PANTHEON,† *n. s.* [*πᾶνθεον*.] A temple
of all the gods.

The ancient figure and ornaments of the *pan-
theon* have been changed. *Addison on Italy*.

PANTHER. *n. s.* [*πᾶνθηρ*, *panthera*, Latin;
panthere, Fr.] A spotted wild beast; a
pard.

An it please your majesty,

To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and bound. *Shakspeare*.

Pan, or the universal, is painted with a goat's
face, about his shoulders a *panther's* skin.

Peachment.

The *panther's* speckled hide,

Flow'd o'er his armour with an easy pride. *Pope*.

PANTILE,† *n. s.* A gutter tile. See PEN-
TILE.

It is impossible for people to receive any great
benefit from letters, where they are obliged to go
to a shard, or an oyster-shell, for information; and
where knowledge is confined to a *pantile*.

Bryant, Analysis. Anc. Myth. iii. 126.

PANTING,* *n. s.* [from *pant*.] Palpitation.
If I am to lose by sight the soft *pantings*, which
I have always felt, when I heard your voice; pull
out these eyes, before they lead me to be ungrate-
ful. *Tatler*.

PANTINGLY. *adv.* [from *panting*.] With
palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father

Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.*

PANTLER. *n. s.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The of-
ficer in a great family, who keeps the
bread. *Hamner*.

When my old wife liv'd,

She was both *panlier*, butler, cook. *Shakspeare*.

He would have made a good *panlier*, he would
have chipped bread well. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

PANTOFLE,† *n. s.* [*pantoufle*, French;
pantofola, Italian. "Optimè Wachter
a nostro *toffel*, idem, et *want*, theca." *Serenius*.

Dr. Jamieson prefers the
etymon given by Schilter: "Germ. *ban-
toffel*; Alem. *bain-tofel*, from *bain*, *ban*,
the foot, and *tofel*, a table:" "Proprie
notat *tabulam* pedibus suppositam, qui-
bus utebatur antiquitas." A slipper.

What pains dooth that good holy father take, to
lift up his foot so oft to have his *pantofle* kissed!

Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 377.

Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or
tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset
with pearls. *Peachment*.

PANTOMIME,† *n. s.* [*πᾶν* and *μίμος*;
pantomime, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The

word seems not to have been anglicised very early in the seventeenth century. Dr. Johnson's earliest example is from Hudibras. Bacon and Ben Jonson use the Latin form, *pantomimi*. "There be certain *pantomimi*, that will represent the voices of players." Nat. Hist. Cent. 3. No. 240. "After the manner of the old *pantomimi*, they dance over a distracted comedy of love." Masque of Love's Triumph, &c. 1630.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon.
I would our *pantomimes* also and stage-players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule.

Bp. Sanderson, *Serm.* P. II. (1681.) p. 202.
Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

2. A scene; a tale exhibited, only in gesture and dumb-shew.

He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours on market-days. *Arbutnot.*

- PA'NTOMIME.* *adj.* Representing only in gesture and dumb-shew.

A *pantomime* dance may frequently answer the same purpose; and, by representing some adventure in love or war, may seem to give sense and meaning to music, which might not otherwise appear to have any.

- PA'NTOMICAL.* } *adj.* [from *pantomime*.]
PA'NTOMICK. } Representing only by gesture or dumb shew.

- PA'NTOGRAPH.* *n. s.* [*pantographe*, Fr. *πᾶν* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A mathematical instrument, contrived to copy all sorts of drawings and designs.

- PA'NTOMETER.* *n. s.* [*pantomètre*, French; *πᾶν* and *μέτρον*, Gr.] An instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

- PA'NTON. *n. s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Farrier's Dict.

- PA'NTRY.† *n. s.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Lat. A place formerly used solely for the keeping of bread, as the etymology (*panis*) shews. Malone.] The room in which provisions are repositied.

The Italian artizans distribute the kitchen, pantry, bake-house under ground.

Wotton on Architecture.

What work they make in the pantry and the larder. *L'Estrange.*

He shuts himself up in the pantry with an old gipsy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addison, Spect.*

- PAP. *n. s.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.]

1. The nipple; the dug sucked.

Some were so from their nature endued,
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful *pap*
Their well-heads spring. *Spenser.*

Out, sword, and wound

The *pap* of Pyramus. —

Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop. *Shakspeare.*

An infant making to the *paps* would press,
And meets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*
In weaning young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the *paps*.

Ray on the Creation.

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making.

Sidney.

The noble soul by age grows lustier;
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*
Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the consistence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

To PAP.* *v. a.* To feed with *pap*.

O that his body were not flesh, and fading!

But I'll so *pap* him up: nothing too dear for him.

Beaumont, and Fl. Cust. of the Country.

- PAPA.† [*παπᾶς*; *papa*, Lat.]
1. A fond name for father, used in many languages.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma. *Swift.*

2. A spiritual father. See PAPE.

PA'PACY. *n. s.* [*papat*, *papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome.

Now there is ascended to the *papacy* a personage, that, though he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair.

Bacon.

PA'PAL. *adj.* [*papal*, Fr.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome.

The pope released Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this *papal* indulgence hath been the cause of so many hundred thousands slain.

Raleigh.

PA'PALIN.* *n. s.* [from *papal*.] A papist; one devoted to the pope. Not now in use.

No less divided in their profession than we and the *papalins*. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 320.

In opposition to bishops, the highest *papalins* talk most of the sovereign power of the people; because they hold the interest of the pope to be upheld by their veneration.

Puller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 480.

PAPA'W. *n. s.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.] A plant.

The fair *papaw*,

Now but a seed, preventing nature's law,

In half the circle of the hasty year,

Projects a shade, and lovely fruits does wear.

Waller.

PAPA'VEROUS. *adj.* [*papavereus*; from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.] Resembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papavereous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PAPE.* *n. s.* [French; from the Greek *παππας*.]

1. The pope. *Coles.*

2. Any spiritual father; sometimes written *papa*.

From the monasteries he receives a certain annual income or rent, according to the abilities and possessions thereof; and from every *papa*, or priest, a dollar yearly per head.

Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 92.

The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot, that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the churchyard, where he beat him.

Carr, Trav. Guide, (1695,) p. 190.

PAPER.† *n. s.* [*papper*, Su. Goth. *papir*, Dan. *papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat.]

1. Substance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in

water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets.

I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth *paper*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking *paper*.

Locke on Education.

3. Single sheet printed, or written. It is used particularly of essays or journals, or any thing printed on a sheet. [*feuille volante*.]

What see you in those *papers*, that you lose So much complexion? look ye how they change! Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. It is used for deeds of security; or bills of reckoning.

He was so careless after bargains, that he never received script of *paper* of any to whom he sent, nor bond of any for performance of covenants.

Fell.

Nothing is of more credit or request, than a petulant *paper* or scoffing verses. *B. Jonson.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be sign'd. *Dryden.*

PA'PER. *adj.* Any thing slight or thin. There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them.

Burnet.

To PA'PER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To register.

He makes up the file Of all the gentry; and his own letter Must fetch in him he *papers*. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

2. To pack in paper.

3. To furnish a room with paper hangings.

PAPERCRE'DIT.* *n. s.* Property circulated by means of any written paper obligation.

Blest *paper-credit*! last and best supply,
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly;
Gold, imp'd by thee, can compass hardest things,
Can pocket states, can fetch or carry kings.

Pope, Mor. Ess. iii. 38.

PA'PERFACED.* *adj.* [*paper* and *face*.] Having a face as white as paper.

Better thou hadst struck thy mother, thou *paper-faced* villain. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.* P. II.

PAPERKITE.* *n. s.* [*paper* and *kite*.] A paper machine to resemble a kite in the air. See the third sense of KITE.

He [Arbutnot] was so neglectful of his writings, that his children tore his manuscripts, and made *paper-kites* of them.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

PA'PERMAKER. *n. s.* [*paper* and *maker*.] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *n. s.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou hast built a *paper-mill*. *Shakspeare.*

PA'PERMONEY.* *n. s.* [*paper* and *money*.] Bills of exchange, bank, and promissory notes.

Whether the abuse of banks and *paper-money* is a just objection against the use thereof?

Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 219.

PAPERSCENT. *adj.* Containing *pap*; incluable to *pap*.

Demulcent, and of easy digestion, moistening and resolvent of the bile, are vegetable sopes; as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, some of the cooling, lactescens, *paperscent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Any advocate or intercessor.

Bragging Winchester, the pope's *paraclete* in Englande, that is mayster of the stewes at London.

Bale on the Rev. P. iii. (1550.) B. b. 5.

He strengtheneth that conceit — of the *paraclete*; by whom if he mean Montanus the arch-heretic, we need not much envy the cardinal for raising up so worshipful a patron of his purgatory.

Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone, p. 124.

PARA'DE.† *n. s.* [*parade, Fr. parata, paratura*, low Lat. ornaments. Our word was probably not admitted into use before the middle of the seventeenth century. Milton's is the earliest of Dr. Johnson's examples. Bishop Taylor writes it *parada*. "Nor may this be called an *histrionike parada*, or stagely visard." Artific. Handsomeness, ed. 1656, p. 168.]

1. Shew; ostentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution.

Granville.

Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*, At least before your master's debts are paid. *Swift.*

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The ritas perform'd, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

3. Military order.

The cherubim stood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

The place of trumpets and kettle-drums, of horse and foot guards, the *parade*.

Warburton, Lett. to Hurd, L. 60.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

Accustom him to make judgement of men by their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

6. A publick walk.

To **PARA'DE.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go about in military procession.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round and round and round. *Scott of Amwell.*

2. To assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised.

To **PARA'DE.*** *v. a.* To exhibit in a shewy or ostentatious manner.

PARADIGM.† *n. s.* [*παράδειγμα*, Gr. *paradigme*, Fr.] Example; model.

The archetypal *paradigm*, the idea of ideas, or form of forms.

More, Song of the Soul, (Notes), p. 367.

PARADIGMATICAL.* *adj.* [from *paradigm*.] Exemplary.

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions, are *paradigmatical*, that is, virtues that make us answer to the paradigm or idea of virtues exactly, viz. the intellect of God.

More, Song of the Soul, (Notes), p. 370.

PARADIGMATICALLY.* *adv.* [from *paradigmatical*.] In the way of example.

The eternal and immutable reasons of things are originally and *paradigmatically* in the Divine understanding.

Annot. and Disc. of Truth, (1682), p. 263.

To **PARADIGMATIZE.*** *v. a.* [from *paradigm*.] To set forth as a model or example.

There is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatised* by you, or in any piece of divinity wherein I understand aught, but

you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of your servaut, H. Hammond.

Hammond to Chynell, Works, i. 197.

PARADISE.† *n. s.* [*παράδεισος*, Gr. *paradise*, Sax. *paradies*, Fr. "*Παράδεισος* significat, 1. hortum apud Xenophontem, vel vivarium, et viridarium; 2. *καρ' ἑσχέρην*, hortum illum Eden, Gen. ii. 3. beatam gloriæ Dei sedem. — *Vox* est, ut Pollux verè dicit, *Persica*; quamquam et Hebræi usurpant, ut Neh. ii. 8. Eccles. ii. 5. Sed Græci usu hanc vocem suam fecerunt." Poli Synops. Crit. in Luc. xxiii. 43.]

1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradise* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Any place of felicity.

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt the offending Adam out of him,
Leaving his body as a *paradise*,
T' envelope and contain celestial spirits. *Shaksp.*
If ye should lead her into a fool's *paradise*,
It were very gross behaviour. *Shakspere, Rom. and Jul.*

Why, nature, bower the spirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradise* of such sweet flesh? *Shaksp.*

The earth
Shall all be *paradise*, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A place to walk in. See PARVIS.

PARADISED.* *adj.* [from *paradise*.] Having the delights of paradise. An uncommon word.

One hour of *paradised* joy
Makes purgatory seem a toy.

The Muses' Gard. for Delights, (1610.) song xii.

PARADISIACAL.† *adj.* [from *paradise*.] Suited to paradise; making paradise.

The antients express the situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sea.

Burnet, Th. of the Earth.

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisiacal* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and live together in cities. *Pope.*

PARADISEAN.*† *adj.* [from *paradise*.] **PARADISIAN.** } *Paradisiacal.* Not now in use.

Life's grapes, those *paradisean* clusters.

J. Hall, Poems, (1646), p. 73.

What the heathen poets recount of the happiness of the golden age, sprung from some tradition they received of the *paradisiacal* fare. *Keelyn.*

PARADOX.† *n. s.* [*paradoxos*, French; *παράδοξος*.] A tenet contrary to received opinion: an assertion contrary to appearance; a position in appearance absurd.

A glosse there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too strict a *paradox*, Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shaksp.*

'Tis an unnatural *paradox* in the doctrine of causes, that evil should proceed from goodness. *Holyday.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate. *Sprat.*

'Tis not possible for any man in his wits, though never so much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part; that contradictions cannot be both true; that three and three make six; that four is more than three. *Wilkins.*

PARADOXICAL.† *adj.* [from *paradox*.]

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world. *Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADOXICALLY.† *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laughed at.

Collier on Pride.

PARADOXICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *paradox*.] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXOLOGY.† *n. s.* [from *paradox*.] The use of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGOGE.† *n. s.* [*παράγωγη*; *paragoge*, Fr.] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it; as *vast*, *vastly*. *Dict.*

PARAGOICAL.*† *adj.* Belonging to the **PARAGOICK.** } grammatical figure called *paragoge*.

You cite them to appear for certain *paragoge* contents. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

PARAGON.† *n. s.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.]

1. A model; a pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shakspere.*

Tunis was never graced before with such a *paragon* to their queen. *Shakspere, Tempest.*

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*

3. Emulation.

Bards tell of many women valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Perform'd, in *paragone* of proudest men. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 54.*

4. A match for trial of excellence.

Minerva did the challenge not refuse;
But deign'd with her the *paragon* to make. *Spenser, Muipotmos.*

Then did he set her by that snowy one,
Like the true saint beside the image set,
Of both their beauties to make *paragone*,
And trial, whether should the honor get. *Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 24.*

To **PARAGON.**† *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]:

1. To compare; to parallel; to mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Caesar *paragon* again
My man of men.

Shakespeare.

Proud seat
Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon*'d.

Milton, P. L.

2. To equal; to be equal to.

He hath achiev'd a maid,
That *paragons* description and wild fame;
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens.

Shakespeare.

We will wear our mortal state with her,
Catharine our queen, before the primest creature
That's *paragon*'d i' th' world. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

To *PARAGON** v. n. To pretend equality
or comparison.

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of
Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could
for feature *paragon* with her.

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. iv. 9.

*PARAGRAPH** n. s. [*παράγραμμα*, Gr.] A
kind of play upon words. Not in use.

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of
rhetoric, describes two or three kinds of puns,
which he calls *paragrams*. *Addison, Spect. No. 61.*

PARAGRAPH. n. s. [*paragraphe*, Fr. *παράγραφη*.] A distinct part of a dis-
course.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the
most important parts. *Swift.*

*PARAGRAPHCAL** adj. [from *paragraph*.]
Denoting a paragraph.

The verses being numbered in the margin, and
distinguished in the text by *paragrammatical* marks.
Cruikshank, Pref. to Bp. Wilson's Bible.

PARAGRAPHCALLY. adv. [from *para-*
graph.] By paragraphs; with distinct
breaks or divisions.

*PARALLACTICAL** adj. [from *parallax*.]
PARALLACTICK. } Pertaining to a pa-
rallex.

PARALLAX. n. s. [*παράλαξις*.] The dis-
tance between the true and apparent
place of the sun, or any star viewed from
the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optic skill
Of vision multiply'd. *Milton, P. R.*

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven
or eight minutes' time, which distance is about
70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizon-
tal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds.

Newton, Opticks.

PARALLEL. adj. [*παράλληλος*; *parallele*,
Fr.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and
preserving always the same distance.

Distorting the order and theory of causes per-
pendicular to their effects, he draws them aside
unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their
proper motions would never meet together.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God
and our country, it cannot be too much cherished;
but when the dictates of honour are contrary to
those of religion and equity, they are the great de-
privations of human nature. *Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through
many particulars; equal; like.

The foundation principle of peripateticism is
exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing.

Glanville.

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing
and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of
figure. *Addison.*

In the *parallel* place before quoted. *Leslie.*
Compare the words and phrases in one place of
an author, with the same in other places of the

same author, which are generally called *par illel*
places. *Watts.*

PARALLEL. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. Line continuing its course, and still
remaining at the same distance from
another line.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of an-
other line.

Dissensions, like small streams, are first begun,
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run;
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin.

Garth.

4. Resemblance; conformity continued
through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And shew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. Comparison made.

The *parallel* holds in the gainlessness, as well as
laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained,
than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between
his own private character, and that of other persons.

Addison.

6. Any thing resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy
parallel, go to hell, which is both the region and
the emblem of ingratitude. *South, Sermon.*

For works like these, let deathless journals tell,
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To *PARALLEL* v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place, so as always to keep the
same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between
these continents and that vast tract of America,
the needle seemeth equally directed by both, and
diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place
itself upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

2. To keep in the same direction; to level.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to
the worst effect of banishment, and even there ex-
pelled and driven from their flights: so *paralleling*
in their exigencies the most immediate objects
of that monster's fury. *Fell.*

His life is *parallel*'d

Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice.

Shakespeare.

3. To correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty
places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David,
he stretched out the earth upon the waters. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble through
many particulars.

In the fire, the destruction was so swift, sudden,
vast, and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story.

Dryden.

5. To compare.

I *paralleled* more than once, our idea of sub-
stance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-
not-what, which supported the tortoise. *Locke.*

*PARALLELE** adj. [from *parallel*.]

That may be equalled.

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage,
as is not *paralleleable* in all the world beside.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 277.

*PARALLELESS** adj. [*parallel* and *less*.]

Not to be paralleled; matchless.

Tell me, gentle boy,
Is she not *paralleless*? is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?

Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.

PARALLELISM† n. s. [*parallelisme*, Fr.;
from *parallel*.]

1. State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportionated inclin-
ation of the axis of the earth.

More, Divine Dialogues.

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the
earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the
axis of the earth steady and perpetually *parallel* to
itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and
that way. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Resemblance; comparison.

In this wild tale, there are circumstances enough
of general analogy, if not of peculiar *parallelism*,
to recal to my memory the following beautiful de-
scription in the manuscript romance of Syr
Launfal. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. Dissert. p. liii.*

From a close *parallelism* of thought and inci-
dent, it is clear that either Browne's pastoral imi-
tates Fletcher's play, or the play the pastoral.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.

*PARALLELLY** adv. [from *parallel*.] With
parallelism. *Scott.*

The bony matter of the teeth, — consists of a
number of layers, which are disposed *parallelly* in
respect to the pulp and to each other.

Outlines of Anatomy, p. 12.

PARALLELOGRAM. n. s. [*παράλληλος*
and *γράμμα*; *parallelograme*, Fr.] In
geometry, a right lined quadrilateral
figure, whose opposite sides are *parallel*
and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a
parallelogram, or long figure, wherein only invert-
ing the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we
altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *para-*
lelogram, without knowing what relation it bears
to the area of a triangle. *Watts, Logick.*

PARALLELOGRAMICAL. adj. [from *para-*
lelogram.] Having the properties of a
parallelogram.

PARALLELOPIPED. n. s. [from *parallel-*
oppede, Fr.] A solid figure contained
under six *parallelograms*, the opposites
of which are equal and *parallel*; or it
is a prism, whose base is a *parallelo-*
gram: it is always triple to a pyramid
of the same base and height. *Harris.*

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their
axes and opposite sides being *parallel*, they com-
posed a *paralleloped*. *Newton, Opticks.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a
cubic or *paralleloped* figure. *Woodward.*

PARALOGISM. n. s. [*παράλογισμός*; *paralo-*
gisme, Fr.] A false argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall,
like those we observe in others, they have no gall
at all, is a *paralogism* not admissible, a fallacy that
dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to
scatter it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Modern writers, making the drachma less than
the denarius, others equal, have been deceived
by a double *paralogism*, in standing too nicely
upon the bare words of the ancients, without ex-
amining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for
the construction of it, it is called a true argument:
if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*,
or false argument. *Watts.*

PARALOGY. n. s. False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all
the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but
that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *para-*
logy to deny. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS† n. s. [*παράλυσις*, Gr. *para-*
lysis, Fr.] A palsy. We had formerly
the English word *paralysis*, whence the
modern *palsy*.

The wretch was sodenly

Smit with a strong *paralysis*.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. (1652), p. 72.

To PA'RALYSE.* *v. a.* [*paralyser*, Fr.] To strike as it were with the palsy; to render useless. A modern word.

Or has taxation chill'd the aguish land,
And paralysed Britannia's bounteous hand?
London Cries, or Pict. of Tumult, &c. (1805), p. 39.
PARALYTICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralysis*; *pa-*
PARALYTICK. } *ralytique*, Fr.] Palsied;
inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelick, softest work of heaven, draws near
To the cold shagging paralytick hand,
Senseless of beauty. *Prior.*

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing,
without any tumour after long diseases, proceed
commonly from a resolution or paralytick disposi-
tion of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

PARALYTICK.* *n. s.* One struck by a palsy.

The paralytick was with much labour let down
through the roof to our Saviour's cure.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 77.
If a nerve be cut or streightly bound, that goes
to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose
its motion; which is the case of paralyticks.
Derham.

PARA'METER. *n. s.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the parameter and abscissa: but, in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion.

Harris.
PARA'MOUNT. *adj.* [*per* and *mount*.]

1. Superior; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord paramount, the chief of the seignory: with *to*.

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, paramount to obligation of sovereignty, and make the king, *tanquam unus ex nobis*. *Bacon.*

The dogmatist's opinioned assurance is paramount to argument. *Glauville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly paramount to the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or demons, could not question their being inspired by God. *West on the Resurrection.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor paramount; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him. *Bacon.*

PARA'MOUNT. *n. s.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
Midst them their mighty paramount. *Milton, P. L.*

PARA'MOUR.† *n. s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr. "*Par amour* I loved her. Chaucer, C. T. ver. 1157. This is a genuine old expression. See Froissart, v. i. c. 196. Il *aima adonc par amours*, et depuis espousa, madame Ysabelle de Juilliers. And Boccace, Decam. x. 7. *per amore amate*. From hence *paramour*, or *paramours*, in one word, was used vulgarly to signify *love*. Tyrwhitt.]

1. A lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courtied of many a jolly paramour,

The which them did in modesty amate,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate.

Spenser, F. Q.
She doted upon their paramours. *Ezek. xxiii. 20.*

No season then for her
To wanton with the sun, her lusty paramour.

Milton, Ode.
2. A mistress. It is obsolete in both senses, though not inelegant or unmusical.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his paramour? *Shaksp.*

PA' RANYMPH. *n. s.* [*παρά* and *νυμφή*; *paranymphe*, Fr.]

1. A bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon prefer'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed. *Milton, S. A.*

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.
PA'RAPEGM. *n. s.* [*παράρρημα*, *παράρρημα*.]

A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publicly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Phillips.*

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapegmata*, or astronomical canons.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
PA'RAPET. *n. s.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breast high.

There was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth to restrain the petulance of our words.

B. Jonson.
PARAPHIMO'SIS. *n. s.* [*παράφρισις*; *paraphimose*, Fr.] A disease when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNALIA.† *n. s.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, goods which a wife takes with her, or possesses, besides her fixed dowry, *παρά τὴν φέρνν*, Greek.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death, and shall not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*; which is a term borrowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek language, signifying something over and above her dower. Our law uses it to signify the apparel and ornaments of the wife, suitable to her rank and degree: the jewels of a peeress, usually worn by her, have been held to be *paraphernalia*. *Blackstone.*

PARAPHRASE. *n. s.* [*παράφρασις*, *paraphrase*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a paraphrase upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions. *South.*

In paraphrase, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense, and that too amplified, but not altered: such is Mr. Waller's translation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE.† *v. a.* [*paraphraser*, Fr. *παράφραζω*.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely; to explain in many words.

I could find in my heart, may I can scarce find from reading and paraphrasing the whole chapter to you: — but for brevity's sake, and on promise that you will at your leisure survey it, I will omit to insist on it. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 676.

We are put to construe and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

To PA'RAPHRASE.* *v. n.* To make a paraphrase.

What needs he paraphrase on what we mean?
We were at worst but wanton; he's obscene.

Dryden.
Where translation is impracticable, they may paraphrase. — But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of paraphrasing and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage. *Felton on the Classics.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *n. s.* [*paraphraste*, Fr. *παράφραστής*.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fittest for publick audience are such, as following a middle course between the rigour of literal translators and the liberty of paraphrasts, do with great shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The Chaldean paraphrast renders *Gerah* by *Meath*. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAPHRAS'TICAL.† *adj.* [from *paraphrase*.] *phrase*.] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

It is the genius, nay, the very essence of Oriental Poetry to be so very paraphrastic in itself, as not to admit of further dilatation in any modern version. *Mason on Ch. Music*, p. 177.

He is sometimes too paraphrastic. *Johnson, Life of West.*

PARAPHRAS'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *paraphrastic*.] In a paraphrastic manner.

Touching translations, it is to be observed, that every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not rendible in any other, but paraphrastically. *Howell, Lett. iii. 21.*

Chapman, in his translation of Homer, professes to have done it somewhat paraphrastically, and that on set purpose. *Dryden, Misc. Poems, Ded. vol. 3.*

PARAPHRENTIS. *n. s.* [*παρά* and *φρενίς*; *paraphrenesis*, French.]

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAQUITO.† *n. s.* A little parrot.

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to this question that I ask.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.
PA'RASANG.† *n. s.* [*parasanga*, low Lat. *parasange*, Fr. *παράσαγγος*, Gr. "The word *pharsang* is ancient, and to this day continued all over the Persian dominions: it is derived from *persa*, and appropriated to the dialect yet used in Persia; or (which is more likely) from the Hebrew and Arabick, where the word *persa* signifies three miles, three of which the Jews might travel without breach of the sabbath. Pliny calls it *parasanga*, and makes it to be four Ita-

lian miles; which if so, it equals the German. Xenophon phrases it *pharsanga*, and computes it thirty furlongs or stadia, every furlong being 40 poles in length, or twenty-five spaces; so that accounting eight furlongs to an English mile, a *pharsang* is three miles and a half English, and two furlongs over." Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, ed. 1677, p. 117.] A Persian measure of length.

To see so much difference betwixt words and deeds, so many *parasangs* betwixt tongue and heart!

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and *parasangs*. Locke.

PARASCÈVE.* *n. s.* [*παρασκήν*, Gr. *parascēnē*, French.]

1. Preparation. Not in use.

Why rather, being entering into that presence, where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here, to be a *parascève* and a preparation to that?

Donne, *Devot.* (1624), p. 973.

2. The sabbath-eve of the Jews.

It was the *parascève*, which is the Sabbath-eve. St. Mark, xv. 42. (Rhemish Translation.)

PARASCÈVASTIC.* *adj.* [from *parascève*.] Preparatory. Not in use.

Touching the Latin and Greek, and those other learned languages,—they are the *parascévastick* part of learning. Corah's *Doom*, (1672), p. 128.

PARASITE.† *n. s.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasitus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson—From the Gr. *παράσιτος*, near, and *ἵστος*, corn. "The office of the *parasiti* was at first of great honour, for, by the ancient law, they were reckoned among the chief magistrates. Their office was to gather of the husbandmen the corn allotted for publick sacrifices. Their charges were defrayed by these publick revenues. The publick storehouse, where they kept these fruits, was called *παράσιτον*. Diodorus the Sinopesian in Athenæus tells us, that, in every village of the Athenians, they maintained at the publick charge certain *parasiti* in honour of Hercules; but afterwards, to ease the commonwealth of this burden, the magistrates obliged some of the wealthier sort to take them to their tables, and entertain them at their own cost; whence this word seems in later ages to have signified a *trencher-friend*, a *flatterer*, or one that for the sake of a dinner conforms himself to every man's humour. Thus indeed Casaubon interprets that passage; but the meaning of it seems rather to be this: That whereas in former times Hercules had his *parasiti*, the rich men of later ages, in imitation of this hero, chose likewise their *parasiti*, though not *χαρίεσται*, such as Hercules used to have, but *τὰς κολακείων δύναμεις*, such as would flatter them most." Potter's *Antiq. of Greece*, B. 2. ch. 3.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

He is a flatterer,
A *parasite*, a keeper back of death,

Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which false hopes linger. Shakspeare.

Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. Shakspeare.

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see that even Diogenes nourisheth *parasites*. Bacon.

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'st;
Then to thyself ascrib'st the truth foretold.

Milton, *P. R.*
To enrich a pimp, or raise a *parasite*. Dryden.

PARASITICAL.† *adj.* [*parasitique*, Fr. *PARASITICK.*] *adj.* [from *parasite*.]

1. Flattering; wheedling.

A man whose credit would scorn to be poised with an hundred nameless fugitives, *parasitical* party chapmen of the late small wares of Rome.

Bp. Hall, *Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 331.

The bishop received small thanks for his *parasitical* presentation. Hakevill on Providence.

Some *parasitick* preachers have dared to call those martyrs, who died fighting against me.

King Charles.

2. Applied to plants, which live on others.

Ivy is a *parasitick* plant. Miller.

PARASITICALLY.* *adv.* [from *parasitical*.] In a flattering manner.

The courtiers also, to applaud the fact, *parasitically* made him their common mark.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 177.

PARASITISM. n. s. [from *parasite*.] The behaviour of a parasite.

Some merely reading the complexion of things, as they do men by their outsides, or as boys' poetry with a tickled faith; through such wide ears and observations crept in that *parasitism* on the one side, and pride and usurpation on the other, that made the house of Lancaster and the Beauforts, alias Somersetes, all one.

Sir G. Buck, *Hist. of Rich.* III. p. 47.

Their high notion, we rather believe, falls as low as court *parasitism*; supposing all men to be servants but the king.

Milton, *Obs. on the Articles of Peace*.

PARASOL.† *n. s.* [Fr.] A small canopy

or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from rain and the heat of the sun.

Dr. Johnson, from some dictionary, but

without any example. Mr. Mason, after

his manner, sneers at Dr. Johnson for

confounding the *parasol* with the *umbrella*;

informing us, that umbrellas

against rain are of different materials

and size from mere *parasols*, the use of

which (according to their name) is only

against the sun. This is true enough

of the little female ornament of modern

times; but Mr. Mason knew nothing of

the old *parasol*; (for he also could find

no instance of the word,) which was

called an *umbrella*, and was of a reasonable

umbrella size, we may judge, from the

following examples; though certainly

its use may have been intended only to

guard against the sun.

Upon another part of the wall is the like figure

of another great man, over whose head one officer

holds a *parasol*, another a lamp.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 144.

While the world is all on fire about them, they

journey through that torrid zone, with their mighty

parasol, or umbrella, over their heads, and are all

the while in the shade. Alp. Sancto, *Serm.* p. 127.

PARASYNE'XIS. n. s. In the civil law, a

conventicle or unlawful meeting. Dict.

PARAVAIL.* *adj.* [Fr. *per* and *avayer*, demittere.] Denoting the lowest tenant; or one who holdeth his fee over of another, and is called *tenant paravail*, because it is presumed he hath profit and avail by the land. Cowell.

Let him [the pope] no longer count himself lord paramount over the princes of the world, no longer hold kings as his servants *paravale*.

Hooker, *Disc. of Justification*, (1612), p. 47.

PARAVAUNT.* *adv.* [*par avaut*, Fr.] Publickly; in front. Obsolete.

That fair one,

That in the midst was placed *paravaut*,
Was she to whom that shepherd piped alone.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. x. 15.

To PARBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.]

To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. Bacon.

From the sea into the ship we turn,

Like *parboil'd* wretches on the coals to burn. Donne.

Like the scum, starved men did draw

From *parboil'd* shoes and boots. Donne.

To PARBREAK.† *v. n.* [braecken, Teut.

to vomit; *braeck*, nausea: *par* seems to be an arbitrary prefix.] To vomit.

Obsolete.

And virulently disgorged,

As though ye would *parbreak*. Skelton, *Poems*, p. 86.

To PARBREAK.* *v. a.* To eject from the

stomach.

If thou findest honey, eate so much as is sufficient for thee, lest thou be over full, and *parbreak* it out agayne. Prov. xxv. 16. (edit. 1569.)

PARBREAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Vomit.

Obsolete.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has.

Spenser.

PARCEL. *n. s.* [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Lat.]

1. A small bundle.

2. A part of the whole; part taken separately.

Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him

In *parcels* as I did, would have gone near

To fall in love with him. Shakspeare.

I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,

That I would all my pilgrimage delate;

Whereof by *parcels* she had something heard,

But not distinctively. Shakspeare.

An inventory, thus importing

The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,

Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household. Shaks.

With what face could such a great man have

begged such a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a

vast sum of money, another the forfeited estate?

Davenant.

I have known pensions given to particular persons,

any one of which, if divided into smaller

parcels, and distributed to those who distinguish

themselves by wit or learning, would answer the

end. Swift.

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels*

of the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat

thicker upon mixing with an acid.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

3. A quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent

a substance as water for the production of

these colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid

and globular *parcels*? Newton.

4. A number of persons; in contempt.

This youthful *parcel*

Of noble batchelors stand at my bestowing. Shaks.

5. Any number or quantity; in contempt.

They came to this conclusion; that, unless they

could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences,

engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L' Estrange.*

To PARCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections to several deities, do they not, by this, assert contradictions, making deity only to such a measure perfect? whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all measure. *South.*

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power, And all the fatness of my land devour. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame that mine own servant should *parcel* the sum of my disgraces by addition of his envy! *Shakespeare.*

PARCENER.† *n. s.* [quasi *parceller*, *i. e.* rem in *parcellas* dividens. Cowel.] A *parcener* is according to the course of the common law, or according to custom. Where a person seized in fee-simple (or fee-tail) dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives; in this case they shall all inherit,—and these coheirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree, as sons, brother, uncles, &c. In either of these cases all the *parceners* put together make but one heir.

Blackstone.

PARCENARY. *n. s.* [from *parsonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants, otherwise called *coparceners*: for if they refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly, they are said to hold in *parcenary*. Cowel.

To PARCH. *v. a.* [from *περσίζειν*, says Junius; from *percoquo*, says Skinner; neither of them seem satisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from *perustus*, burnt, to *perust*, to *parch*; or perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almost proverbial.] To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up.

Hath thy fiery heart so *parch'd* thine entrails, That not a tear can fall? *Shakespeare.*

Did he so often lodge in open field, In winter's cold, and summer's *parching* heat, To conquer France? *Shakespeare.*

Torrid heat,

And vapours as the Libyan air adust, Began to *parch* that temperate climate. *Milton, P. L.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, past relief Of tears; *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryden.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkness, the other continually roasted and *parched* by the sunbeams. *Ray.*

The Syrian star With his sultry breath infects the sky; The ground below is *parch'd*, the heavens above us fry. *Dryden.*

Full fifty years I have endur'd the biting winter's blast, And the severer heats of *parching* summer. *Rowe.*

The skin grows *parched* and dry, and the whole body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*

A man distressed with thirst in the *parched* places of the wilderness, searches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Africk sun, Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*

If to prevent the acrospring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

PARCHEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the participle *parched*.] State of being dried up.

A barren heath, that feeds neither cow nor horse; neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there; but only a waste silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness* and vacuity. *More, Conf. Cobb. (1653), p. 206.*

PARCHMENT. *n. s.* [*parchemin*, French; *pergamena*, Latin.] Skins dressed for the writer. Among traders, the skins of sheep are called parchment, those of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment*; that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man? *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as fresh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we shew, We shrink like *parchment* in consuming flame. *Dryden.*

PARCHMENT-MAKER. *n. s.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

PARCITY.* *n. s.* [*parcité*, Fr. *parcitas*, Lat.] Sparringness. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PARD.† *n. s.* [papp, Saxon; *pardus*, *PARDALE*, *pardalis*, Latin.] The leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts.

The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel.

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf; As *pard* to the hind, or stepdame to her son. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ten brace of grey-hounds snowy fair, And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair, *Shakespeare.*

A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryden.*

To PAR'DON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.]

1. To excuse an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia, An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

2. To forgive a crime.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities. *Jerem. xxxiii. 8.* Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong, But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. To remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit, I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shaks.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

Sir, *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakespeare.*

PAR'DON. *n. s.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

2. Forgiveness of a crime.

He that pleaseth great men, shall get *pardon* for iniquity. *Ecclesi. xx. 27.*

A slight pamphlet about the elements of architecture hath been entertained with some *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.*

But infinite in *pardon* is my judge. *Milton, P. L.*

What better can we do than prostrate fall Before him reverent, and there confess Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg with tears Watering the ground? *Milton, P. L.*

There might you see Indulgencies, dispenses, *pardons*, bulls, The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Remission of penalty.

4. Forgiveness received.

A man may be safe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehensions; secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it; and so passing all his days in the disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South, Serm.*

5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power, Shall never see his *pardon*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

PAR'DONABLE. *adj.* [*pardonnable*, French, from *pardon*.] Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding by so much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigencies of so doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwise is greater, unless this necessity or difficulty have originally risen from ourselves. *Hooker.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but sitting at the helm he is intolerable. *South.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me when we confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains? *Dryden.*

PAR'DONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *pardonable*.] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

Saint John's word is, all sin is transgression of the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of sin is death: put these two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableness* of sin vanishes away. *Bp. Hall.*

PAR'DONABLY. *adv.* [from *pardonable*.] Venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less *pardonably*. *Dryden.*

PAR'DONER.† *n. s.* [from *pardon*.]

1. One who forgives another.

This is his *pardon*, purchas'd by such sin, For which the *pardon*er himself is in. *Shaks.*

2. One of those who carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany. *Cowel.*

Of his craft, fro Berwick unto Ware, Ne was there swiche another *pardonere*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*

To avoyde this great travayle, it shall be best for you to saye, as the *pardoners* did by their pardons, and as your purgatory priests say, No penyne, no paternoster!

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546), F. ii.

To PARE. *v. a.* [This word is reasonably deduced by Skinner from the French phrase, *parer les ongles*, to dress the horse's hoofs when they are shaved by the farrier: thus we first said, *pare* your nails; and from thence transferred the word to general use.] To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. If *pare* be used before the thing diminished, it is followed immediately by its accusative; if it precedes the thing taken away, or agrees in the passive voice with the thing taken away, as a nominative, it then requires a particle, as *away, off*.

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now rec-

koned as superfluities, which we must in any case *pare away*, lest we cloy God with too much service.

Hooker.

I have not alone

Employ'd you where high profits might come home;
But *par'd* my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

I am a man whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd.
—'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakespeare.*
The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all *par'd* away. *Shaks.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of
clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be
burned in the hand. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin;
He *pares* his apple that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*
Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must
first look into his own; he must *pare off* whatsoever
is amiss, and not without holiness approach to the
holiest of all holies. *Bp. Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared off* the earth, and
the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity
every where with the surface of the sea. *Burnet.*

The most poetical parts, which are description
and images, were to be *pared away*, when the body
was swollen into too large a bulk for the representa-
tion of the stage. *Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can
it scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the
great troubler of our peace be so far *pared* and
reduced, as that we may be under no apprehen-
sions. *Atterbury.*

'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*
PAREGORICK, adj. [*παρηγορικός*, Gr.] Having
the power in medicine to comfort, moli-
lify, and assuage. *Dict.*

PAREGORICK, * n. s. A medical prepara-
tion which comforts and assuages.

It [tar-water] is of admirable use in fevers,
being at the same time the surest, safest, and most
effectual both *paregorick* and cordial.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 75.

PARENCHYMA. n. s. [*παργήχυμα*, Gr.] A
spongy or porous substance; in physics,
a part through which the blood is strained
for its better fermentation and perfec-
tion. *Dict.*

PARENCHYMATOUS, † adj. [from *paren-*
PARENCHYMOUS. } *chyma*.] Relating
to the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant, hart's tongue,
hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the
covers and true body of each seed, the *parenchy-*
matous and ligneous parts of both moderately
multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions
of formed atoms in the space of a pepper-corn.

Grew.

The lungs, and all the other *parenchymous* parts
of the bowels. *Smith on Old Age, p. 235.*

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*,
are now found to be bundles of exceedingly small
threads. *Cheyne.*

PARENTHETICAL, † adj. [*παραινέτικός*, Gr.]
PARENTHETICK, † *Parenthetick* Dr. John-
son himself, I think, has somewhere
used; of *parenthetical* he has taken no no-
tice, which however is an old word.]
Hortatory; encouraging.

I desire—that they would not conceive their
own apprehensions so *parenthetical*, as if nothing
but vain jangling could be replied unto them.

Potter on the Number 666, (1647, p. 212.

In an epistle *parenthetical* to the pope himself,
S. Bernard might have leave to use allusions, and
after his manner to be liberal of all that the see of
Rome challenged. *Bp. Bedell, Lett. p. 350.*

PARENESIS, n. s. [*παράθεσις*,] Persuasion;
exhortation. *Dict.*

PAR'ENT. n. s. [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Lat.]
A father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as
their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweales
to love her as their chiefest stay. *Hooker.*

His custom was, during the warmer season of
the year, to spend an hour before evening prayer
in catechising; whereat the *parents* and older sort
were wont to be present. *Fell.*

As a publick *parent* of the state,
My justice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryden.*

In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent's* panting breast had strove.

Prior.

PAR'ENTAGE. n. s. [*parentage*, Fr. from
parent.] Extraction; birth; condition
with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demeanors, youthful and nobly allied.

Shakespeare.

Though man esteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is the Eternal King. *Milton, P. R.*

To his levee go,
And from himself your *parentage* may know.

Dryden.

We find him not only boasting of his *parentage*,
as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his de-
scendant from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PAREN'TAL, adj. [from *parent*.] Becom-
ing parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful course and parental
provision of nature, whereby the young ones newly
excluded are sustained by the dam.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun
into little worms, feed without any need of parental
care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul sits
heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think,
that they want to be parents. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

PAREN'TATION, † n. s. [from *parento*, Lat.]
Something done or said in honour of the
dead.

Let fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirits' sake;
Let bloody Hannibal, and Punick ghosts,
Of this sad Roman expiation boast.

May, Lucan, B. 4.

Some other ceremonies were practised, which
differed not much from those used in *parentations*.

Potter, Antig. of Greece, ii. 18.

PARENTHESIS. n. s. [*parenthese*, Fr.
παρεσ, ἐν and περιήγμι.] A sentence so in-
cluded in another sentence, as that it
may be taken out, without injuring the
sense of that which incloses it: being
commonly marked thus, ().

In vain is my person excepted by a *parenthesis*
of words, when so many are armed against me
with swords. *King Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained strange
and incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned
without a derogatory *parenthesis*, in any author.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Thou shalt be seen,
Though with some short *parenthesis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry
you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch
out your discourse, and divert you from the point
in hand. *Watts, Logic.*

PARENTHETICAL, † adj. [from *parenthe-*
PARENTHETICK, † *sīs*.]

1. Pertaining to a parenthesis.
This is a *parenthetical* observation of Moses
himself. *Dr. Hales on Deut. xxxii. 31.*

2. Using parentheses.
If Pope's temper had not led him to person-
ality, the observation of Cleland, (whom he de-
scribes as a man of sense and of integrity, and, to

be very *parenthetic*, who was the Will Honeycomb
of the Spectator's club,) in a letter to him, "that
all such writings and discourses as touch no man,
will mend no man," might have given the bias to
his pen. *Tyers, Rhapsody on Pope, p. 33.*

PARENTHETICALLY, * adv. [from *parenthe-*
tical.] In a parenthesis.

This intelligence is certainly mentioned *parenthe-*
tically. *Bryant, Observ. on Script. p. 163.*

PAR'ENTLESS, * adj. [*parent* and *less*.] De-
prived of parents.

Thy orphans left poor, *parentless*, alone,
The future time's sad miserie to mone.

Mir. for Mag. p. 778.

PAR'ER. n. s. [from *pare*.] An instrument
to cut away the surface.

A hone and a *parery*, like sole of a boot,
To *pare away* grasse, and to raise up the root.

Tusser.

PAR'ERGY. n. s. [*παρά and ἐργον*.] Some-
thing unimportant; something done by
the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting
such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn
all laughter. *Brown.*

PAR'GET, † n. s. [perhaps from *paries*,
Lat. a wall. The word at first was written
pariet. See Bp. Hall, in *To PAR-*
GET. I find in the old Prompt. Parv.
"spargeting of walls, *litura*."] If this
be the same word as *parget*, the derivation
is from the Lat. *spargo*, to sprinkle.]

1. Plaster laid upon roofs of rooms.
Gold was the *parget*; and the cieling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold;
The floor of jasp and emerald was dight.

Spenser, Vis. of Bellay.

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called *parget*
or *parget*: the finer, *spaad*. *Woodward.*

2. Paint.
Scorn'd paintings, *pargis*, and the borrow'd hair.

Drayton, Ed. 4.

To PAR'GET, † v. a. [from the noun.] To
plaster; to cover with plaster.

If he have bestowed but a little sum in glazing,
paving, *parieting* of God's house, you shall find it
in the church window.

Bp. Hall, Charact. (1608, p. 134.

A plaster—that rather resembles true stone
than mortar; with which they not only *parget* the
outside of their houses, and trim it with paint after
the Morisco manner; but also spread the floors
and arches of their room.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 129.

There are not more arts of disguising our cor-
poral blemishes than our moral; and yet, whilst
we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we
cannot allow any the least imperfection of an-
other's to remain undetected.

Gov. of the Tongue, p. 79.

To PAR'GET, * v. n. To lay paint on the
face.

She's above fifty too, and *pargets*!

B. Jonson, Epicane.

PAR'ETER, † n. s. [from *parget*.] A plas-
terer. *Barret.*

PAR'ELION. n. s. [*παρά and ἑλιος*.] A
mock sun.

To neglect that supreme resplendency, that
shines in God, for those dim representations of it,
that we so dot on in the creature, is as absurd, as
it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *par-*
helion, instead of adoring the sun. *Boyle.*

PARI'AL, or PAIR-ROYAL, * n. s. Three
of a sort at certain games of cards. It
is pronounced as in the first form. Mr.
Mason has cited the following example
under the latter.

Each one provid a fool,
Yet three knaves in the whole,
And that made up a *pair-royal*.

Butler, Rem.

PAR'ETAL. *adj.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured.

Sharp, Surgery.

PAR'ETARY. *n. s.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

PAR'RIETINE.* *n. s.* [*paries*, Lat.] A piece of a wall; a fragment.

We have many ruins of such baths found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman towns. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 238.*

PAR'RING. *n. s.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very *paring*. *Shakespeare.*

To his guest though no way sparing,
He eat himself the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer, Husb.*

PAR'IS. *n. s.* [*aconitum*.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

PAR'ISH. *n. s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroisie*, Fr. of the Greek *παροικια*, i. e. *accollarum conventus, accolatus, sacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a secular priest. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a bishop seated, so called *a cathedra*: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*. *Sidney.*

By the catholic church is meant no more than the common church, into which all such persons as belonged to that *parish*, in which it was built, were wont to congregate. *Pearson.*

The tythes, his *parish* freely paid, he took;
But never sued, or curs'd with bell or book.

Dryden.

PAR'ISH. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man. *Dryden.*
Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalms so clear.

Gay.

The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*
A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the least *parish* office.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

The *parish* allowance to poor people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. *Law.*

2. Maintained by the parish.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

PAR'ISHIONER. *n. s.* [*paroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*; for their sons are well tutored by you.

Shakespeare.

Hail, bishop Valentine, whose day this is,
All the is thy diocese;

And all the chirping choristers
And other birds are thy *parishioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out parishes, many of the *parishioners*, thro' neglect, do perish. *Graunt.*

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*. *Addison, Spect.*

PAR'ITOR. *n. s.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritours*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court.

Dryden.

PAR'ITY. *n. s.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.

We may here justly tax the dishonesty and shamefulness of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain stoical *parity* of sins.

Bp. Hall.

That Christ or his apostles ever commanded to set up such a *parity* of presbyters, and in such a way as those Scots endeavour, I think is not very disputable. *King Charles.*

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other. *Brown.*

Those accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement, in essential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their husbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith? *South.*

PAR'K. *n. s.* [peappuc, pappuc, Saxon.

"Vox antiquissima, omnibusque lingu. et dialect. Septentr. communis. Suio-Goth. *park*, vivarium, septum, &c. à *berga*, Alem. *pergan*, tegere, munire." Wachter, and Serenius. Hence the Fr. *parc*; Welsh, the same; Irish, *paire*.]

A piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his forest law, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chase or a warren; for a park must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his park, if it lies open. *Cowel.*

We have *parks* and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or rareness, but likewise for dissections and trials.

Bacon.

To PAR'K. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tin'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs.

Shakespeare.

PAR'KER. *n. s.* [from *park*.] *Parker* is a very old word in the French as well as our own language.] A park-keeper.

A doe came tripping in at the rere ward;
But, lorde, how the *parker* was wroth with all!

Skelton, Poems, p. 55.

To make good such a justification by a *parker*, forester, or warren, there are these things requisite. *Hale, H. P. C. ch. 40.*

PAR'KLEAVES. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PAR'LANC.* *n. s.* [from *parle*.] A modern word. Conversation; talk.

In common *parlance*, when you speak of criminal actions, no man was ever understood to mean the prosecution of a crime, but the crime itself.

On Wooddeson's View of the Laws of Eng. Br. Crit. (1793.)

To PAR'LE.* *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally.

We came to *parle* of the publique weale,
Confirming our quarrell with maine and might,
With swords and no words we tried our appeale,
Instead of reason declaring our zeale.

Mir. for Mag. p. 284.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance.

Shakespeare, L. Lab. Lost.

Knute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.

PAR'LE. *n. s.* [*parler*, Fr.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing.

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love? *Shaks.*
Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*.

Shakespeare.

The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,
To urge the justice of our cause with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame; if we must meet,
Give me my arms. *Rouze, Amb. Stepmother.*

To PAR'LEY. *v. n.* [*parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to discuss any thing orally. It is much used in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*.

Knolles, Hist.

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed. *Broomer.*

PAR'LEY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the sword. *Sidney.*

Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*:
A rotten case abides no handling. *Shakespeare.*

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him.

Shakespeare.

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance. *Calamy.*

Parly and holding intelligence with guilt in the most trivial things, he pronounced as treason to ourselves, as well as unto God. *Fell.*

No gentle means could be essay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid.

Dryden.

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain.

Dryden.

Yet when some better-fated youth
Shall with his amorous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who, dying thus, persists to love thee. *Prior.*

PAR'LIAMENT. *n. s.* [*parliamentum*, low Latin; *parlement*, Fr.] In England, is the assembly of the king and three

estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority.

Cowel.

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of *parliament*. *Shakespeare.*
Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a shambles of the *parliament* house.

Shakespeare.
The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent;
and be often called, and continued as long as is necessary. *Bacon.*

I thought the right way of *parliaments* the most safe for my crown, as best pleasing to my people.

King Charles.

These are mob readers; if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament*-men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

PARLIAMENTARIAN.* *n. s.* [from *parliament*.] **PARLIAMENTÉRIAN.*** *liament.* One of those who embraced the cause of the *parliament* against the king, in the great rebellion.

The very *parliamentarians* revered him [bishop Sanderson] for his learning and his virtue. *Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 524.*

Colonel Blagge, roving about the country very early with a troop of stout horsemen, met with a party of *parliamenters* or rebels, of at least 200, at Long Crenodon.

A. Wood, Life of himself, in 1645.

PARLIAMENTARIAN.* *adj.* Serving the *parliament*, in the time of the great rebellion.

He found Oxford empty as to scholars, but pretty well replenished with *parliamentarian* soldiers. *A. Wood, Life of himself, in 1646.*

PARLIAMENTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by *parliament*; pertaining to *parliament*.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or lines, and conquest, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and *papal*. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* security, I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

PARLISH.* *adj.* See **PARLOUS.**

PARLOUR. *n. s.* [*parloir*, French; *parlitorio*, Italian.]

1. A room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.

2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use? *Hooker.*

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought.

Spenser, F. Q.

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*

Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made
A soft recess, and a cool summer shade. *Dryden.*

The first, forgive my verse if too diffuse,
Perform'd the kitchen's and the *parlour's* use;
The second, better bolted and immur'd,
From wolves his out-door family secured. *Harte.*

PARLOUS.† *adj.* [This might seem to come from *parler*, Fr. to speak; but Junius derives it, I think, rightly, from *perilous*, in which sense it answers to the Latin *improbis*. Dr. Johnson.—It is most probably from *perilous*; for anciently it was written *parelous*, and used in the sense of *dangerous*; and from this primary sense, that of *dangerous*, by way of irony, seems to have been adopted. Dr. Johnson has cited only Dryden in the second sense of the word, without noticing the first. It is used in the north of England, in both; and in some parts, as in Westmoreland, it is pronounced *parlish*.]

1. *Dangerous.*

The more part of writers were wholly given to serve antichrist affects in the *parelouse* ages of the church.

Bale, in Leland's New Year's Gift, E. 1. b.

2. Keen; shrewd.

Sure some pedagogue stood at your elbow, and made it itch with this *parlous* criticism!

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

Midas durst communicate

To none but to his wife his ears of state;
One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

PARLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *parlous*.] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PARMACUTY.† *n. s.* Corruptedly for *sperma ceti*. Ainsworth.

Telling me, the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacuty* for an inward bruise.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

PARMESAN *n.* [*Parmesan*, Fr.] A delicate sort of cheese, made at Parma in Italy. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PARNEL. *n. s.* [The diminutive of *petronella*, Ital.] A punk; a slut. Obsolete. *Skinner.*

PAROCHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the opportunity of setting a more exact and universal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Alderbury.*

PAROCHIALITY.* *n. s.* [from *parochial*.] State of being *parochial*.

For this especial reason the second rate should be quashed, because in confirming the second rate it would be for the justices to take upon themselves in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges. *Dr. Marius on the Rights and Priv. of both the Univ. (1769), p. 32.*

PAROCHIALLY.* *adv.* [from *parochial*.] In a parish; by parishes.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocese, *parochially*, every year.

Bp. Stillingfleet, Charge, (1690.) p. 40.

PAROCHIAN.* *adj.* [*parochianus*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish.

A computation is taken of all the *parochian* churches. *Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of England.*

PAROCHIAN.* *n. s.* A parishioner. [They] have incited their *parochians*, and their auditories, to conceive erroneous opinions.

Ld. Burghley, Sp. in Strype's Life of Abp. Parker, p. 456.

PARODICAL.* *adj.* [from *parody*.] Copying after the manner of *parody*.

This version is very *paraphrastic*, and sometimes *parodical*. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 425.*

PARODY.† *n. s.* [*parodie*, Fr. *παρῳδία*, Gr.] A kind of writing, in which the

words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

They were satiric poems, full of *parodies*; that is, of verses patched up from great poets, and turned into another sense than their author intended them. *Dryden, Orig. and Progr. of Satire.*

The imitations of the ancients are added, together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns. *Pope, Dunciad.*

TO PARODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody*.] To copy by way of *parody*.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me. *Pope.*

PARONYMOUS. *adj.* [*παρωνυμος*.] Resembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonymous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

PAROL.* *adj.* [from the noun.] By word of mouth. Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth. *Blackstone.*

He is tenant by custom to the planets, of whom he holds the twelve houses by lease *parol*.

Oberbury, Character. sign. I. 4.

PAROLE.† *n. s.* [*parole*, French; contracted from *parabola*, Lat. *παράβολη*, Gr. whence the Span. *palabra*, and the Ital. *parola*; and from the verb *parabolare*, first the old Fr. *paroler*, and then *parler*. See Menage.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each other's soul,
Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; because I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMASIA.† *n. s.* [*παρωνομασία*.] **PARONOMASY.** } A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnominatio*.

Some words are to be culled out for ornament and colour: — we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies*.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetoric, biting sarcasms, sly ironies, strong metaphors, lofty hyperboles, *paronomasies*, oxymorons, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity.

Barrow, Serm. against Foolish Talking.
The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; — theingle of a more poor *paronomasia*.

Dryden, Lett. to Sir R. Howard.

PARONOMASTICAL.* *adj.* [from *paronomasia*.] Belonging to a *paronomasy*.

Paronomastical allusion is sufficient; and Thyatira of itself sounds near enough to Thygatira.

More, on the Sev. Churches, Pref.

PAROQUET. *n. s.* [*parouquet* or *perrouquet*, French.] A small species of parrot.

The great, red, and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called popinjays; and the lesser *parquets*; in all above twenty sorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *parouquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

PARONYCHIA. *n. s.* [*παρωνυχία*; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PAROTID. *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. *παρῳδία*, Gr.] Salivary; so named because near the ears.

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *n. s.* [*παροτίς*,] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

PA'ROXYSM. *n. s.* [*παροξυσμός*; *paroxysme*, French.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change of the *paroxysm*. *Dryden.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterick *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour.

The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate. *Arbutnot.*

PA'RRACK, or PA'RRACK.* *n. s.* [Saxon, *parruc*.] A croft; a small field: what is now corrupted into *paddock*. Westmoreland Dialect.

PA'RRREL.* *n. s.* [A naval word.] A frame or machine to fasten the yards to the mast, so as to raise or lower them.

PARRICIDE. *n. s.* [*parricide*, French; *parricida*, Latin.]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunder bend;
Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond
The child was bound to the father. *Shakspeare.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence: as his country or patron.

3. [*Parricide*, Fr. *parricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Morast was always bloody, now he's base;
And has so far in usurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* secure the throne. *Dryden.*

PARRICIDAL.† } *adj.* [from *parricida*, Lat.]
PARRICIDIOUS.† } Relating to parricide;
committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and punishment of murderers is upon him. *Brown.*

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidal* heads.

PA'RROT. *n. s.* [*perroquet*, French.] A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. See **PARROQUET.**

Some will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakspeare.*
Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appease.

TO PA'RRY.† *v. n.* [*parer*, French, Dr. Johnson.—Icel. *paera*, divertere, amovere. Serenius.] To put by thrusts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying*, has the odds against a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

I could
By dint of logic strike thee mute;
With learned skill, now push, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

TO PA'RRY.* *v. a.* To turn aside.

It enables him to put by, and *parry*, some subjects of conversation, which might possibly lay him under difficulties both what to say and how to look.

Ed. Chesterfield.
Vice *parries* wide
The undreaded volley with a sword of straw.

TO PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. It is a word only used in grammar schools.

Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *paring*. *Watts on the Mind.*

PARSIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *parsimony*.] Covetous; frugal; sparing. It is sometimes of a good, sometimes of a bad sense.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious*; for store at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

Parsimonious age and rigid wisdom. *Rowe.*

PARSIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *parsimonious*.] Covetously; frugally; sparingly.

Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously*, because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity. *Swift.*

PARSIMONIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *parsimonious*.] A disposition to spare and save.

To view the Moors in their private roofs, I find them without *parsimoniousness*, and placing no character of good housekeeping in abundance of viands. *L. Addison, W. Barbary, p. 130.*

PARSIMONY. *n. s.* [*parsimonia*, Latin.]

Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper.

The ways to enrich are many: *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

These people, by their extreme *parsimony*, soon grow into wealth from the smallest beginnings.

PA'RSLEY.† *n. s.* [*persil*, Fr. *persli*, Welsh. *Swift.*]

Dr. Johnson.—Anciently and rightly our word was *perseley*; Lat. *petroselinon*, parsley growing on rocks, Gr. *πετροσέλινον*. An herb.

A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit. *Shaks.*
Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow.

Dryden.
Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parsley* bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

PA'RSNEP. *n. s.* [*pastinaca*, Lat.] A plant. November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and bunches of *parsneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peascham on Blazoning.*

PAR'RON.† *n. s.* [derived either from *persona*, because the *parson* "omnium *personarum* in ecclesia sustinet," or from *parochianus*, the parish priest. Dr. Johnson.—It is from *persona*, "ecclesiæ *persona*," and so anciently *parson* was written *persone*.]

1. The rector or incumbent of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls.

Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parson*, vicar, or curate of any parish church. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman.

Sometimes comes she with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parson* as he lies asleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PAR'RONAGE.† *n. s.* [from *parson*.]

1. The benefice of a parish.

I have given him the *parsonage* of the parish. *Addison.*

2. The house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

Dined by two o'clock at the Queen's Head, and then straggled out alone to the *parsonage*. *Gray, Lett.*

PART. *n. s.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better part. *Shakspeare.*
The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Ezodus.*

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foresight; for it took away occasion to pry into the king's title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the most *part* slain or taken. *Knolles.*

Henry had divided
The person of himself into four *parts*. *Daniel.*

These conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but sometimes; that never, which happeneth seldom; and that always, which happeneth for the most *part*. *Brown.*

Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgement shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, *part by part*, those works which have given reputation to the masters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryden.*
Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts*? *Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God; all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

3. Particular; distinct species.

Eusebia brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as sowing, knitting, spinning, and all other *parts* of housewifery. *Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled mass.

Many irregular and degenerate *parts*, by the defective economy of nature, continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger with an equal share. *Dryden.*
Had I been won, I had deserv'd your blame;
But sure my *part* was nothing but the shame. *Dryden.*

6. Proportional quantity.

It was so strong, that never any fill'd
A cup, where that was but by drops instill'd,
And drunk it off; but 'twas before allad
With twenty *parts* in water. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern.

Forasmuch as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also took *part* of the same. *Hebrews, ii. 14.*

Sheba said, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse. *2 Sam. xx. 1.*

The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take *part* with it.

Wisdom, i. 16.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault.

Pope.

8. Side; *party*; interest; fact: to take *part*, is to act in favour of another.

Michael Cassio,

When I have spoken of you dispraisingly, Hath ta'en your *part*.

Shakespeare.

And that he night on many props repose, He strengths his own, and who his *part* did take.

Daniel.

Let not thy divine heart

Forethink me any ill;

Destiny may take thy *part*,

And may thy fears fulfil.

Donne.

Some other power

As great might have aspir'd, and me, though mean, Drawn to his *part*.

Milton, P. L.

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that so natural ambition might take *part* with reason and their interest to encourage imitation.

Glanville.

A brand preserv'd to warn some prince's heart, And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*.

Waller.

The arm thus waits upon the heart,

So quick to take the bully's *part*;

That one, though warm, decides more slow,

Than t' other executes the blow.

Prior.

9. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmae's *part*, she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared she might receive some hurt.

Sidney.

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

For your *part*, it not appears to me,

That you should have an inch of any ground

To build a grief upon.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

For my *part*, I have no servile end in my labour, which may restrain or embase the freedom of my judgement.

Wotton.

For my *part*, I think there is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light, within the world.

Burnet.

10. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical *part*, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air; as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in *part*, created by the air on the outside, and, in *part*, by the air in the inside.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their *part*, such increase of maize.

Heylin.

Accuse not nature; she hath done her *part*; Do thou but thine.

Milton, P. L.

11. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*

Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shaks.* Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am slow of study.

Shakespeare, Mids. Night's Dream.

God is the master of the scenes: we must not chuse which *part* we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

12. Business; duty.

Let them be so furnished and instructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themselves.

Bacon.

13. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,

And chide him hither straight: this *part* of his Conjoins with my disease.

Shakespeare.

14. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the sacraments confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our *parts*, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition.

Bp. Taylor.

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's *part* and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people.

Tillotson.

It might be deem'd, on our historian's *part*, Or too much negligence, or want of art, If he forgot the vast magnificence Of royal Theseus.

Dryden.

15. In good *part*; in ill *part*: as well done; as ill done.

God accepteth it in good *part*, at the hands of faithful men.

Hooker.

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties or accomplishments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroidal *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.* Such licentious *parts* tend, for the most *part*, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own lurd liberty.

Spenser.

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man, Which honour does acknowledge.

Shakespeare.

Solomon was a prince adorned with such *parts* of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prosperous events to make him magnificent.

South.

The Indian princes discover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement.

Felton on the Classics.

Any employment of our talents, whether of our *parts*, our time, or money, that is not strictly according to the will of God, that is not for such ends as are suitable to his glory, are as great absurdities and failings.

Lau.

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphialus.

Sidney.

When he had gone over those *parts*, he came into Greece.

Acts, xx. 2.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaint, and fears, And grisly death, in sundry places, appears.

Dryden.

18. For the most *part*. Commonly; oftener than otherwise.

Of a plain and honest nature, for the most *part*, they were found to be.

Heylin.

PART. *adv.* Partly; in some measure.

For the fair kindness you have shew'd me, And *part* being prompted, by your present trouble, I'll lend you something.

Shaks. Tw. Night.

To PART. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to share; to distribute.

All that believed, sold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need.

Acts, ii. 45.

Jove himself no less content would be To *part* his throne, and share his heav'n with thee.

Pope.

2. To separate; to disunite.

Nought but death shall *part* thee and me.

Ruth, i. 17.

All the world,

As 'twere the business of mankind to *part* us, Is arm'd against ray love.

Dryden.

3. To break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon.

Levit. ii. 6.

4. To keep asunder.

In the narrow seas, that *part*

The French and English, there miscarried

A vessel of our country.

Shakespeare.

5. To separate combatants.

Who said

King John did fly, an hour or two before

The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers.

Shakespeare.

Jove did both hosts survey,

And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray.

Waller.

6. To discern.

The liver minds his own affair, And *parts* and strains the vital juices.

Prior.

To PART. *v. n.*

1. To be separated.

Powerful hands will not *part* Easily from possession won with arms.

Milton, P. R.

'Twas for him much easier to subdue Those foes he fought with, than to *part* from you.

Dryden.

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*.

Shakespeare.

This was the design of a people, that were at liberty to *part* asunder, but desired to keep in one body.

Locke.

What! *part*, for ever *part*? unkind Ismena; Oh! can you think, that death is half so dreadful, As it would be to live without thee?

Smith.

If it pleases God to restore me to my health, I shall make a third journey; if not, we must *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*.

Swift.

3. To take farewell.

Ere I could

Give him that *parting* kiss, which I had set Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father.

Shakespeare.

Nuptial bower! by me adorn'd, from thee How shall I *part*, and whither wander?

Milton, P. L.

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes.

Swift.

4. To have share.

As his *part* is, that goeth down to the battle, so shall his *part* be, that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall *part* alike.

1 Sam. xxx. 24.

5. [Partir, Fr.] To go away; to set out.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower.

Milton, P. L.

Thy father Embrace'd me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land.

Dryden.

6. To PART with. To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from.

For her sake, I do rear up her boy; And for her sake, I will not *part* with him.

Shakespeare.

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting* with her beloved husband, heartily desired of God his life or society, upon any conditions that were not sinful.

Bp. Taylor.

Celia, for thy sake, I *part* With all that grew so near my heart:

And that I may successful prove,

Transform myself to what you love.

Waller.

Thou marble hew'st, ere long to *part* with breath,

And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death.

Sandys.

Lixivate salts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they dispose them to *part* readily with their tincture, yet some tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewise alter.

Boyle.

The ideas of hunger and warmth are some of the first that children have, and which they scarce ever *part* with.

Locke.

What a despicable figure must mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of those civil rights, which their ancestors, rather than *part* with, chose to be cut to pieces in the field of battle!

Addison, Freholder.

The good things of this world so delight in, as remember, that we are to *part* with them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments.

Atterbury.

As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the best way to make them blessings, is to *part* with them.

Swift, Miscell.

PA'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; such as may be parted.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his mistresses.

Camden, Rem.

PA'RTAGE. *n. s.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. A word merely French.

Men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly possess more land, than he himself can use the product of, by receiving, in exchange, for the overplus, gold and silver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private possessions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money. *Locke.*

To PARTAKE. *v. n.* preterite, *I partook*: participle passive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.]

1. To have share of any thing; to take share with: it is commonly used with *of* before the thing shared. *Locke* uses it with *in*.

Partake and use my kingdom as your own,
And shall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*

How far brutes *partake* in this faculty, is not easy to determine. *Locke.*

Truth and falsehood have no other trial, but reason and proof which they made use of to make themselves knowing, and so must others too, that will *partake* in their knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly of a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded.

You may *partake* of any thing we say;
We speak no treason. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

To PARTAKE. *v. a.*

1. To share; to have part in.

By and by, thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart. *Shakspeare.*

At season fit,
Let her with thee *partake* what thou hast heard. *Milton, P. L.*

My royal father lives,
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

2. To admit to part; to extend participation to. Obsolete.

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privacy,
Who greatly joyous seemed for my sake. *Spenser.*
Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shaks.*

PARTAKER. *n. s.* [from *partake*.]

1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with: commonly with *of* before the thing partaken.

They whom earnest lets hinder from being *partakers* of the whole, have yet, through length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

Didst thou
Make us *partakers* of a little gain,
That now our loss might be ten times as much. *Shakspeare.*

With such she must return at setting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witness of their night. *Prior.*
His bitterest enemies were *partakers* of his kindness, and he still continued to treat them to accept of life from him, and with tears bewailed their infidelity. *Calamy.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken: perhaps *of* is best before a thing, and *in* before an action.

Wish me *partaker* in thy happiness,
When thou dost meet good hap. *Shakspeare.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets. *St. Matth. xxiii. 30.*

3. Accomplish; associate.

Thou consentedst, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. *Psalm l. 18.*

He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

PARTAKING. *† n. s.* Combination; union in some bad design. A juridical sense.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, so it keeps the rule and administration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

PA'RTED. ** adj.* [from *part*.] Possessing accomplishments.

A man well *parted*, a sufficient scholar, and travelled. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Hum.*

PA'RTER. *n. s.* [from *part*.] One that parts or separates.

The *partier* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other. *Sidney.*

PARTERRE. *n. s.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division of ground, that, for the most part, faces the south and best front of an house, and is furnished with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetters. *Spectator.*

The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PARTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.]

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other.

Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Mal. ii. 9.*

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends, and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in punishing others; and hence, God hath appointed governments to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favour without reason: with *to* before the part favoured.

Thus kings heretofore who shewed themselves *partial* to a party, had the service only of the worst part of their people. *Davenant.*

Authors are *partial* to their wit, 'tis true, But are not critics to their judgement too? *Pope.*

In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend, than to a fond and partial parent. *Pope.*

3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general; not universal; not total.

If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an universal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Burnes, Theory.*

That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it. *South.*

All discord, harmony, not understood;
All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

PARTIALITY. *n. s.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial*.] Unequal state of the judgement and favour of one above the other, without just reason.

Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause. *South, Sermon.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

PA'RTIALIST. ** n. s.* [from *partial*.] One who is partial.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, you will forgive me this wrong. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1639), p. 240.*

To PARTIALIZE. *† v. a.* [*partializer*, Fr. from *partial*.] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to Shakspeare, and not unworthy of general use. *Dr. Johnson.*—The word is not peculiar to Shakspeare.

Such neighbour-ness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakspeare.*

No man, drenched in hate, can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge; his hate will *partialize* his opinion. *Feltham, Res. ii. 62.*

PARTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial*.]

1. With unjust favour or dislike.

2. In part; not totally.

That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert sense. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured in the shadows of the law. *Rogers.*

PARTIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *partible*.] Divisibility; separability.

PARTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Divisible; separable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*

PARTICIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate*.] That may be shared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris, Miscell.*

PARTICIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate*.] Sharing; having share or part: with *of*.

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant* of any attempts against him; so as they submitted themselves. *Bacon.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant* of more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant* of influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

PARTICIPANT.* n. s. A partaker.

His eye was forward, how he might make his people *participants* with him in the blessing of baptism. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Leaven. (1653), p. 48.*

Relations, both in print and manuscript, composed by their own members, the *participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rites. *Warburton, Doct. of Grace, p. 153.*

To PARTICIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Lat. *participar*, French.]

1. To partake; to have share.

Th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate*. *Shakspeare.*

2. With *of*.

An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate* of their wants. *Hayward.*

3. With *in*.

His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton, S. A.*

4. To have part of more things than one.
Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heaven and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. *Denham.*

Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and distributed equally through all, should *participate* of each other's colours. *Dryden.*

5. To have part of something common with another.

The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local motion, like percussions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To PARTICIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share.

As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence. *Hooker.*

The French seldom achieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden, Rem. Fellowship.*

Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort. *Milton, P. L.*

PARTICIPATION. *n. s.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate*.]

1. The state of sharing something in common.

Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger. *Hooker.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction, with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like so many wild geese. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself. *Hooker.*

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself! *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley.*

Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers. *Raleigh.*

PARTICIPATIVE.* *adj.* [from *participate*.]

Capable of partaking.

PARTICIPIAL.† *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.]

Having the nature of a participle.

The participle, with an article before it, and the preposition of after it, becomes a substantive, expressing the action itself which the verb signifies. This rule arises from the nature and idiom of our language, and from as plain a principle as any on which it is founded; namely, that a word which has the article before it, and the possessive preposition of after it, must be a noun; and if a noun, it ought to follow the construction of a noun, and not have the regimen of

a verb. It is the *participial* termination of this sort of words, that is apt to deceive us, and make us treat them as if they were of an amphibious species, partly nouns, and partly verbs. — That these *participial* words are sometimes real nouns, is undeniable; for they have a plural number as such: as, "the outings of the morning."

Louth, Eng. Grammar.

PARTICIPIALLY. *adv.* [from *participial*.]

In the sense or manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE. *n. s.* [*participium*, Latin.]

1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular sort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time thereof.

Clarke, Lat. Grammar.

2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used.

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as oysters and cockles. *Bacon.*

PARTICLE. *n. s.* [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared; nor so much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Estrange.*

With *particles* of heavenly fire,
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden.*

Curious wits,
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,
On the small size of atoms, which unite
To make the smallest *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton, Opt.*

Blest with more *particles* of heavenly flame. *Granville.*

2. A word unvaried by inflection.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or *particles* of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the last syllables. *Locke on Education.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations. *Locke.*

PARTICULAR. *adj.* [*particulier*, Fr.]

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the Holy Scripture. *Hooker.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

Whosoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifyeth the earth, so as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual instances. *South.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very studious and learned. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have seen *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

5. Single; not general; one among many.

Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others. This is commonly used in a sense of contempt.

PARTICULAR. *n. s.*

1. A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

Those notions are universal, and what is universal must needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human nature. *South.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the first and natural inquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story. *Addison.*

Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

2. Individual; private person.

It is the greatest interest of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest.

Our wisdom must be such, as doth not propose to itself *το ιδιον* our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth whosoever it taketh place; but the scope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the public and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

His general lov'd him

In a most dear *particular*. *Shakespeare.*

We are likewise to give thanks for temporal blessings, whether such as concern the publick, as the prosperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or else such as concern our *particular*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

6. In *particular*. Peculiarly; distinctly.

Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them, *in particular*, the sciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, *in particular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection, they should ordinarily be in, to their husbands. *Locke.*

This *in particular* happens to the lungs. *Blackmore.*

PARTICULARITY. *n. s.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular*.]

1. Distinct notice or enumeration.

So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.

Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions growth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; private incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast, *Particularities* and petty sounds
To cease. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

5. Something peculiar.

I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison on Italy.*

He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this dissection. *Addison.*

TO PARTICULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, Fr. from *particular*.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to shew minutely.

The leanness that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

TO PARTICULARIZE.* *v. n.* To be particular; to be attentive to things single and distinct.

The parson questions what order is kept in the house, as about prayers morning and evening on their knees, reading of Scripture, catechizing, singing of psalms, at their work, and on holidays; who can read, who not; and sometimes he hears the children read himself, and blesseth, encouraging also the servants to learn to read, and offering to have them taught on holidays by his servants. If the parson were ashamed of *particularizing* in these things, he were not fit to be a parson. *Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 14.*

PARTICULARLY. *adv.* [from *particular*.]

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.

Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some. *South, Serm.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.

This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was so *particularly* pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

TO PARTICULARIZE. *v. n.* [from *particular*.]

To make mention singly. Obsolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden, Rem.*

PARTING.* *n. s.* [from *part*.]

1. Division.

The king of Babylon stood at the *parting* of the way, at the head of the two ways. *Ezek. xxi. 21.*

2. Separation.

3. [In chymistry.] An operation by which gold and silver are separated from each other.

4. [In naval language.] State of being driven from the anchors, when the ship has broke her cable.

PARTISAN.† *n. s.* [*pertuisane*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Robert Stevens and Menage derive *pertuisane* from the Lat. *pertundo*, to strike through; *pertundo*, *pertusus*, *pertuis*, *pertusa*, *pertusana*, *pertuisane*. Serenius from the old Goth. *bard*, an axe; and that from *beria*, to strike; thence the Germ. *bardike*, a little axe, and the low Lat. *barducium*, whence the French word.]

1. A kind of pike or halberd.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazed plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*
A grave. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Shall I strike at it with my *partisan*?
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

He held a *partisan* in his hand, and had a great basket-hilt sword by his side.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I. p. 85.

2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction.

Some of these *partisans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned. *Addison.*

I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

PARTITION. *n. s.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided.

We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Division; separation; distinction.

We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not so many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

Can we not
Partition make with spectacles so precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakespeare.*

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shaks.*

The day, month, and year, measured by them, are used as standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.

Lodg'd in a small *partition*; and the rest
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are separated.

It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference in such things indifferent as have been disputed of. *Hooker.*

Make *partitions* of wood in a hog'shead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an hog'shead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*

Partition firm and sure,

The waters underneath from those above

Dividing. *Milton, P. L.*

Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an opera. *Addison.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; where one sin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers.*

5. Part where separation is made.

The mound was newly made, no sight could pass

Between the nice *partitions* of the grass,
The well united sods so closely lay. *Dryden.*

TO PARTITION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.

These sides are uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

PARTLET.† *n. s.*

1. A ruff or band worn by women; "a kind of kercher for the neck, so called because the neck is the *parting* of the head and body." Butler, Eng. Gramm. 1633. It is still a northern word.

In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel, and spangs, chains, *partillettes*; and collets.

Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580), fol. 7.

Tir'd with pin'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Bp. Hall.*

He commanded the women, which followed his army, to cast their kerchiefs and *partlets* on the ground, wherein their enemies being entangled by their spurs (for though horsemen, they were forced to alight, and fight on foot, through the roughness of the place,) were slain before they could unloose their feet. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 113.*

2. A hen.

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroosted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*
Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart.

Dryden, Cock and Fox.

PARTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some degree; in part.

That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the Christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to their memories; *partly* that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and *partly* that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. *Nelson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent humour. *Addison on Italy.*

PARTNER. *n. s.* [from *part*.]

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.

My noble *partner*;
You greet with present grace. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
Those of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh, Hist.*
To undergo

Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton, P. L.*
Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars. *Peucham.*

The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner.

A lady who

So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double to be
partner'd

With tomboys, hired with self-exhibition,
Which your own coifers yield. *Shakspeare.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *partner*.]

1. Joint interest or property.

He does possession keep,

And is too wise to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*
2. The union of two or more in the same trade.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships*,
and all manner of civil dealings, to have a strict
regard to the disposition of those we have to do
withal. *L'Estrange.*

PARTOO'K. Preterite of *partake*.

PA'RTBRIDGE. *n. s.* [*perdrix*, French; *per-
tris*, Welsh; *perdis*, Lat.] A bird of
game.

The king is come out to seek a flea, as when
one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains.
1 Sam. xvi. 20.

PARTURIENT.† *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.]
About to bring forth.

In mid state, I call't *parturient*,
And should bring forth that live divinity
Within ourselves. *More, Imm. of the Soul, ii. iii. 12.*

PARTURITION.† *n. s.* [from *parturio*,
Lat.]

1. The state of being about to bring
forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only upon
the previous conditions of birth, but also upon the
parturition or very birth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Any production.

The arduity of love, which we have to any new
parturition, is by some space of time abated, after
that we have diverted to some other employment;
amongst which, as amongst children, commonly
the youngest is most affected.

Instruct. for Orat. (1682), p. 132.

PA'RTURE.* *n. s.* Departure. Not in use.

The tydings bad,

Which now in fiery court all men do tell,
Which turned hath great mirth to mourning sad,
Is the late ruin of proud Marcell,
And sudden *parture* of faire Florimell
To find him forth. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 46.*

PARTY. *n. s.* [*partié*, French.]

1. A number of persons confederated by
similarity of designs or opinions in opo-
sition to others; a faction.

When any of these combatants strips his terms
of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for
truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a *party*.

Locke.

This account of *party* patches will appear im-
probable to those, who live at a distance from the
fashionable world. *Addison.*

Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue
of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the *q*—n
at length. *Spectator.*

This *party* rage in women only serves to aggra-
vate animosities that reign among them. *Addison.*

As he never leads the conversation into the violence
and rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him
with pleasure. *Tatler.*

Division between those of the same *party*,
exposes them to their enemies. *Pope.*

2. One of two litigants.

When you are hearing a matter between *party*
and *party*, if pinched with the colick, you make
faces like mummers, and dismiss the controversy
more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you
make in their cause is calling both *parties* knaves.
Shakspeare.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the
judges. *Eu. xxii. 9.*

If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommu-
nicates his adversary; such excommunication shall
not bar his adversary from his action.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is

Freed and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen. *Shakspeare.*

I do suspect this trash
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakspeare.*

4. Side; persons engaged against each
other.

Our foes, compell'd by need, have peace em-
brac'd:

The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryd.*

5. Cause; side.

Egle came in, to make their *party* good.

Dryden.

6. A select assembly.

Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,

I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little study the arts of
conversation, they might be welcome at every
party, where there was the least regard for polite-
ness or good sense. *Swift.*

7. Particular person; a person distinct
from, or opposed to, another.

As she paced on, she was stopped with a number
of trees, so thickly placed together, that she was
afraid she should, with rushing through, stop the
speech of the lamentable *party*, which she was so
desirous to understand. *Sidney.*

The minister of justice may, for publick ex-
ample, virtuously will the execution of that *party*,
whose pardon another, for consanguinity's sake,
as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found, that the *party* slain was of
English race, it had been adjudged felony.

Davies on Ireland.

How shall this be compast? canst thou bring
me to the *party*? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The smoke, received into the nostrils, causes
the *party* to lie as if he were drunk.

Abbot, Desc. of the World.

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not
needful to concur; for it may be done without the
knowledge of the *party* wounded.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He that confesses his sin and prays for pardon,
hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing
left to be done by the offended *party*, but to return
to charity. *Bp. Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one
man and another, yet the *party*, who has the ad-
vantage, usually magnifies the inequality.

Collier on Pride.

8. A detachment of soldiers; as, he com-
manded the *party* sent thither.

PA'RTY-COLOURED. *adj.* [*party* and *co-
loured*.] Having diversity of colours.

The fulsome ewes,

Then conceiving, did, in yeining time,

Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre
of his *party-coloured* skin. *L'Estrange.*

From one father both,

Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd*
cloth. *Dryden.*

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little
party-coloured assembly, as upon a bed of tulips.

Addison, Spect.

Nor is it hard to beautify each month

With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Philips.*

Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,

And *party-colour'd* troops a shining train,

Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

PA'RTY-JURY. *n. s.* [In law.] A jury in

some trials half foreigners and half
natives.

PA'RTY-MAN.† *n. s.* [*party* and *man*.] A
factious person; an abettor of a party.

The most violent *party-men* I have ever ob-
served, are such as, in the conduct of their lives,
have discovered least signs of religion or morality.

Swift, Proj. for the Adv. of Religion.

PA'RTY-WALL. *n. s.* [*party* and *wall*.] Wall
that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work
up a whole story of the *party-walls*, before they
work up the fronts. *Moxon.*

PA'RVIS.† *n. s.* [French. Menage de-
rives the word from the Lat. *paradisus*,
changing *d* into *v*; and shews abund-
antly that *paradisus* was used for a place
or portico before a church. Mr. Warton
thinks it to have been an *ambulatory*;
many of our old religious houses having
had a place called *paradise*.] A church
or church porch: applied to the moot-
ings or law-disputes among young stud-
ents in the inns of courts, and also to
that disputation at Oxford, called *dis-
putatio in parvisiis*. Dr. Johnson from
Bailey. The *parvis*, or place of dispu-
tation in London, is supposed by Dug-
dale to have been called the *pervoyse* of
Pawles.

A sergeant of the lawe, ware and wise,

That often hadde yben at the *parvis*.

Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.

In the year 1900, children were taught to sing
and read in the *parvis* of St. Martin's church at
Norwich. *Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 459.*

PA'RVITUDE. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Latin.]
Littleness; minuteness. Not used.

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the
same floor with them. *Glanville.*

PA'RVITY. *n. s.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Lit-
tleness; minuteness. Not used.

What are these for fineness and *parvity* to those
minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water?

Ray.

PAS. *n. s.* [French.] Precedence; right
of going foremost.

In her poor circumstances, she still preserved the
mien of a gentlewoman; when she came into the
full assembly, she would not yield the *pas* to the
best of them. *Arbutnot.*

PASCH.* *n. s.* [*pask*, old Fr. *parche*,
Sax. *paska*, Goth. *pascha*, Gr. from the
Heb. *pasahh*.]

1. The passover.

The *pask* was half nygh, a feeste day of the
Jewis. *Wicliffe, St. John, vi.*

What feast it was, is questionable; whether the
pasch, — or whether pentecost.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

2. The feast of Easter.

Bullockar.

PASCH-EGG.* *n. s.* ["*Paschegg* dicebantur
ova quæ variè ornata, varique colore
inducta, muneris loco olim tempore *Pas-
chatis* mittebantur; idque in memoriam
redeuntis libertatis ova manducandi,
quæ sub jejuni tempore, durante Ca-
tholicis, interdicta erant." Ihre, Lex.
Suio. Goth.] An egg dyed or stained,
presented, about the time of Easter, in
several parts of the north of England,
to this day, to young persons; cor-
ruptly called in Cumberland *pace* egg
in Northumberland, according to Mr.
Brand, *paste* egg. Of the great anti-

quity of this custom, and of its usage among various nations, see an account in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 142. et seq. Where another origin is pointed out than what I have given in his Glossary already cited; the egg having been considered as the emblem of the universe, and also of the resurrection.

Holy ashes, holy *pase* eggs, and flanes; palms, and palme boules.

Beehive of the Rom. Church, (1579), fol. 14. b.

PASCH-FLOWER.* See PASQUE-FLOWER. PA'SCHAL.† *adj.* [*paschal*, French; *paschalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the passover.

It was an essential part of the *paschal* law that the lamb should be slain.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

2. Relating to Easter.

That this dispute [concerning the feast of Easter] might never arise again, these *paschal* canons were then established.

Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer.

To PASH.† *v. a.* [from the Teut. *perssen*, (which means to press), in Dr. Johnson's opinion; from the Su. Goth. *basa*, to beat, in Serenius's. It is more probably from the Greek verb, *πάω*, *palaw*, to strike. Or it may be another form of *push*.] To strike; to crush; to push against; to dash with violence.

Death came drryying after, and all to dust *pashed* Kings, and kaysers, knights, and popes.

Vis. of P. Plowman.

He was *pashed* on the pate with a pot.

Barret, Alb.

They their heads together *pash*, *Drayton*.

With my armed fist,

I'll *pash* him o'er the face, *Shakspeare*.

When the battering ram

Were fetching his career backwards, to *pash*

Me with his horns to pieces.

Massinger's Virg. Martyr.

He was *pashing* it [his life] against a tree.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy.

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd

My heavy angel, like a mighty weight,

To fall and *pash* thee dead, *Dryden*.

PASH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A blow; a stroke.

Sherwood.

Learn *pash* and knock, and beat and mall.

How to choose a good Wife, (1602.)

2. A face, according to Sir T. Hamner, whose authority Dr. Johnson follows, with the etymology of *paz*, Spanish, a kiss; but, in the passage cited, the word means nothing more than *push*; a *pash*, in some places denoting a young bull-calf pushing out his horns; and a mad *pash*, a mad-brained boy.

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that

I have,

To be full like me, *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale*.

PASQUE-FLOWER.† *n. s.* [*pulsatilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller*.

The wild anemony is called *pasque-flower*, from the *paschal* solemnity of our Saviour's death.

Stukely, Palaeogr. Sacra, p. 13.

PA'SQUIL.† } *n. s.* [from *Pasquino*, PA'SQUIN.

PA'SQUINA'DE. } a statue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of satirical observation. Dr. Johnson. — The statue is said to have taken its name from one *Pasquin*, a cobbler of Rome, noted for his gibes and sneers. See Menage. Of

pasquin and *pasquinade*, the direct descendants of this term, Dr. Johnson has given no example.] A lampoon.

Others make long libels and *pasquils*, defaming men of good life. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* Pref. p. 26.

He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge.

Hovell.

The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four-and-twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit.

Taitler.

The Grecian wits, who satire first began,

Were pleasant *pasquins* on the life of man.

Dryden, Epist. 9.

The *pasquinade* was a witty one, but the event turned the point of it against the party by which it was made.

Ld. Lyttelton, on the Conv. of St. Paul.

Among other *pasquinades*, there were prints or pictures representing her majesty naked, meager, withered, and wrinkled.

Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 58.

To PA'SQUIL.* } *v. a.* To lampoon.

To PA'SQUIN. }

They are grievously vexed with these *pasquilling* libels and satires. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 148.

Not that any man desires to see himself *pasquined* and affronted.

Dryden, Ded. of the D. of Guise.

PA'SQUILLER.* [from *pasquill*.] A lampooner.

Adrian the sixth, pope, was so highly offended and grievously vexed with *pasquillers* at Rome, that he gave command that statue should be demolished. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.

Any triobolary *pasquiller* — is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes, in open printed language: but I hope the times will mend.

Hovell, Lett. ii. 48.

To PASS.† *v. n.* [*passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — From the Heb. *pasahû*.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progressive. Commonly with some participle.

Tell him his long trouble is *passing*

Out of this world. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not away from thy servant. *Gen.* xviii. 3.

While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the rock, and will cover thee while I *pass* by.

Exod. xxxiii. 22.

Thus I will cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that returneth.

Ezek. xxxv. 7.

This heap and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass* over to thee, and that thou shalt not pass over it and this pillar unto me for harm.

Gen. xxi. 52.

An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than idea of motion at rest.

Locke.

Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung, He felt their fleeces as they *pass'd* along. *Pope*.

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom *pass* on to him that directed it.

Wake, Prepar. for Death.

2. To go forcibly; to make way.

Her face, her hands were torn

With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden*.

3. To make a change from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass* from just to unjust.

Temple, Miscell.

4. To vanish; to be lost.

He hath also established them for ever and ever; he hath made a decree which shall not *pass*.

Ps. cxlviii. 6.

Trust not too much to that enchanting face; Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*.

Dryden.

5. To be spent; to go away progressively.

The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke*.

We see that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke*.

6. To be at an end; to be over.

Their officious haste,

Who would before have borne him to the sky, Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *past*, Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden*.

7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state. See PASSING-BELL.

The pangs of death do make him grin; Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably. *Shakspeare*.

8. To be changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot*.

9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.

Why this *passes*, Mr. Ford: — you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinioned. *Shakspeare*.

10. To be in any state.

I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant.

Ezek. xx. 37.

11. To be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon*.

Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed, That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be freed. *Dryden, Kn. Tale*.

12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it came to the *pass* that.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass* that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people. *Hooker*.

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible. *Bacon, Ess.*

13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *pass*.

That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice.

Hudibras.

Though frauds may *pass* upon them, they are as open as the light to him that searches the heart.

L'Strange.

Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them. *Dryden*.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood, and nobody will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good.

Fellon on the Classics.

The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish were taken in toys; but that, in some time, they would grow tame. *Swift*.

14. To be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most shrewdly *past* upon thee;

But when we know the grounds and authors of it, Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakspeare*.

15. To be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us.

Atterbury.

16. To occur; to be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind. *Watts, Logic.*

17. To be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to defile them.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

18. To heed; to regard. Not in use.

As for these silken-coated slaves, *i pass* not; It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign.

Shakespeare.

19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life, Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r Shall do a courtesy to our wrath.

Shakespeare.

20. To be supremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's *passing* worth, The manner how he sallied forth.

Hudibras, B. 1. Arg.

21. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy puncto.

Shakespeare.

Both advance

Against each other, and with sword and lance They lash, they foil, they *pass*, they strive to bore Their corselets.

Dryden.

22. To omit to play.

Full piteous seems young Alma's case, As in a luckless gamester's place, She would not play, yet must not *pass*.

Prior.

23. To go through the alimentary duct.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment.

Arbutnot.

24. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough to *pass* by his father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any had more.

L'Estrange.

25. To Pass away. To be lost; to glide off.

Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can serve but to make many men suspect, that they have no souls at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass* away without thinking.

Locke.

26. To Pass away. To vanish.

My welfare *passeth* away as a cloud.
The heavens shall *pass* away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat.

2 Pet. iii. 10.

To PASS.† v. a.

1. To go beyond.

As it is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure of a declining disease; so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition, which has *passed* the height: for in both the noxious humour doth first weaken, and afterwards waste to nothing.

Hayward.

2. To go through: as, the horse *passed* the river.

3. To go through: in a legal sense.

Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected.

Swift.

4. To spend; to live through.

Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him.

Collier.

You know in what deluding joys we *pass* The night that was by heaven decreed our last.

Dryden.

We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights without dreaming.

Locke.

The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away.

Addison.

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation.

Addison, Spect.

5. To impart to any thing the power of moving.

Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart.

Derham, Phys.-Theol.

6. To carry hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number.

Addison on Italy.

7. To transfer to another proprietor, or into the hands of another.

He that will *pass* his land, As I have mine, may set his hand And heart unto this deed, when he hath read; And make the purchase spread.

Herbert.

And *passed* his business into other hands.

Doddridge, Fam. Expos. i. 434.

8. To strain; to percolate.

They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

9. To vent; to pronounce.

How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the public!

Watts.

They will commend the work in general, but *pass* so many silly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold praises.

Watts on the Mind.

10. To utter ceremoniously.

Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some compliments to the two lords.

Clarendon.

11. To utter solemnly; or judicially.

All this makes it more prudent, rational and pious to search our own ways, than to pass sentence on other men.

Hammond.

He *past* his promise, and was as good as his word.

L'Estrange.

12. To transmit; to procure to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge.

Clarendon.

13. To put an end to.

This night

We'll *pass* the business privately and well.

Shakspeare.

14. To surpass; to excel.

She more sweet than any bird on bough, Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part, And strive to *pass*, as she could well enough, Their native musick by her skilful art.

Spenser.

Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty?

Ezek. xxxii. 19.

Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams To thy Domitian, than I can my James; But in my royal subject I *pass* thee, Thou flattered'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be.

B. Jonson.

The ancestor and all his heirs, Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n, Are still but one.

Davies.

15. To omit; to neglect; whether to do or to mention.

If you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer, 'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls Can hide you.

Shakspeare, K. John.

Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them; Please you that I may *pass* this doing.

Shakspeare.

I *pass* the wars, that spotted linces make With their fierce rivals.

Dryden.

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array.

Dryden.

16. To transcend; to transgress.

They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since that time.

Burnet, Theory.

17. To admit; to allow.

The money of every one that *passeth* the account, let the priests take.

2 Kings, xii. 4.

I'll *pass* them all upon account, As if your natural self had done 't.

Hudibras.

18. To enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may be already *passed* against him, and his allowance of mercy spent?

South.

Could the same parliament which addressed with so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass* it into a law?

His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the nation, when they advised the *passing* this patent.

Swift.

19. To impose fraudulently.

The indulgent mother did her care employ, And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy.

Dryden.

20. To practise artfully; to make succeed.

Five of my jests, then stoil, *pass* him a play.

B. Jonson, Epigr. 100.

Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice.

L'Estrange.

21. To send from one place to another: as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish.

22. To PASS away. To spend; to waste. The father waketh for the daughter, lest she *pass* away the flower of her age.

Eccles. xlii. 9.

23. To PASS by. To excuse; to forgive.

However God may *pass* by single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished.

Tillotson.

24. To PASS by. To neglect; to disregard.

How far ought this enterprise to wait upon these other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass* by them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itself?

Bacon.

It conduces much to our content, if we *pass* by those things which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is prosperous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse may be blotted out.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass* by here in silence.

Burnet, Theory.

25. To PASS over. To omit; to let go unregarded.

Better to *pass* him o'er, than to relate The cause I have your mighty sire to hate.

Dryden.

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it over in silence.

Watts.

The poet *passes* it over as hastily as he can, as if he were afraid of staying in the cave.

Dryden.

The queen asked him, who he was; but he *passes* over this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his story to a time of more leisure.

Broome.

PASS. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue.

The straight *pass* was damm'd With dead men.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country, that the king's army should never be able to enter.

Clarendon.

Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches.

South.

2. Passage; road.

The Tyrians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his suffrage.

Ralegh.

Pity tempts the *pass*; But the tough metal of my heart resists.

Dryden.

3. A permission to go or come any where.

They shall protect all that come in, and send them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or *pass*, to be at his disposition.

Spenser on Ireland.

When evill deeds have their permissive *pass*,
And not the punishment. *Shakespeare.*
Give quiet *pass*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakespeare.*

My friends remembered me of home; and said,
If ever fate would signe my *pass*;e; delay'd
It should be now no more. *Chapman.*
A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*

4. An order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Push; thrust in fencing.
'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
Between the *pass* and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits. *Shakespeare.*
With seeming innocence the crowd beguil'd;
But made the desperate *passes*, when he smil'd. *Dryden.*

6. State; condition.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that,
from the right line of virtue, are wry'd to these
crooked shifts? *Sidney.*
After King Henry united the roses, they
laboured to reduce both English and Irish, which
work, to what *pass* and perfection it was brought,
in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Davies on Ireland.*

In my feare of hospitable Jove,
Thou did'st to this *pass*e my affections move. *Chapman.*
I could see plate, hangings and paintings about
my house till you had the ordering of me, but I
am now brought to such *pass*, that I can see
nothing at all. *L'Estrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass*, that if
one among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid
him aside for the ministry, and such an one was
presently approved. *South.*

PA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*passible*, Fr. from *pass*.]

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.

His body is a *passable* carcass, if he be not hurt.
It is a thoroughfare for steel. *Shaksp. Cymb.*
Antiochus departed in all haste, weening in his
pride to make the land navigable, and the sea
passable by foot. *2 Mac.*

2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.

They are crafty and of a *passable* reach of understanding. *Howell.*
Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a *passable*
beauty when the original muse is absent. *Dryden.*
White and red well mingled on the face, make
what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false
money; one piece is more or less *passable* than
another. *L'Estrange.*
These stage advocates are not only without
truth, but without colour: could they have made
the slander *passable*, we should have heard farther. *Collier.*

4. Popular; well received. This is a sense less usual.

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it
is better to take with the more *passable*, than with
the more able. *Bacon.*
A man of the one faction, which is most *passable*
with the other, commonly giveth best way. *Bacon, Ess.*

PA'SSABLY.* *adv.* [from *passable*.] Tolerably; moderately.

Other towns are *passably* rich, and stored with
shipping; but not one very poor. *Howell, Lett. i. ii. 15.*

PASS'ADO. *n. s.* [Italian.] A push; a thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house;
ah! the immortal *passado*. *Shaksp. Rom. and Jul.*
PA'SSAGE. *n. s.* [*passage*, French.]

1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason
with the rest went indeed to rob Colchus, to which
they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh, Hist.*

So shalt thou best prepar'd endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes. *Milton, P. L.*

All have liberty to take fish, which they do by
standing in the water by the holes, and so intercepting
their *passage*, take great plenty of them, which
otherwise would follow the water under ground. *Brown, Trav.*

Live like those who look upon themselves as
being only on their *passage* through this state, but
as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is
secure, and shall in a little time bring us ease and
peace at the last. *Wake.*

In souls prepar'd, the *passage* is a breath
From time t' eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are so uncertain, as that seemeth
the best course, which hath most *passages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded
upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it
were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way besides
These painful *passages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our conatural dust? *Milton, P. L.*

Against which open'd from beneath
A *passage* down to the earth, a *passage* wide. *Milton, P. L.*

To bleed to death was one of the most desirable
passages out of this world. *Fell.*

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned
most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight
passages of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with
his small army was able to fight and conquer them. *South.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wished for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to
those happy seats; but the genius told me there
was no *passage* to them, except through the gates
of death. *Addison.*

I have often stopped all the *passages* to prevent
the ants going to their own nest. *Addison.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney,
oily substances relax the *passages*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What are my doors oppos'd against my *passage*? *Shakespeare.*

You shall furnish me
With cloake, and coate, and make my *passage* free
For lov'd Dulichius. *Chapman.*

4. The state of decay. Not in use.

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age! *Shakespeare.*

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every
rational man, however little versed in scholastick
learning, among whom I expect it will have a
fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with
other principles. *Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but
A strain of rareness. *Shakespeare.*

7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition
or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause
must be rather an ill opinion of security than of
gain: the last intices the poorer traders, young be-
ginners, or those of *passage*; but without the first,
the rich will never settle in the country. *Temple.*

In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of *passage* / lost as soon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

8. Incident; transaction.

This business, as it is a very high *passage* of
state, so it is worthy of serious consideration. *Hayward.*

Thou dost in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage*
of affairs in former times, the state of England
ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it.
Davies on Ireland.

10. Part of a book; single place in a
writing. [*Endroit*, Fr.]

A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom
ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who
has not been before received by the publick. *Addison, Spect.*

As to the cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous
as the vision at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun. *Young.*

PA'SSANT.* *adj.* [*passant*, Fr.] Cursory;
careless.

What a severe judgement all our actions, (even
our *passant* words, and our secret thoughts), must
hereafter undergo. *Barrow, vol. ii. §. 16.*

En PA'SSANT.* *adv.* [French.] By
the way; slightly; in haste. This af-
fected term has long been in use among
us.

Reflecting upon this Egyptian prayer, or
apology rather, made in the name of the dead, we
may *en passant* observe both a touch of pharisaical
arrogancy and self-justification. *Transl. Plato's Apol. Socrates, &c. (1675), p. 295.*

PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of *pass*.

Why sayest thou my way is hid from the Lord,
and my judgement is *passed* over from my God? *Isaiah, xl. 27.*

He affirmed, that no good law *passed* since king
William's accession, except the act for preserving
the game. *Addison.*

The description of a life, *passed* away in vanity
and among the shadows of pomp, may be soon
finely drawn in the same place. *Addison, Spect.*

PA'SSENGER. *n. s.* [*passager*, Fr.]

1. A traveller; one who is upon the road;
a wayfarer.

All the way, the wanton damsel found
New mirth, her *passenger* to entertain. *Spenser.*

What hollowing, and what stir is this?
These are my mates that make their wills their
law, *Shaksp.*

Have some unhappy passenger in chase. *Shaksp.*
The nodding horror of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger. *Milton, Comus.*

Apelles, when he had finished any work, ex-
posed it to the sight of all passengers, and con-
cealed himself to hear the censure of his faults. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty
of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth
attend the unskilful words of a passenger. *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER falcon. *n. s.* A kind of mi-
gratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PA'SSER. n. s. [from *pass.*] One who passes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer* or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

Have we soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her sons,
And cast beside some common way, a spectacle
Of horror and affright to *passers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein? *Rowe.*

PASSIBILITY. n. s. [*passibilitè*, Fr. from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 82.

PASSIBLE. adj. [*passible*, Fr. *passibilis*, Latin.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*. *Hooker.*

PASSIBLENESS. n. s. [from *passible*.] Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity; the deity of Christ was become, in their conceits, the same nature with the humanity that was passible. *Brerewood.*

PASSING. participial adj. [from *pass.*]

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.
No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms, if they be said aright. *Faifax.*

2. It is used adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. *Exceeding.*
Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth. *Shakespeare.*

Passing many know it; and so many,
That of all nations there abides not any,
From where the morning rises and the sun
To where even and night their courses run! *Chapman.*

Many in each region *passing* fair,
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton, P. L.*

She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonaire. *Dryden.*

Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*

PASSINGBELL. † n. s. [*passing* and *bell*.] The bell which was rung or tolled at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul: it is now used for the bell, which rings immediately after death. "When any christian bodie is *passing*, that the *bell* be tolled, and that the curate be speciallie called for to comforte the sicke person; and after the time of his *passing*, to ring no more but one short peale; and one before buriall, and another short peale after the buriall." Advert. for due Order, &c. in the 7th year of queen Elizabeth. The learned physician Smith thus distinguishes the ceremony while the person is dying, and after he is dead: "The *tolling* of a *passing-bell* may put him and all his friends in mind, that he is shortly going the way of all flesh: — the *stinting* of the *passing-bell*, or rather the *ringing out* of the *knell*, gives notice unto all that he is gone." K. Solomon's Portr. of Old Age, 1666, p. 247.

Those loving papers,

Thicken on you now, as pray'rs ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*. *Donne.*

A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town was run. *Swift.*

PASSINGLY. * adv. [from *passing*.] Exceedingly.

I pursue *passingly* [in the present version, beyond measure] the church of God. *Wicliffe, Gal. i. 13.*

Cardinal Pole having heard a certain preacher of great name, who arrogated much to himself, and did *passingly* please himself; he was asked what he thought of the man: Pole answered, Well; but I would that he would first preach unto himself, and then afterward to others. *Camden, Remains.*

PASSION. n. s. [*passion*, French; *passio*, Lat.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily practised. *Bacon.*

3. Violent commotion of the mind.

All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakespeare.*

Thence every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in this fair and admired. *Shaks.*

I am doubtful, lest
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him: *Shaks.*

If you should smile, he grows impatient.
In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton, P. L.*

Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime, the followers rather,
(Far other once beheld in bliss) condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton, P. L.*

Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and perspicuity, only moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgement. *Locke.*

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals.*

6. Love.

For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confess you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*
Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granville.*

7. Eagerness.

Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so predominant in your sex. *Swift.*

8. Emphatically. The last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He shewed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts, i. 3.*

To **PASSION. v. n.** [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind. Obsolete.

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shaks.*

PASSION-FLOWER. † n. s. [*granadilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

The *passion-flower*, or Virginian climber: The first of these names was given it by the Jesuits, who pretended to find in it all the instruments of our Lord's passion. *Note to Cowley.*

PASSION-WEEK. n. s. The week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIONARY. * n. s. [*passionnaire*, old Fr.; *passionarius*, low Latin.] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

It is collected from Bede, Alfred of Beverley, Malmesbury, Giraldus Cambrensis, Higden's Polychronicon, and the *passionaries* of the female saints, Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburg, which were kept for public edification in the choir of the church. *Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 177.*

PASSIONATE. adj. [*passionné*, Fr.]

1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgement, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hooker.*

Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*

In his prayers, as his attention was fixt and steady, so was it inflamed with *passionate* fervours. *Fell.*

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a *passionate* concern for its safety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury.*

2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*

To **PASSIONATE. v. a.** [from *passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard,
That oft they did lament his luckless state. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To express passionately.

Thy niece and I — want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Titus Andronicus.*

PASSIONATELY. adv. [from *passionate*.]

1. With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind. Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold. *I. Estrange.*

If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South, Sermon.*

I made Melesinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman *passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*

2. Angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS.† n. s. [from *passionate*.]

1. State of being subject to passion.

That idleness, levity, imprudence, *passionateness*, deformity, and inconstancy, with which some men have been overgrown.

Bp. Gaud. Ser. & Life Bp. Brownrigg, (1660.) Ded.

2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIONED.* adj. [from *passion*.]

1. Disordered; violently affected.

Great wonder had the knight to see the maid so strangely *passioned*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 41.*

2. Expressing passion.

By lively actions he can bewray

Some argument of matter *passioned*. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 4.*

PA'SSIONLESS.* adj. [*passion* and *less*.]

Not easily moved to anger; cool; undisturbed.

An honest, noble, wary, retired, and *passionless* woman. *Shelton, Don Quix. iv. 6.*

It had stood better with the honour of the synod, to have held a more peaceable and *passionless* order.

Hales, Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, p. 79.

The stricter examination of a now *passionless* judgement. *Instruct. for Oratory, p. 98.*

PA'SSIVE. adj. [*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.]

1. RECEIVING impression from some external agent.

High above the ground

Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore

Their nimble tread. *Milton, P. L.*

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive* reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby, out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *vis inertiae* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing.

Not those alone, who, *passive*, own her laws, But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Pope.*

3. Suffering; not acting.

4. [In grammar.]

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as, *dacory*, I am taught. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

PA'SSIVELY.† adv. [from *passive*.]

1. With a passive nature.

Though some are *passively* inclined, The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Without agency.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself. *Pearson.*

3. [In grammar.] According to the form of a verb passive.

A verb *passive* is Englished sometimes actively (as *curro*, I run,) and sometimes *passively*, as *agrotro*, I am sick. *Lilly.*

PA'SSIVENESS.† n. s. [from *passive*.]

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be, Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*.

Beaumont, Psyche, p. 265.

2. Passibility; power of suffering.

That a man's nature is *passible*, is its best advantage; for by it we are all redeemed: by the *passiveness* and sufferings of our Lord and brother we were all rescued from the portion of devils. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651.) p. 120.*

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

3. Patience; calmness.

Gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but plegm. *Fell.*

PASSIVITY.† n. s. [from *passive*.]

Passiveness. An innovated word, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Cheyne. It had been in use long before Cheyne's application of it, and has not been neglected since.

From this *passivity* in the mines and galleys, to attain to a joy and voluptuousness in the employment. *Hammond, Works, iv. 579.*

Some things are less active and more passive than others, are not so capable of enjoyments delectable unto others, and more subject to impressions distasteful to their particular nature; which *passivities* and displeasure are not simply evils, because they do suit the degree of the particular natures of those subjects, being also ever overbalanced with other pleasing activities and enjoyments. *Barrow on the Creed.*

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary. *Cheyne, Philos. Principles.*

Passivity can only in the order of nature be consequent upon activity, as much as effect can only be consequent upon cause. *A. Baxter, on the Soul, ii. 384.*

PA'SSLESS.* adj. [*pass* and *less*.] Having no passage.

Behold, what *passless* rocks on either hand, Like prison walls about them stand. *Cowley.*

PA'SSOVER. n. s. [*pass* and *over*.]

1. A feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews' *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *St. John, ii. 13.*

The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. The sacrifice killed.

Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exod. xii. 21.*

PA'SSPORT. n. s. [*passport*, Fr.] Permission of passage.

Under that pretext, fair she would have given a secret *passport* to her affection. *Sidney.*

Giving his reason *passport* for to pass

Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart, his *passport* shall be made,

And crowns for convoy put into his purse. *Shaks.*

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The gospel has then only a free admission into the assent of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleases. *South.*

Admitted in the shining throne, He shows the *passport* which he brought along; His *passport* is his innocence and grace, Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*

At our meeting in another world; For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this. *Dryden.*

Dame Nature gave him comeliness and health, And fortune, for a *passport*, gave him wealth. *Harte.*

PA'SSYMEASURE.* n. s. [*passamezzo*, Ital.]

An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace.

After a *passy-measure*, or a pavin, I hate a drunken rogue. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

PAST. participial adj. [from *pass*.]

1. Not present; not to come.

Past, and to come, seem best; things present worst. *Shakspeare.*

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the best publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has shone on ages *past*, But lights the present, and shall warm the last. *Pope.*

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*

PAST. n. s. Elliptically used for past time.

The *past* is all by death possest, And frugal fate that guards the rest, By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

PAST. preposition.

1. Beyond in time.

Sarah was delivered of a child when she was *past* age. *Heb. xi. 11.*

2. No longer capable of.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was esteemed *past* sense, and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

Past hope of conquest, 'twas his latest care Like falling Cæsar decently to die. *Dryden.*

Many men have not yet sinned themselves *past* all sense or feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are soon disheartened. *Calamy, Serm.*

3. Beyond; out of reach of.

We must not

Prostitute our *past* cure malady To empiricks. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

What's gone, and what's *past* help, Should be *past* grief. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

That France and Spain were taught the use of shipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing *past* questioning. *Heylin.*

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

Her life she might have had; but the despair Of saving his, had put it *past* her care. *Dryden.*

I'm stupify'd with sorrow, *past* relief Of tears. *Dryden.*

That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a servile state, is *past* my comprehension. *Collier on Pride.*

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; further than.

We will go by the king's highway, until we be *past* thy borders. *Numb. xxi. 22.*

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp, and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE. n. s. [*paste*, French.]

1. Any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious: such as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon, Holy War.*

With particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Which wise Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,
And, mixt with living streams, the godlike image
cast. *Dryden.*

When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands.
Dryden.

- He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and
raises *paste* better than any woman. *Addison, Spect.*
- Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.
 - Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*pastor*, Fr. from the noun.] To fasten with paste.

By *pasting* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice, his eldest son played himself into spelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by having them *pasted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

PA'STEBOARD. *n. s.* [*paste* and *board*.] Masses made anciently by *pasting* one paper on another: now made sometimes by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by pounding old cordage, and casting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *pasteboard*, that is invested with a public character. *Addison.*

PA'STEBOARD. *adj.* Made of *pasteboard*. Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

PA'STEL. *n. s.* [*glastum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'STERN.† *n. s.* [*pasturon*, French.] 1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horse with any that treads on four *pasterns*. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

The colt that for a stallion is design'd,
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,
His motions easy, prancing in his gait. *Dryden.*

Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern* made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach does by the leathers. *Grew.*

2. The legs of a human creature in contempt, Dr. Johnson says; citing the example from Dryden. Elder poetry seems to exhibit the word for a *patten*. She had better have worn *pasterns*.

Beaum. and Fl. Chances.

So straight she walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:
If seeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning short, he better lik'd her face. *Dryden.*

PASTICCIO.* *n. s.* [Italian.] An oglio; a medley.

On our first entrance into the palace, which is a *pasticcio* of Saracenic, Conventual, and Grecian architecture, I was much taken with the principal front of the inner-court.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 31.
This motley mixture of the modes of antient language being worked into a modern ground, has compounded such a *pasticcio* of style, as is still more unexampl'd and extravagant.

Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 44.
PA'STIL. *n. s.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.] A roll of paste.

To draw with dry colours, make long *pastils*, by grinding red lead with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils, drying them in the sun.

Peacham on Drawing.

PA'STIME. *n. s.* [*pass* and *time*.] Sport; amusement; diversion.

It was more requisite for *Zelmana's* hurt to rest, than sit up at those *pastimes*; but she, that felt no wound but one, earnestly desired to have the *pastorals*. *Sidney.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,
Till the last step has brought me to my love. *Shakespeare.*

Pastime passing excellent,
If husbanded with modesty. *Shakespeare.*

With these
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton, P. L.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation, and *pastime*, should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences, unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertainments eminently in his closet. *Watts.*

To PA'STIME.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sport; to take *pastime*. *Huloet.*

When did *Perseda* *pastime* in the streets,
But her *Erastus* over-ey'd her sport?
Trag. of Soliman and Perseda, (1599.)

PA'STOR. *n. s.* [*pastor*, Lat.; *pasteur*, old Fr.] 1. A shepherd.

Receive this present by the muses made,
The pipe on which the *Ascrean pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,
And *pastors* of their hair the laden herds. *Dryden.*

2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine.

The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with one voice testify a general assent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the sentences wherewith they strive, which shall much shew his own, and stir up *Erastus*' zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All bishops are *pastors* of the common flock. *Leslie.*

A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private purses. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *adj.* [*pastoralis*, Latin; *pastoral*, French.]

1. Rural; rustick; becoming shepherds; imitating shepherds.

In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls.

Their Lord and Master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.*

The bishop of Salisbury recommended the tenth satire of Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the divines of his diocese. *Dryden.*

PA'STORAL.† *n. s.*

1. A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

Pastoral is an imitation of the action of a shepherd: the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the manners not too polite nor too rustick. *Pope.*

The best actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, history, *pastoral*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter should be smooth, clean, tender, and passionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral*. *Walsh.*

2. A book relating to the cure of souls.

The Lord prosper the intention to myself, and others, who may not despise my poor labours, but add to those points which I have observed, until the book grow to a complete *pastoral*.

Herbert, Country Parson, Pref. (1632.)
PA'STORLIKE.* } *adj.* [*pastor* and *like*.]
PA'STORLY. } Becoming a pastor.

The *pastorlike* and apostolick imitation of meek and unlordly discipline.

Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.
Against negligence or obstinacy will be required a rousing volley of *pastorly* threatenings.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.
PA'STORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *pastor*.] The office or rank of a pastor.

The universal *pastorship* or government of the catholic church, was never claimed by any bishop till towards the end of the sixth century; and then it was thought to be challenged by John, patriarch of Constantinople.

By. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.
Why may not the bishop of Antioch pretend to succeed St. Peter in his universal *pastorship*?

Barron on the Pope's Supremacy.
PA'STRY. *n. s.* [*pastissarie*, Fr. from *paste*.]

1. The act of making pies.
Let never fresh machines your *pastry* try,
Unless grandes or magistrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King.*

2. Pies or baked paste.
Remember
The seed cake, the *pastries*, and the furnumty pot. *Tusser.*

Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,
In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gris amber stean'd. *Milton, P. R.*

3. The place where pastry is made.

They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*. *Shakespeare.*

PA'STRY-COOK. *n. s.* [*pastry* and *cook*.] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.

I wish you knew what my husband has paid to the *pastry-cooks* and confectioners. *Arbutnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *adj.* [from *pasture*.] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE. *n. s.* [*pasturage*, French.]

1. The business of feeding cattle.

I wish there were ordinances, that whosoever keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going; for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and none to husbandry. *Spenser.*

2. Lands grazed by cattle.

France has a sheep by her to shew, that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and *pasturage*. *Addison.*

3. The use of pasture.

Cattle fatted by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PA'STURE. *n. s.* [*pasture*, French.]

1. Food; the act of feeding.

Unto the conservation is required a solid *pasture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Ground on which cattle feed.

A careless herd,
Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
And never stays. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged their *pasture* where it best liked them. *Locke.*

The new tribes look abroad
On nature's common, far as they can see
Or wing, their range and *pasture*. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Human culture; education. Not used.

From the first *pastures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's severer page,
We lash the pupil. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.

Here Uziah *pastured* his cattle; a king, yet delighted in husbandry; as thrift is the fuel of magnificence. *Fuller's Holy War*, (1639), p. 33.

To PA'STURE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

He [Nebuchadnezzar] like an ox shall *pasture*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.*

The cattle in the fields and meadows green, Those rare and solitary; these in flocks *Pasturing* at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton, P. L.*

PA'STY. *n. s.* [*paste*, French.] A pie of crust raised without a dish.

Of the paste a coffin will I rear, And make two *pasties* of your shameful heads. *Shakspeare.*

I will confess what I know; if ye pinch me like a *pasty*, I can say no more. *Shakspeare.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor, Within a *pasty* lodge a living here. *King.*

A man of sober life, Not quite a madman, though a *pasty* fell, And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope.*

PAT.† *adj.* [*pas*, Teut. *opportunitas*, Skinner. And so Serenius: *pass*, Sueth. *propositum*, *passa*, quadrare. Others have considered it, by a change of letters, to be from the Latin *aptus*, fit, apt.] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and should not be used but in burlesque writings, Dr. Johnson says. It is not now used, but as Dr. Johnson directs, or in colloquial expression. Yet formerly our best writers employed it in their most serious compositions; as Barrow, and Goodman, from whose works examples are now brought. See also PATLY and PATNESS. Dr. Johnson has considered this word only as an adjective; but it is used adverbially, as the two examples from Shakspeare, (which I have removed hence,) and other authorities, plainly shew.

Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in *pat* allusion to a known story. *Barrow, Serm. i. 177.*

There are some instances of vengeance befalling very flagitious men so signally, and with such *pat* and significant circumstances, that (without any uncharitableness) we may be led by the suffering to the sin; as in the famous case of Adonibezek, *Judg. i. 7.* *Goodman, Wint. Et. Conf. P. ii.*

They never saw two things so *pat*, In all respects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist. *Atterbury.*

PAT.* *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; in a way exactly suitable either as to time or place.

Pat, pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsal. *Shaks. Mids. N. Dream.*

Now might I do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

Touching opinion, so various are the intellectuals of human creatures, that one can hardly find out two who jump *pat* in one. *Howell, Lett. iii. 5.*

He was sorely put to't at the end of a verse, Because he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

PAT.† *n. s.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot. Dr. Johnson.—Others derive it from the Fr. *bata*, a blow; and that from the very ancient word *bata*, as Serenius observes, to strike. It may, by a metathesis, how-

ever, be no other than the word *tap*, a gentle blow. See TO TAP.

1. A light quick blow; a *tap*.

The least noise is enough to disturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a shuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do.

Collier on Human Reason.
2. Small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to *tap*.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and straightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

PA'TACHE.† *n. s.* [*patache*, Fr. See Menage in V.] A small ship. *Ainsworth.*

PATACOO'N.† *n. s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence English. *Ainsworth.*

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her with his Italian *patacoons*. *Howell, Lett. iv. 47.*

PATCH.† *n. s.* [*pezzo*, Italian. Serenius considers it, by a change of letters, no other than *botch*, from the Goth. *boeta*, *bota*. Mr. H. Tooke contends that *patch* in both its applications, viz. to men and clothes, is the past participle of the Anglo-saxon verb *pæcan*, to deceive by false appearances, imitation, resemblance, or representation.]

1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole.

Patches set upon a little breach, Discredit more in hiding of the flaw, Than did the flaw before it was so *patch'd*. *Shaks.*

If the shoe be ript or *patches* put; He's wounded! see the plaster on his foot. *Dryden.*

2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work.

They suffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds, such as the common opinion of those they converse with clothe them in. *Locke.*

3. A small spot of black silk put on the face.

How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew! Then madam nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleaveland.*

If to every common funeral, By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd, Your face would wear dot *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

They were patched differently, and cast hostile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different situations as party-signals to distinguish friends from foes. *Addison.*

This the morning omens seem'd to tell; Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*

4. A small particle; a parcel of land.

We go to gain a little *patch* of ground, That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shaks.*

5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete. "It seems probable that fools were nicknamed *patch* from their dress; unless there happen to be a nearer affinity to the Italian *pazzo*, a word that has all the appearance of a descent from *fatuus*. This was the opinion of Mr. Tyrwhitt.—But, though a *patch* denotes a fool or simpleton, and, by corruption, a clown, it seems to have been occasionally used in the sense of *any low or mean person*. Thus in the *Midsummer Night's Dream* Puck calls Bottom and his companions a

crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals, certainly not meaning to compare them to pampered and sleek buffoons. Whether in this sense the term have a simple reference to that class of people whose clothes might be pieced or *patched* with rags, or whether it is to be derived from the Sax. verb *pæcan*, to deceive by false appearances, as suggested by the acute and ingenious author of the *Divisions of Purley*, must be left to the reader's own discernment." Douce, *Illustr. of Shakspeare*, vol. i. p. 258.

He [was] yet more fool in Plautus, whome his malaperte squire made to believe that all women accepted him so *fiyre*, as they ran in every place after him. The *patches*, supposing it to be true, said, It is a great paine to be an over *fiyre* man!

North, *Tr. Philosophar at Court*, (1573,) p. 90.

What a tied ninny's this! Thou scurvy *patch*! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Laugh at me— I do deserve it; call me *patch*, and puppy. *Beaumont and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.*

To PATCH.† *v. a.* [*puttzer*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian. See PATCH.]

1. To cover with a piece sewed on.

They would think themselves miserable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk.

In the middle boxes, were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Addison, Spect.*

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face, She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost.

Any thing mended is but *patch'd*. *Shaks.*

Physick can but mend our crazy state, *Patch* an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to the surgeons to piece and *patch* up. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make up of shreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

If we seek to judge of those times, which the Scriptures set us down without error, by the reigns of the Assyrian princes, we shall but *patch up* the story at adventure, and leave it in confusion. *Raleigh, Hist.*

His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate, Ill sorted with a soft effeminate life. *Dryden.*

There is that visible symmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinsic evidence, that it was not formed successively and *patched up* by piece-meal. *Bentley.*

Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call *patching*; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*

5. To dress in a party-coloured coat.

Man is but a *patched* fool. *Shaks. Mids. N. Dr.*

PA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *patch*.] One that *patches*; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *patch*.] Botchery; bungling work; forgery. A word not in use.

You hear him cogg, see him dissemble, Know his gross *patchery*, love him, and feed him, Yet remain assur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shakspeare.*

PA'TCHWORK. *n. s.* [*patch* and *work*.] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

When my cloaths were finished, they looked like the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*

Whoever only reads to transcribe shining remarks, without entering into the genius and spirit of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of patchwork. *Swift.*

Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride
In patchwork fluttering. *Pope.*

To patchwork learn'd quotations are ally'd,
Both strive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

PATE.† *n. s.* [This is derived by Skinner from *ête*, Fr. It may be, however, a corrupted contraction of the Lat. *caput*, the head.] The head. Now commonly used in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in serious language.

Senseless man, that himself doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy pate. *Spenser.*

Behold the despair,
By custome and covetous pates,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tusser.*
He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that factious pate of his. *Shaks.*
Steal by line and level is an excellent pass of pate. *Shakspeare.*

That sly devil,
That broker that still breaks the pate of faith,
That daily breakvow. *Shakspeare.*
Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakspeare.*

Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruise'd or broken pate,
Has freed you from those knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*
If only scorn attends men for asserting the church's dignity, many will rather chuse to neglect their duty, than to get a broken pate in the church's service. *South.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, presently they are playing his full purse and empty pate with addresses suitable to his vanity. *South.*

PA'TED. *adj.* [from *pate*.] Having a pate. It is used only in composition: as, long-pated or cunning; shallow-pated or foolish.

PATEFACTION.† *n. s.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or state of opening; declaration.

The decalogue he [Moses] received from the hand of God, written with the finger of God; the rest of the divine patefactions he wrote himself. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

God hath still preserved and quickened the worship due unto his name, by the patefaction of himself. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

PA'TEN.† *n. s.* [*patina*, Lat.]

1. A plate. Not now in use.
The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold;
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings. *Shaks.*

2. The cover of the chalice used in Romish churches to hold particles of the host: formerly *patel* also, from *patella*, Lat. a little deep dish.

Crosses—with your thombe on your forehead, an other upon your crowne, with the *patell* of the chalice. *Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546), F. 8. b.*

They have the chalice with wine, and *paten* with hosts, given unto them. *Bp. Bedell, Lett. p. 472.*

PA'TENT.† *adj.* [*patens*, Lat. *patent*, Fr.]

1. Open to the perusal of all: as letters *patent*.

In Ireland, where the king disposes of bishopricks merely by his letters *patent*, without any cong'd'elire, which is still kept up in England; though to no other purpose than to shew the

ancient right of the church to elect her own bishops. *Leslie.*

2. Something appropriated by letters *patent*.

Madder is esteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; so that, in king Charles the first's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Morimer, Husb.*

3. Apparent; plain; open; not concealed.
The proofs of this secrecy of man's heart only *patent* to Almighty God.

Salkeld, Treat. of Angels, (1613), p. 167.

Throwing off the cohesion, viscosity, and sharpness of the fluids by the safest and most *patent* outlets. *Cheyne, Eng. Malady, (1733), p. 231.*

In this country the contract, between the king and nation, is not tacit, implied, and vague: it is explicit, *patent*, and precise.

Bp. Horsley, Sermon. Jan. 30, 1793.

PA'TENT. *n. s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakspeare.*

So will I grow, so live, so die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordship. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*
We are censured as obstinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

PATENTEE. *n. s.* [from *patent*.] One who has a *patent*.

If his tenant and *patentee* dispose of his gift, without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

PA'TER-NOSTER.† *n. s.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer.

He did desire
Short *pater-nosters*, saying as a friar
Each day his beads. *Davies, Poems, p. 124.*
An ignorant plain man having learned his *pater-noster* and ave-mary, wants to learn his creed. *Pope, cited by Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 287.*

PATERNAL. *adj.* [*paternus*, Lat. *paternel*, Fr.]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Grace signifies the *paternal* favour of God to his elect children. *Hammond.*

Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow-christians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*

They spend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell

Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father.

Men plough with oxen of their own
Their small *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*

He held his *paternal* estate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*

Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addison.*

PATERNITY. *n. s.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternité*, Fr.] Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*

A young heir, kept short by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this case, the *paternity* and filiation leave very sensible impressions.

Arlathmol.

This origination in the divine *paternity*, as bishop Pearson speaks, hath antiently been looked upon as the assertion of the unity. *Waterland.*

PATH.† *n. s.* [paab, pað, pæð, Saxon; pad, Belg. pead, Germ. from *pedden*, pedibus conculcare: "verbum à vetustissimis linguis usurpatum." Wachter.] Way; road; track. In conversation it is used of a narrow way to be passed on foot; but in solemn language means any passage.

For darkness, where is the place thereof? that thou shouldst know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job, xxxviii. 20.*

On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heaven pursue. *Dryden.*

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very severe law against any that enters the town by another path, lest any new one should be worn on the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To PATH.* *v. a.* [from the noun. Sax. *peððian*.] To push forward; to cause to go: to make way for.

O conspiracy, —
Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? Seek none, conspiracy;
Hide it in smiles and affability:
For if thou path thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

From the neighbouring hills her passage Wey doth path. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 2.*

PATHE'TICAL. *adj.* [*παθητικός; pathetick*, Fr.] Affecting the passions; passionate; moving.

His page that handful of wit;
'Tis most *pathetical*. *Shakspeare.*

How *pathetick* is that expostulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himself in this deplorable condition. *Spectator.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and less mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*

While thus *pathetick* to the prince he spoke,
From the brave youth the streaming passion broke. *Pope.*

PATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pathetical*.] In such a manner as may strike the passions.

These reasons, so *pathetically* urged and so admirably raised by the prosopopeia of nature, speaking to her children with so much authority, deserve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *pathetical*.] Quality of being *pathetick*; quality of moving the passions.

These words, *excepting these bonds*, Acts, xxvi. 29. close the discourse with wonderful grace; surprise the hearers with an agreeable civility; and impress upon them a strong opinion of the speaker's sincerity, charity, and benevolence to mankind. Had they (*παρεῖρος τῶν δεσμῶν τούτων*) been placed any where else, the *patheticalness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence had been much abated. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class. i. 339.*

PA'THFLY.* *n. s.* [*path* and *fly*, *humisuga*, Lat.] A fly found in foot-paths, of a greyish colour; and supposed to live by sucking the ground.

PA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *path*.] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Ask thou the citizens of *pathless* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what swim in floods. *Sandys.*

Like one that had been led astray
Through the heaven's wide pathless way.

Milton, *Il Pens.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after pathless destiny,
Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know;
In vain it would provide.
Through mists obscure, she wings her tedious way,

Dryden.

Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;
And from the summit of a pathless coast
Sees infinite, and in that sight is lost.

Prior.

PATHOGNOMONICK.† *adj.* [*παθognomonικός*, *πάθος* and *νόμος*.] Formerly *pathognomick* or *pathognomical*. Denoting such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy*.
Fear and sadness are the *pathognomical* signs of all kinds of melancholy.

Ferrand on *Love Mel.* (1640), p. 80.

He has the true *pathognomick* sign of love, jealousy; for no body will suffer his mistress to be treated at that rate.

Arbutnot.

PATHOLOGICAL. *adj.* [*pathologique*, Fr. from *pathology*.] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST. *n. s.* [*πάθος* and *λόγος*.] One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY.† *n. s.* [*πάθος* and *λόγος*; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the human body.

Quincy.

This tree may naturally be conceived to have been under some disease indisposing it to such fructification. And this, in the *pathology* of plants, may be the disease of superfoliation mentioned by Theophrastus.
Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 76.
PATHOS.* *n. s.* [Greek.] Passion; vehemence; warmth; affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions: long since introduced into our language, but overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

"Lord, if thou wilt pardon this people!" It was a vehement *pathos*; "If thou wilt pardon it!" He saith no more, but, "If thou wilt not put me out of the book of life."—Here is a vehement prayer; and with this she slacks the wrath of God, and quencheth it.

Dr. Westfeild, *Disc.* (1646), p. 127.

By the simplicity of its conduct, it diminishes the *pathos* of the fable.

Mason, *Lett. pref. to Elfrida*, L. 2.

Before these books became common, affecting situations, the combination of incident, and the *pathos* of catastrophe, were almost unknown.

Watson, *Hist. of E. p.* iii. 495.

PATHWAY. *n. s.* [*path* and *way*.] A road; in common acceptation, a narrow way to be passed on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,
Should without eyes see *pathways* to his ill.

Shaks.

In the way of righteousness is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death.

Prov. xii. 28.

When in the middle *pathway* basks the snake;
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours.

Gay.

PATIBLE. *adj.* [from *pator*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable.

Dict.

PATIBULARY. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows.

Dict.

PATIENCE. *n. s.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Latin.]

1. The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

Christian fortitude and *patience* have thy opportunity in times of affliction and persecution.

Sprat, *Serm.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails.

Prior.

2. The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long-suffering.

Necessary *patience* in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide.

Ecclus. xx. 32.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all.

St. Matthew.

3. Perseverance; continuance of labour.
He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught;

His life was but the comment of his thought.

Harte.

4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.

The hermit then assum'd a bolder tone,
His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone.

Harte.

5. Sufferance; permission.

By their *patience*, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel.

Hooker.

6. An herb. A species of dock.
Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled salad.

Mortimer.

PATIENT. *adj.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Lat.]

1. Having the quality of enduring: with of before the thing endured.

To this outward structure was joined strength of constitution, *patient* of severest toil and hardship.

Fell.

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient* of heat and cold.

Ray.

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, and I will stay.
Grieve'd, but unmov'd, and *patient* of your scorn,
I die.

Dryden, *Theocritus*.

3. Not revengeful against injuries.

4. Not easily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men.

1 Thess. v. 14.

5. Persevering; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought.

Newton.

6. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.

Too industrious to be great,
Nor *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
The open'd camps deform'd by civil fight.

Prior.

PATIENT. *n. s.* [*patient*, Fr.]

1. That which receives impressions from external agents.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*.

Gov. of the Tongue.

To proper *patients* he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds disagreeing things.

Creech.

Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the *patient*, or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent.

Watts, *Logic*.

2. A person diseased. It is commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician.

You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his *patient* in a pestilient fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more.

Sidney.

Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he

worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miseries.

Spenser.

A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his *patients* are never angry.

3. It is sometimes, but rarely, used absolutely for a sick person.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies or beds of state;
But the poor *patient* will as soon be sound
On the hard mattress or the mother ground.

Dryden.

It is wonderful to observe, how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease, and backward to believe their case is dangerous.

Blackmore.

To **PATIENT**.† *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compose one's self; to behave with patience. Obsolete.

Patient yourself, good master friar, quoth he, and be not angry.

Robinson, *Tr. of More's Utopia*, (1551.) Intr.
Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.

Titus Andronicus.

PATIENTLY. *adv.* [from *patient*.]

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but *patiently* resign
What justly thou hast lost.

Milton, *P. L.*

Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How *patiently* you bear him groan!
How glad the case is not your own!

Swift.

2. Without vicious impetuosity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wish that *patiently* they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not.

Hooker.

Could men but once be persuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proselytes.

Calamy, *Serm.*

PATIN.† *n. s.* [*patine*, old Fr. *patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. Ainsworth. See the second sense of **PATEN**.

PATLY.† *adv.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.

Which words how *patly*, how lively, do they set out our Saviour's being nailed to the cross.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 26.

PATNESS.* *n. s.* [from *pat*.] Convenience; propriety; suitableness.

Moses could not prevail upon Pharaoh, till he had outfaced his magicians, till the *patness* of the conviction assured them God must be in that rod which could effect such a miracle.

Waterhouse, *Apol. for Learn.* (1653,) p. 116.

This the Holy Spirit wished, in an age so resembling ours, that I fear, the description with equal *patness* may suit both. Barrow, vol. i. S. 17.

PATRIARCH. *n. s.* [*patriarche*, French, *patriarcha*, Latin.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So spake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Persisted, yet submiss.

Milton, *P. L.*

The monarch *ach*, the *patriarch* of trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays.

Dryden.

2. A bishop superior to archbishops.

The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred.

Ralegh.

Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and ecclesiastical primates to be placed.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

PATRIARCHAL. *adj.* [*patriarchial*, Fr. from *patriarch*.]

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,
Who would to patriarchal years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this patriarchal power; but he
against right enlarged his empire, by seizing vio-
lently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbishops or metropolitans in France, are
immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction;
and, in other places, they are immediately subject
to the patriarchal sees. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHATE. } *n. s.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.
PA'TRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch*.] A
bishopric superiour to archbishops.

The questions are as ancient as the differences
between Rome and any other of the old patri-
archates. *Selden.*

Prælates may be termed the greater benefices;
as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship and arch-
bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRIARCHY. *n. s.* Jurisdiction of a patri-
arch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Constan-
tinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus,
touching the precedence of metropolitans belong-
ing to that patriarchy. *Brerewood.*

PATRICIAN. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*,
Lat.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I see
The insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horse's hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addison.*

PATRICIAN. *n. s.* A nobleman.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shaks.*
You'll find Græchus, from patrician, grown
A fencer and the scandal of the town. *Dryden.*
Your daughters are all married to wealthy patri-
cians. *Swift.*

PATRIMONIAL.† *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr.
from *patrimony*.]

1. Possessed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own
great patrimonial estate, that came over at that
time, is of no small consideration in the stock of
this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their patrimonial sloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Claimed by right of birth; hereditary.

No longer doubting, all prepare to fly,
And repossess their patrimonial sky. *Dryden, Religio Laici, P. iii.*

I feel myself thy son, and pant
For patrimonial skies. *Young, Resign. P. ii.*

PATRIMONIALY. *adv.* [from *patrimonial*.]
By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a distinction
between what was their own patrimonially, as the
civil law books term it, and what the state had an
interest in. *Davenant.*

PA'TRIMONY. *n. s.* [*patrimonium*, Lat.
patrimoine, Fr.] An estate possessed
by inheritance.

Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had
been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony*
of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whose father hath, in play,
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to restore the *patrimony* spent. *Davies.*

In me all
Posterity stands curs'd! fair *patrimony*
That I must leave ye, sons. *Milton, P. L.*

For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton, S. A.*

Their ships like wasted *patrimonies* shew;
Where the thin scattering trees admit the light,
And shun each other's shadows as they grow. *Dryden.*

The shepherd last appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*
PA'TRIOT.† *n. s.* [*patriot*, Fr. Cotgrave;
from the Lat. *patria*.]

1. One whose ruling passion is the love of
his country. This word is old in our
language. Cotgrave calls a "*patriot*,
one's countryman," in V. PATRIOTE.
The French *patriot* he renders "a
father or protector of the country."
Bishop Hall uses *patriot* in its present
good meaning; but Dr. Johnson has
produced no other example than from
the writers of queen Anne's time.

Joseph — merited the name of the saviour of
Egypt. And if any worthy *patriot*, out of a like
providence, shall beforehand gather up the com-
modities into a public magazine, for the common
benefit and relief of the people, upon the pinch
of an ensuing necessity, he is so far out of the reach
of censure, as that he well deserves a statue with
the inscription of a public benefactor.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 5.
Patriots, who for sacred freedom stood. *Tyckell.*

The firm patriot there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison, Cato.*

Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause,
Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

2. It is sometimes used ironically for a
factious disturber of the government.

Gull'd with a *patriot's* name, whose modern
sense

Is one that would by law supplant his prince;
The people's brave, the politician's tool,
Never was *patriot* yet, but was a fool. *Dryden.*

PA'TRIOT.* *adj.* Actuated by the care of
one's country; wishing and endeavouring
to promote the publick good.

That his [Swift's] *patriot* spirit was restrained so
long, is not to be wondered at.

Delany, Observ. on Ld. Orrery's Life of Swift.
Ah, let not Britons doubt their social aim,
Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!
Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,
And *patriot* ardours, but with life, expire. *Shenstone, El. 2.*

PATRIOTICK.* *adj.* Full of patriotism.
Dr. Johnson has repeatedly used this
word in an ironical way.

Dennis — declares with great *patriotick* vehe-
mence, that he who allows Shakspeare leaping, and
a learning with the ancients, ought to be looked
upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Bri-
tain. *Farmer, Ess. on the Learning of Shakspeare.*

During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time
of which the *patriotick* tribes still more ardently
desire the return, the Spanish dominions were again
attacked. *Johnson, Falkland's Islands.*

PA'TRIOTISM.† *n. s.* [from *patriot*.] Love
of one's country; zeal for one's country.
Being loud and vehement either against a court,
or for a court, is no proof of *patriotism*.

Bp. Berkeley, Maxims, (1750), § 2.
If "pro aris et focis" be the life of *patriotism*,
he who hath no religion or no home makes a sus-
pected *patriot*. *Ibid. § 16.*

Where the heart is right, there is true *patriotism*.
Ibid. § 32.

A man rages, rails, and raves; I suspect his
patriotism. *Ibid. § 39.*

It is the quality of *patriotism* to be jealous and
watchful, to observe all secret machinations, and
to see publick dangers at a distance.

Johnson, The Patriot.

To PATRO'CINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*,
Latin; *patrociner*, old French.] To
patronize; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*
PATROCINATION.* *n. s.* [from *To patro-*
cinate.] Countenance; support.

Those shameful libels, those *patrocinations* of
treason. *Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

PA'TROCING.* *n. s.* [*patrociniūm*, Latin.]
Patronage; support. A word formerly
much in use; but in England now nearly
forgotten. Dr. Jamieson introduces it
into his supplement as a Scottish ex-
pression.

'Tis a vain religion which gives *patrocing* to
wickedness.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653), p. 240.
My last work in this Epistle is to crave your
patrocing for my vindication against Romish par-
tiality.

Bp. Gaud. Sermon & Life of Bp. Browne. (1660.) Ded.
PATROL. *n. s.* [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old
French.]

1. The act of going the rounds in a gar-
rison, to observe that orders are kept.

2. Those that go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol*. *Thomson, Summer.*

To PATRO'L. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, French.]
To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outwards of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighbouring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

PATRON. *n. s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patronus*,
Latin.]

1. One who countenances, supports, or
protects. Commonly a wretch who sup-
ports with insolence, and is paid with
flattery.

I'll plead for you as for my *patron*. *Shaks.*
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;
Ne'er cease to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget. *Prior.*

2. A guardian saint.

Thou amongst those saints whom thou dost see,
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron*. *Spenser.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the
Jews, and is now taken by the Christians as the
protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.

We are no *patrons* of those things; the best de-
fence whereof is speedy redress and amendment. *Hooker.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally im-
printed on them the ideas of extension and num-
ber, I leave to those who are the *patrons* of innate
principles. *Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical
preference.

Far more the *patrons* than the clerks inflame,
Patrons of sense afraid, but not of vice,
Or swoln with pride, or sunk in avarice. *Wesley.*

PA'TRONAGE. *n. s.* [from *patron*.]

1. Support; protection.

Lady, most worthy of all duties, how falls it out,
that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the
patronage of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid
against virtue. *Sidney.*

Here's *patronage*, and here our heart describes,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the closer ties,
Shews what rewards our services may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

2. Guardianship of saints.

From certain passages of the poets, several ships
made choice of some god or other for their guard-

ians, as among the Roman Catholics every vessel is recommended to the patronage of some particular saint. Addison.

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

TO PATRONAGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronize; to protect. A bad word; but not peculiar to Shakspeare, from whom alone Dr. Johnson has exemplified it.

Dar'st thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?

Yes, sir, as well as you dare *patronage*.

The envious barking of your saucy tongue. *Shaks.*

An outlaw in a castle keeps.

And uses it to *patronage* his theft. *Shakspeare.*

As for our University, none do *patronage* these points, either in schools or pulpit.

Ward to *Abp. Usher* in 1628, *Usher's Lett.* p. 394.

PATRONAL. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Latin.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PATRONESS.† *n. s.* [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Latin.]

1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports.

Of close escapes the aged *patroness*,

Blacker than erst, her sable mantle spread,

When with two trusty maids in great distress,

Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign *patroness* and protectress of the enterprise. *Bacon.*

Befriend me, night, best *patroness* of grief,

Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw. *Milton, Ode.*

He petitioned his *patroness*, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion. *L'Estrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my *patronesses* at court. *Swift.*

2. A female guardian saint.

With wandering steps to search the citadel,

And from the priests their *patroness* to steal. *Dryden, Ovid.*

They took her for their *patroness*, and consequently for their she-god.

Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 161.

3. A woman that hath the gift of a benefice.

PATRONLESS* *adj.* [*patron* and *less*.] Without a patron.

The arts and sciences must not be left *patronless*.

Ld. Shaftesbury, *Adv. to Auth.* P. ii. § 1.

TO PATRONISE.† *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their work sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be *patronized* nor winked at. *Bacon.*

All tenderness of conscience against good laws is hypocrisy, and *patronized* by none but men of design, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power. *South.*

I have been esteemed and *patronized* by the grandfather, the father, and the son. *Dryden.*

PATRONISE* *n. s.* [from *to patronise*.] One who countenances or supports.

That vain-glorious *patroniser* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines. *Skelton, Deism Rev.* Dial. viii.

PATRONYMICK. *n. s.* [*πατρωνικός*, *patronymique*, Fr.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydidēs*, the son of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the son, Tectonides being a *patronymick*. *Broom.*

PATTEEN of a pillar. *n. s.* Its base. *Ainsw.*

PATTEEN.† *n. s.* [*patin*, Fr. Some derive this word from the Gr. *πάτω*, to tread; others from the Fr. *pate*, or *patte*, a broad foot, which Cotgrave renders also "a plate or band of iron."] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.

Their shoes and *patteens* are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver.

Camden, Rem.

Good housewives

Underneath the umbrella's oily shed,

Safe through the wet on clinking *patteens* tread. *Gay.*

PATTEENMAKER. *n. s.* [*patte* and *maker*.]

He that makes *patteens*.

TO PATTER.† *v. n.* [from *patte*, French, the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

Patting hail comes pouring on the main,

When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

The stealing shower is scarce to *patte* heard

By such as wander through the forest walks. *Thomson.*

TO PATTER.* *v. a.* [derived by Mr. Tyr-

whitt from *pater-noster*, supposing that

the word originally meant to repeat the

pater-noster; but Serenius mentions the

Sw. *paetra*, and Arm. *patteren*, which he

deduces from the Icel. *patte*, a boy, and

thus gives to the verb the meaning of

imitating the language of boys.] To re-

cite or repeat hastily. The word is used

in Scotland; and in some places of Eng-

land, Dr. Jamieson observes, they yet

say, in derisive language, "to *patte* out

prayers." *The people patte and praie.*

Chaucer, Rom. R. 6794.

PAT'TERN. *n. s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*,

Dutch.]

1. The original proposed to imitation; the

archetype; that which is to be copied; an

exemplar.

As though your desire were, that the churches

of old should be *patterns* for us to follow, and even

glasses wherein we might see the practice of that

which by you is gathered out of Scripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;

I will say nothing. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A *pattern* to all princes living with her,

And all that shall succeed. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The example and *pattern* of the church of

Rome. *Clarendon.*

Lose not the honour you have early won,

But stand the blameless *pattern* of a son. *Dryden.*

Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not

as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Grew.*

Patterns to rule by are to be sought for out of

good, not loose reigns. *Davenant.*

This *pattern* should be our guide, in our present

state of pilgrimage. *Atterbury.*

Christianity commands us to act after a nobler

pattern, than the virtues even of the most perfect

men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our sister star,

Delude at once and bless our sight;

When you are seen, be seen from far,

And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*

2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample

of the rest.

A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

3. An instance; an example.

What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations. *Hooker.*

4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

TO PAT'TERN.† *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To make in imitation of something; to copy.

Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,

Pattern'd by that the poet here describes. *Shaks.*

The shape [of the temple] they say was revealed

to Abraham out of heaven, *patterned* from that

which Adam reared in paradise! *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 163.

2. To serve as an example to be followed.

Neither sense is now much in use.

That way of *patterning* a commonwealth, was most

absolute; though he [Sir Thomas More] hath not

so absolutely performed it. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

When I that censure him do so offend,

Let mine own judgement *pattern* out my death,

And nothing come in partial. *Shakspeare.*

PAT'RY.* *n. s.* [*pâté*, Fr.] A little pie; as,

a veal-*patty*. It should be *patty*, but it is

usually pronounced *patty*.

PAT'TYPAN.* *n. s.* A pan to bake a little

pie in.

PA'VAN.† *n. s.* [*pavane*, Fr. from the

PA'VIN. } Lat. *pavo*, a peacock, as

some have supposed; but there is good

reason, Mr. Douce believes, for think-

ing the term is Italian, and derived from

the city of *Padua*, where the dance is

said to have been invented: Yet it was

formerly called a *Spanish* dance.] A

grave kind of dance: not a light tripping

dance, as Dr. Johnson, following

Ainsworth, has asserted. The method of

performing it, Sir John Hawkins says,

was anciently by gentlemen dressed with

a cap and sword; by those of the long

robe in their gowns; by princes in their

mantles; and by ladies in gowns with

long trains, the motion of which in

the dance resembled that of a peacock's

tail.

After a passy-measure, or a *pavin*, I hate a

drunken rogue. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Who do not see the measure of the moon,

Which thirteen times she danceth ev'ry year?

And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon,

As doth her brother. *Davies, Orchestra.*

Your Spanish ruffs are the best wear, your

Spanish *pavin* the best dance. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

PAUCILOQUY. *n. s.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.]

Sparing and rare speech. *Dict.*

PAUCITY. *n. s.* [*paucitas*, from *paucus*,

Latin.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number.

The multitude of parishes, and *paucity* of schools. *Hooker.*

In such slender corpuses as those of colour,

may easily be conceived a greater *paucity* of pro-

toberant corpuses. *Boyle.*

Socrates well understood what he said touching

the rarity and *paucity* of friends. *L'Estrange.*

2. Smallness of quantity.

This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other

animals: as, lizards, frogs, and other fishes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Lat. *paver*, Fr.]

1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone.

Should she kneel down,
Her brother's ghost his paved bed would break,
And take her hence in horror. *Shakespeare.*

Let not the court be paved, for that striketh up
a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

From this chymick flame
I see a city of more precious mold,
With silver pav'd, and all divine with gold. *Dryd.*
The streets are paved with brick or freestone. *Addison.*

2. To make a passage easy.

It might open and pave a prepared way to his
own title. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *n. s.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.]
Stones or bricks laid on the ground;
stone floor; floor is used of stone, but
pavement never of wood.

The marble pavement closes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the galaxy. *Milton, P. L.*

The long laborious pavement here he reads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addison.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of
rough stone joined together with cement; upon
this was laid another layer, consisting of small
stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the
lower stratum in which the stones of the upper
pavement were fixed: for there can be no very
durable pavement but a double one.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

To PA'VEMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To floor; to pave. Not in use.

Thou God of elements pass'dst through the air,
walk'dst upon the waters! Whether thou meanest
to terminate this miracle in thy body, or in
the waves which thou troddest upon; whether so
lightening the one that it should make no impression
in the liquid waters, or whether so consolidating
the other that the paved waters yielded a firm
causeway to thy sacred feet to walk on, I neither
determine nor inquire: Thy silence ruleth mine: thy
power was in either miraculous; neither know I
in whether to adore it more.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

PA'VER. } *n. s.* [from *pave*.] One who lays
PA'VIER. } with stones.

For thee the sturdy paver thumps the ground,
Whilst every stroke his labouring lungs resound. *Gay.*

PAVILION. *n. s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] A tent;
a temporary or movable house.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to
them a pavilion, and the flowers to the trees a mo-
saical floor. *Sidney.*

She did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue. *Shakespeare.*
He, only he, heav'n's blew pavilion spreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sundys.*

It was usual for the enemy, when there was a
king in the field, to demand in what part of the
camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon
the royal pavilion. *Addison.*

The glowing fury springs,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
Its bright pavilions in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To PAVILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim saw
The field pavilion'd with his guardians bright. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To be sheltered by a tent.

With his batt'ning flocks the careful swain
Abides pavilion'd on the grassy plain. *Pope, Odys.*

PA'VING.* *n. s.* [from *pave*.] Pavement of
stone, brick, or tile.

To PAUM.* *v. a.* [from *palm*, the hand; a
very ancient corruption, Wicliffe and
Chaucer both using *paum*, or *paum*, for
the palm of the hand.] To impose by
fraud: a word yet used in colloquial
language. See To PALM.

A rogue that locked up his drink, turned away
our wives, cheated us of our fortunes, paum'd his
crusts upon us for mutton, and at last kicked us out
of doors. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, (ed. 1704,) p. 130.

PAUNCE.* *n. s.* A pansy. See PANCY.

The pretic paunce,
And the cheivance,
Shall match with the fayre flower delice. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*

The shining meads
Do boast the paunce, the lily and the rose;
And every flower doth laugh as Zephyr blows. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

PAUNCH. *n. s.* [*panse*, French; *pança*,
Spanish; *pantex*, Lat.] The belly; the
region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would
eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was
like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the
tongue and the paunch. *Bacon.*

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his new-fashion'd chair. *Dryden.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
pierce or rip the belly; to extenterate;
to take out the paunch; to eviscerate.

With a log
Batter his scull, or paunch him with a stake. *Shakespeare.*

Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,
One pass had paunch'd the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*

PAVO'NE.* *n. s.* [*paun*, or *pavan*, Welsh,
Cornish, and Armoric; *paon*, Fr. *pa-
vone*, Ital. *pavo*, Lat.] A peacock.

And wings it had with sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud pavone
Beares in his boasted fan, or Iris bright
When her discolour'd bow she spreads through
heaven bright. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 47.*

PAUPER.† *n. s.* [Latin.] A poor person;
one who receives alms.

Pauper signifies properly a poor man;
according to which we have a term in
our law, to sue "in *forma pauperis*;"
that is, if a man or woman having cause
of action, and not having ability to sue,
the cause of action being certified under
counsel's hand, with a petition of the
party setting forth their case and po-
verty, the judge of the court, whether
in common law or equity, will admit the
party to sue in *forma pauperis*; that is,
assign them an attorney or clerk, and
counsel to defend their cause, and plead
for them without fees. *Cowel.*

No court allows those partial interlopers
Of Law and Equity, two single paupers,
T' encounter hand to hand at bars, and trounce
Each other gratis in a suit at once. *Butler, Remains.*

PAU'PERISM.* *n. s.* [from *pauper*.] The
state of poverty.

PAUSE. *n. s.* [*pause*, Fr. *pausa*, low Latin;
παυση, Greek.]

1. A stop; a place or time of intermis-
sion.

Neither could we ever come to any pause,
whereon to rest our assurance this way. *Hooker.*

Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following with determin'd sword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Cassio, and intreats his pause. *Shaksp.*
Some pause and respite only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

The punishment must always be rigorously ex-
acted, and the blows by pauses laid on till they
reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a
true sorrow. *Locke.*

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive some little pause of joys
In those great moments, when their god employs
Their ministry. *Prior.*

What pause from woe, what hopes of comfort
bring
The names of wise or great. *Prior.*

Our discourse is not kept up in conversation,
but falls into more pauses and intervals than in our
neighbouring countries. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Suspense; doubt.

Like a man to double business bound,
I stand in pause where I shall first begin,
And both neglect. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation
of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects
method, and those partitions and pauses which men,
educated in the schools, observe. *Locke.*

4. Place of suspending the voice marked
in writing thus —

5. A stop or intermission in music.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*

1. To wait; to stop; not to proceed;
to forbear for a time, used both of speech
and action.

Tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chusing wrong
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakespeare.*

Give me leave to read philosophy,
And, while I pause, serve in your harmony. *Shakespeare.*

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mus'd.
As one who in his journey baits at noon,
Though bent on speed, so here the archangel
paus'd,
Between a world destroy'd and world restor'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To deliberate.
Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too,
Other offenders we will pause upon. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

Solyman pausing a little upon the matter, the
heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be
intreated. *Knolles.*

3. To be intermitted.
What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,
The pealing organ, and the passing choir,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd! *Titchell.*

PA'USER. *n. s.* [from *pause*.] One who
pauses; one who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauser, reason. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

PA'USINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *paus-
ing*.] After a pause; by breaks.

This pausingly ensued. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

PAW. *n. s.* [*pawen*, Welsh.]

1. The foot of a beast of prey.
One chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both
Grip'd in each paw. *Milton, P. L.*

The bear that tears the prey, and when pursued,
least he become a prey, goes backward into his den
that the hunter rather mistakes, than finds the way
of his paw. *Holyday.*

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the
bear the use of his paws. *More against Atheism.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you should have had twenty men under the paw of a lion. *L'Estrange.*

Each claims possession,
For both their paws are fastened on the prey. *Dryden.*

2. Hand. In contempt.

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your paws upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

To PAW.† v. n. [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

He [the horse] paweth in the valley. *Job, xxxix. 21.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far,
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Picks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and paws, and hopes the promisd fight. *Dryden.*

The impatient courser pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*
Once, a fiery horse, pawing with his hoof, struck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

To PAW. v. a.

1. To strike with a drawn stroke of the fore foot.

His hot courser paw'd the Hungarian plain,
And adverse legions stood the shock in vain. *Tickell.*

2. To handle roughly.

3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PA'WED.† adj. [from paw.]

1. Having paws.

2. Broad or large footed. *Sherwood.*

PA'WKY.* adj. [from the Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive, according to Dr. Jamieson.]

Arch; cunning; artful. *North. Grose.*

PAWN.† n. s. [*pand*, Teut. *pan*, French; *pignus*, Latin.]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.

Her oath for love, her honour's pawn. *Shaks.*

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take pawns without use; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*

He retains much of his primitive esteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or pawn of another. *Howell.*

Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of Gomez; pawns in abundance, till the next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. The state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at pawn,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shaks.*
Redeem from breaking pawn the bleplish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt. *Shakspeare.*

As the morning dew is a pawn of the evening
fathness, so, O Lord, let this day's comfort be the
earnest of to-morrow's. *Donne, Dev. p. 508.*

3 A common man at chess. [*péon*, *pion*, old French; supposed to be from *pion*, or *peon*, which in India signifies a common soldier.]

Here I a pawn admire,
That still advancing higher,
At top of all became
Another thing and name. *Cowley.*

To PAWN. v. a. [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now seldom used but of pledges given for money.

I hold it cowardice
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart,
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love. *Shaks.*

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till he hath pawn'd his horses. *Shaks. M. Wives of Windsor.*

I dare pawn down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shaks.*
Will you thus break your faith? —

I pawn'd you none: *Shaks. Hen. IV.*
I promis'd you redress. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

I'll pawn the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately pawn'd his heart. *Waller.*

She who before had mortgag'd her estate,
And pawn'd the last remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

One part of the nation is pawned to the other,
with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*

PA'WNBROKER. n. s. [*pawn* and *broker*.]
One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money-changers were a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome; those money-scriveners seem to have been little better than our pawnbrokers. *Arbutnot.*

PAWNEE.* n. s. [from *pawn*.] One to whom something is entrusted as a security for money borrowed.

If the pawn be laid up, and the pawnee robbed,
he is not answerable. *Littleton, Rep. 332.*

PAX.* n. s. [*pax*, Lat. *peace*.] A sort of little image; a piece of board, having the image of Christ upon the cross on it; which the people, before the reformation, used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace. The word has been often confounded with *pix*.
Innocent the first — invented the kissing of the pax at mass. *Cowley, Deliberate Ansv. (1588,) fol. 40. b.*

Kiss the pax, and be quiet like your neighbours. *Chapman, Com. of May-Day, (1611).*

The ceremony of the pax. *James on the Pop. Corrupt. of Script. p. 105.*

PAX-WAX.* See PACKWAX.

To PAY.† v. a. [*paier*, Fr. *apagar*, Spanish; *pacare*, Lat.]

1. To discharge a debt. It is applied to debts of duty, as well as debts of commerce.

You have done enough, and have perform'd
A saint-like sorrow; and indeed paid down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shaks.*

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;

He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shaks.*

She does what she will, say what she will, take all, pay all. *Shaks. M. W. of Windsor.*

The king and prince
Then paid their offerings in a sacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryden.*

An hundred talents of silver did the children of Ammon pay. *2 Chron. xxvii. 5.*

I have peace offerings with me; this day have I paid my vows. *Prov. vii. 14.*

2. It is opposed to borrow.

The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. *Psalms.*

3. To dismiss one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, he had paid his labourers. *Dryden.*

4. To atone; to make amends by suffering: with *for* before the cause of payment.

If this prove true, they'll pay for't. *Shaks.*
Bold Prometheus, whose untam'd desire
Rivall'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,
Severely pays for animating clay. *Roscommon.*

Men of parts, who were to act according to the result of their debates, and often pay for their mistakes with their heads, found those scholastic forms of little use to discover truth. *Locke.*

5. To beat.

I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Forty things more, my friends, which you know true,

For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you. *B. Jonson.*

6. To reward; to recompense.

She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and pays me with disdain. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

7. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

Riches are got by consuming less of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is paid for. *Locke.*

It is very possible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in paying for what he buys; but then every one is assured that he does not do so out of any principle of true honesty. *Lar.*

8. [In naval language.] To smear the surface of any thing with pitch, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like.

PAY. n. s. [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day;
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large pay. *Shakspeare.*

The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither pay nor plunder to be got. *L'Estrange.*

Money, instead of coming over for the pay of the army, has been transmitted thither for the pay of those forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit constant pay receives,
Is best in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

PA'YABLE. adj. [*payable*, Fr. from *pay*.]

1. Due; to be paid.

The marriage-money, the princess brought, was payable ten days after the solemnization. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The farmer rates or compounds the sums of money payable to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. *South.*

PA'YDAY. n. s. [*pay* and *day*.] Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next payday. *Locke.*

PA'YER.† n. s. [*paieur*, Fr. from *pay*.]

One that pays. *Hulot.*

Ingrateful payer of my industries. *Bacon, and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

PA'YMASTER. n. s. [*pay* and *master*.] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear sail for a time, yet are they so sure paymasters in the end, that few have held out their lives safely. *Hayward.*

If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our paymaster. *Bp. Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. n. s. [from *pay*.]

1. The act of paying.

Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortune seemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the payment of a debt. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of debt or promise.

Thy husband commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands

But love, fair looks, and true obedience ;
Too little payment for so great a debt.

Shakspeare.

3. A reward.

Give her an hundred marks.

— An hundred marks ! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for such payment.

Shakspeare.

The wages that sin bargains with the sinner,
are life, pleasure, and profit ; but the wages it pays
him with, are death, torment, and destruction :
he that would understand the falsehood and deceit
of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and
its payments together.

South.

4. Chastisement ; sound beating.

Ainsworth.

PA'YNIM.* See PAINIM.

TO PAYSE.† v. n. [Used by Spenser for
poise. Fr. *peser*. See TO PEISE.] To
balance.

Ne was it island then, ne was it pays'd
Amid the ocean waves.

Spenser, F. Q.

PA'YSER. n. s. [for *poiser*.] One that weighs.
To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin,
payzers weigh it, a steward, comptroller and re-
ceiver keep the account.

Carew.

PEA.† n. s. [*pisum*, Latin ; *pyra*, Saxon ;
pois, Fr. See PEASE.

A pea hath a papilionaceous flower,
and out of his empalement rises the
pointal, which becomes a long pod full
of roundish seeds ; the stalks are fistu-
lous and weak, and seem to perforate
the leaves by which they are embraced ;
the other leaves grow by pairs along the
midrib, ending in a tendril. 1. The
species are sixteen : the greater garden
pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2.
Hotspur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French
dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an esculent
husk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white
pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey
pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11.
Rose pea. 12. Spanish moretto pea.
13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea.
14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig
pea.

Miller.

To this enumeration by Miller may
be added the Prussian pea.

PEACE. n. s. [*pair*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.]

1. Respite from war.

Preserve us in peace ; so preserve us in peace,
that war may be always more odious to us than
necessity.

Holyday.

The Dane and Swede rous'd up to fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms ;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrours cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace.

Addison.

2. Quiet from suit or disturbances.

The king gave judgement against Warren, and
commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in
peace.

Davies.

3. Rest from any commotion.

4. Stillness from riots or tumults.

Keep peace upon your lives ; he dies that strikes
again.

Shakspeare.

All assembled here in arms against God's peace
and the king's, we charge you to repair to your
dwelling places.

Shakspeare.

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter,
though now a man of peace.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

5. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him make peace with me.

Isaiah, xxvii. 5.

6. A state not hostile.

If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at
peace with me, let the enemy persecute my soul.

Psalm vii. 4.

There be two false peaces or unities : the one
grounded upon an implicit ignorance.

Bacon.

7. Rest ; quiet ; content ; freedom from
terror ; heavenly rest.

Well, peace be with him that hath made us
heavy !

— Peace be with us, lest we be heavier !

Shakspeare.

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou shalt not die.

Judg. vi. 23.

The God of hope fill you with all joy and peace
in believing, that ye may abound in hope.

Rom. xiv. 13.

Religion directs us rather to secure inward
peace than outward ease, to be more careful to
avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions.

Tillotson, Sermon.

8. Silence ; suppression of the thoughts.

'Twill out ; — I peace !

No, I will speak as liberal as the air.

Shakspeare.

In an examination, a freed servant, who had
much power with Claudius, very saucily had
almost all the words ; and amongst other things,
he asked in scorn one of the examinees, who was
a freed servant of Scribonianus ; I pray, sir, if
Scribonianus had been emperor, would you have
had done ? he answered, I would have stood be-
hind his chair and held my peace.

Bacon.

She said ; and held her peace : Æneas went
Sad from the cave.

Dryden.

9. [In law.] That general security and
quiet which the king warrants to his
subjects, and of which he therefore
avenges the violation ; every forcible
injury is a breach of the king's peace.

PEACE. *interjection*. A word commanding
silence.

Peace ! fear, thou comest too late, when already
the arm is taken.

Sidney.

Hark ! peace !

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the stern'st good night.

Shakspeare.

Peace, good reader, do not weep ;

Peace, the lovers are asleep.

Crashaw.

But peace, I must not quarrel with the will
Of highest dispensation.

Milton, S. A.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou, deep
peace !

Milton, P. L.

Said then the Omnific Word.
I pr'ythee peace !

Perhaps she thinks they are too near of blood.

Dryden.

PEACE-OFFERING. n. s. [*peace* and *offer*.]

Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift of-
fered to God for atonement and recon-
ciliation for a crime or offence.

A sacrifice of peace-offering offer without
blemish.

Lev. iii. 1.

PEA'CEABLE. *adj*. [from *peace*.]

1. Free from war ; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in
a peaceable manner, by the supreme power in par-
liament.

Swift.

2. Quiet ; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation
of abuses and peaceable continuance of the subject.

Spenser.

Lie, Philo, untouched on my peaceable shelf,
Nor take it amiss, that so little I heed thee ;
I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself,
Then why should I answer ; since first I must read
thee.

Prior.

3. Not violent ; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Cæsar and Pom-
pey with long lives and a happy and peaceable
death ; both which fell out extremely contrary.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

4. Not quarrelsome ; not turbulent.

The most peaceable way for you, if you do take
a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of
your company.

Shakspeare.

These men are peaceable, therefore let them
dwell in the land and trade.

Gen. xxxiv. 21.

PEA'CEABLENESS. n. s. [from *peaceable*.]
Quietness ; disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety,
justice, and charity, and peaceableness, and bowels
of mercy toward all others.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

PEA'CEABLY. *adv*. [from *peaceable*.]

1. Without war ; without tumult.

To his crown, she him restor'd,
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by old,
And after will'd it should to her remain,
Who peaceably the same long time did weld.

Spenser.

2. Without tumults or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, else
Pisistratus could never have governed so peaceably,
without changing any of Solon's laws.

Swift.

3. Without disturbance.

The pangs of death do make him grin ;
Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably.

Shakspeare.

PEA'CEBREAKER.* n. s. [*peace* and *break-
er*.] One who disturbs the peace of the
publick.

They were of power to disturb their kings,
to raise war, to do mischief, that is, to be peace-
breakers with extreme deviation.

Holyday against Disloyalty, p. 43.

PEA'CEFUL. *adj*. [*peace* and *full*.]

1. Quiet ; not in war ; a poetical word.

That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud
alarms,

And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms.

Dryden.

2. Pacifick ; mild.

As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost ;
And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon.

Milton, P. L.

The peaceful power that governs love repairs,
To feast upon soft vows and silent pray'rs.

Dryden.

3. Undisturbed ; still ; secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects' cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the peaceful cottage rise.

Pope.

PEA'CEFULLY. *adv*. [from *peaceful*.]

1. Without war.

2. Quietly ; without disturbance.

Our lov'd earth ; where peacefully we slept,
And far from heaven quiet possession kept.

Dryden.

3. Mildly ; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. n. s. [from *peaceful*.]

Quiet ; freedom from war or disturbance.

PEA'CELESS.* *adj*. [*peace* and *less*.] Want-
ing peace ; disturbed.

Terrours, which with nature war, affright
Our peaceless souls : the world hath lost its light :

Heaven, and the deep below, our guilty pursue.

Sondys, Christ's Passion.

PEA'CEMAKER. n. s. [*peace* and *maker*.] One
who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen ;
And whet not on these too furious peers,
For blessed are the peacemakers.

Shakspeare.

Think us,
Those we profess, peacemakers, friends, and serv-
ants.

Shakspeare.

PEACEPA'RTED. *adj*. [*peace* and *parted*.]
Dismissed from the world in peace.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her

As to peace-parted souls.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

PEACH. n. s. [*pesche*, Fr. *malum Persi-
cum*, Lat.] A tree and fruit.

Miller.

September is drawn with a cheerful counte-
nance ; in his left hand a handful of millet, withal
carrying a cornucopia of ripe peaches, pears, and
pomegranates.

Peacham.

The sunny wall
Presents the downy peach.

Thomson, Autumn.

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach and colour.*]

Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* satin, which now peaches him a beggar.

Shaks. Meas. for Meas.

TO PEACH. *v. n.* [Corrupted from *impeach*.] A very old corruption. See the verb active, of which Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. To accuse of some crime.

When man and wife fall to *peaching*, what soul loathes it not?

Whately's Bride-Bush, (1617,) p.19.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll peach first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you.

Dryden.

TO PEACH.* v. a. To accuse.

Peche men of treason preyily I can.

Old Mor. of Hycke Scornor.

The prisoners were promised liberty and pardon, in case they would *peach* us.

Memoirs of Sir John Berkeley, (1699,) p.92.

PEACHER.* n. s. [from the verb.] An accuser.

Certain thieves that were named "appellatores," accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltless.

For, Acts and Mon. of Wickliffe.

PEACHICK. *n. s.* [*pea and chick.*] The chick of a peacock.

Does the snivelling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me?

Southern.

PEACOCK. *n. s.* [*papa*, Saxon; *pavo*, Lat.]

Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, French, from the more striking lustre of its spangled train. A fowl eminent for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of its tail.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while; And, like a *peacock*, sweep along his tail. *Shaks.*

The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock, and *peacock*.

Peacocks.

The *peacock*, not at thy command, assumes His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes.

Sandys.

The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail, Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail. *Gay.*

PEAHEN. *n. s.* [*pea and hen*; *pava*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK. *† n. s.* [*peac*, Sax. *peac-lonb*; *pique*, *pic*, French.]

1. The top of a hill or eminence.

Thy sister seek,

Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing acuminated.

He has mew'd your head, has rubb'd the snow off,

And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty.

Beaumont and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.

TO PEAK. *† v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spanish, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has some other derivation: we say a withered man has a sharp face; Falstaff dying, is said to have a *nose as sharp as a pen*: from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated, from *pique*.]

1. To look sickly.

Wearily se'nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak.

I, a dull and muddy-mettled rascal, *peak*, Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause.

Shakspeare.

The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter.

Shakspeare.

Why stand'st thou here,

Sneaking, and *peaking*, as thou would'st steal linen? *Beaumont and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.*

PEAKISH.* adj. [from *peak*.] Denoting or belonging to a hilly or acuminated situation.

Her skin as soft as Lemster wool,

As white as snow on *peakish* Hull,

Or swan that swims in Trent.

Drayton, Egl. (1593).

In my time a plain villager in the rude *Peak* — returns him this answer in his *peakish* dialect.

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

PEAL. *n. s.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pellere tympana*, Lat.]

1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon, Ess.*

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;

Then, all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge Bad men and angels. *Milton, P. R.*

I myself

Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness! Gave up my fort of silence to a woman.

Milton, S. A.

From the Moors' camp the noise grows louder still;

Peals of shouts that rend the heavens. *Dryden.*

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble!

Addison.

2. It is once used by Shakspeare for a low dull noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecat's summons

The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

TO PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,

To the full-voic'd quire below, In service high and anthem clear,

As may with sweetness, through mine ear, Dissolve me into ecstasies,

And bring all heaven before my eyes.

Milton, Il Pens.

The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir; And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd.

Tickell.

TO PEAL. *† v. a.*

1. To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*

With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,

With all her battering engines bent to raise Some capital city. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. Ainsworth. Mr. Malone considers this as a corruption of *keel*. So Grose says, that *peal* means to cool; and cites, as a northern expression, *peal* the pot. See **TO KEEL**.

PEAR. *† n. s.* [*pepa*, Saxon; *poire*, French; *pyrum*, Lat.] A fruit more produced toward the footstalk than the apple, but is hollow like a navel at the extreme part.

The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard musk *pear*. 3. The hasting *pear*, commonly called the green chisel. 4. The red muscadelle, it is also called the fairest. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The musk robin *pear*. 14. The musk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Cassolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The August muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chrétien, or good christian. 23. Salviati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The russet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss burgamot. 32. The red button *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monsieur John. 36. The flowered muscat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rousseline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green sugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Besidery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Rennes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The crasane, or burgamot crasane; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lansac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgoleuse. 55. Poire d' Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet sultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chrétien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of Cassoy, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called

the musk orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter rossalet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was discovered in the province of Poitou, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Easter burgamot. 67. The winter bon chrétien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pastourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson. 77. Le roussellet de Rheims. 78. The summer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La mansuette. 82. The German muscat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller*.

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crest-fall'n as a dried *pear*.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

August shall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of pears, plums, and apples. *Peacham*.

The juicy *pear*

Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round. *Thomson*.

To *PEAR** See To *PEER*.

PEARCH.* *n. s.* [*perica*, Lat. See *PERCH*.]

1. A long pole for various uses.

2. A kind of fish. [*πέρκη*, Gr.]

PEARCH-STONE. *n. s.* [from *pear* and *stone*.] A sort of stone.

PEARL.* *n. s.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish: supposed by Salmasius to come from *spherula*, Latin. Mr. Bryant says, it is "the parol of the Amonians and Cutheites. *Paralia* is the land of pearls." *Analys. of Anc. Myth.* iii. 205.]

1. *Pearls*, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which pearls are most frequently found is the East Indian herbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the muscle, and various other kinds: but the Indian *pearls* are superior to all: some *pearls* have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings. *Hill*.

A *pearl*-julep was made of a distilled milk.

Wiseman.

Flowers purified, blue and white,
Like sapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.

Shakespeare.

Cataracts *pearl*-coloured, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp*.

2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear, as a drop.

Dropping liquid *pearl*,

Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender knees begg'd mercy. *Dryden*.

PEARL. *n. s.* [*calbugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth*.

To *PEARL** *v. n.* To resemble pearls.

She — let to fall

Few *perling* drops from her fair lamps of light.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 50.

PEARLED.† *adj.* [from *pearl*.]

1. Adorned or set with pearls; made of pearls.

And many a *perled* garniment
Embroidered was againe the daie.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

You goodly nymphs —

That, when you list, in *pearled* boats of shell
Glide on the dancing wave.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. i. st. 4.

The water nymphs

Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall.

Milton, Comus.

2. Resembling pearls.

Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. st. 1.

PEARLEYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a speck in the eye.

PEARLGRASS.

PEARLPLANT. } *n. s.* Plants. *Ainsworth*.

PEARLWORT.

PEARLRY. *adj.* [from *pearl*.]

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.

Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend

Moist nutriment.

Milton, P. L.

2. Resembling pearls.

Which when she heard, full *pearly* floods

I in her eyes might view.

Dryden.

'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew.

Dryden.

For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew.

Dryden.

Another was invested with a *pearly* shell, having the sutures finely displayed upon its surface.

Woodward.

PE'ARMAIN.† *n. s.* [*parmain*, French.] An apple.

The *pearmain*, which to France long ere to us was known;

Which careful fruiterers now have denizen'd our own.

Dryden, Polyol. S. 18.

Pearmain is an excellent and well-known fruit.

Mortimer.

PEAR'TREE. *n. s.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears.

The *pear-tree* crickets will have to borrow his name of *trip*, fire.

Bacon.

PEASANT. *n. s.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl.

Spenser.

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash.

Shakespeare.

The poor *peasants* in the Alpine countries, diversified themselves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and brisk.

Brown, Trav.

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unsensplendours of a court.

South, Serm.

The citizens bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*.

Addison.

*PEASANT** *adj.* Rustick; country.

Thou *peasant* knight might rightly read

Me than to be full base and evil born,

If I would bear behind a burden of such scorn.

Spenser, F. Q.

Like *peasant* foot-boys do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

This have I rumour'd through the *peasant* towns.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II. Ind.

*PEASANTLIKE** } *adj.* [*peasant* and
PEASANTLY. } *like*.] Rude; un-
taught; clownish; resembling the be-
haviour of peasants.

He is not esteemed to deserve the name of a complete architect, an excellent painter, or the like, that bears not a generous mind above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire.

Milton, Animad. Rem. Defence.

We frame to ourselves a *peasantly* notion of good and evil.

Spencer on Prod. p. 330.

Learning is thought pedantic, agriculture *peasantlike*.

Gov. of the Tongue, p. 208.

PEAS'ANTRY.† *n. s.* [from *peasant*.]

1. *Peasants*; rusticks; country people.

How many then should cover, that stand bare;

How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

The *peasantry* in France, under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us.

Locke.

2. Behaviour of peasants; rusticity; coarseness.

As a gentleman, you could never have descended to such *peasantry* of language.

Butler, Rem. ed. Thyer, p. 332.

PEAS'COD. } *n. s.* [*pea*, *cod*, and *shell*.]

PEAS'SHELL. } The husk that contains *peas*.

Thou art a sheal'd *peascod*. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peascod*.

Walton.

As *peascods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.

I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay*.

PEASE.† *n. s.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned

as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *pease*;

pisja, Saxon; *pois*, French; *piso*, Italian;

pisum, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — *Pease*

was formerly used as the singular number, though now perhaps obsolete; but the regular plural of it, *peason*, is still spoken in several parts of England.

Two examples from our old poets will be sufficient to shew the use of *pease* (instead of *pea*) in the singular number:

"The vaunting poets found nought worth a *pease*." *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.* "A bit of marmalade, no bigger than a *pease*."

Beaumont and Fl. Doub. Marriage. Food

of *pease*.

Sow *peason* and beans in the wane of the moon;

Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon.

Tusser.

Pease, deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent.

Arbuthnot.

PEAT.† *n. s.* [*Peat* is dug out of the marshes from the depth of one foot to that of six. That is accounted the best,

which is nearest the surface. It appears to be a mass of black earth held together by vegetable fibres. I know not whether the earth be bituminous, or whether the fibres be not the only combustible part; which, by heating the interposed earth red-hot, make a burning

mass. The common opinion is, that *peat* grows again where it has been cut; which, as it seems to be chiefly a vegetable substance, is not unlikely to be true, whether known or not to those who relate it." Dr. Johnson, *Journ.* to the Western Islands. "*Peat*, as well as the blackish earth I have spoken of above, is a product of vegetation; but the spoils of the vegetables that form it lose much less of their bulk, and they retain their combustible faculty. These vegetables, at first simply withered, form a spongy mass, always soaked with water, on which new plants, some of them aquatic, grow in great abundance, and with much rapidity. It is, perhaps, owing to an antiseptic quality in some of these plants, that there happens such an accumulation of their spoils, constantly penetrated with water, without their undergoing any putrefaction; a circumstance that essentially distinguishes our *peat*-lands from marshes, for the air is always salubrious." M. De Luc, *Geol. Letters* to Prof. Blumenbach, Lett. 5. Br. Cr. 1794, vol. 4. p. 454.] A species of turf used for fire.

Turf and *peat*, and cowsheds are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.* Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles east of St. Michael's Mount. *Woodward*.

PEAT,† *n. s.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*. See **PET**.

A pretty *peat*! It is best put finger in the eye, And she knew why. *Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew.* A citizen and his wife the other day, Both riding on one horse, upon the way I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*.

Donne, *Poems*, p. 94. Delrio's wife, and idol; as a proud mincing *peat*, and as perverse as he is officious.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*. **PEBBLE.** } *n. s.* [æpobolcrana, **PEBBLESTONE.** } Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.

Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebblestones* it ran over. *Sidney*.

The bishop and the duke of Glo'ster's men, Forbidden late to carry any weapon, Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones*.

Shakspeare. Suddenly a file of boys delivered such a shower of *pebbles* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakspeare*. You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon*.

Collecting toys, As children gathering *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton*, *P. R.*

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay; And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chide your stay. *Dryden*.

Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an old nary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodward*.

PEBBLE CRYSTAL. *n. s.*

The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward*.

PEBBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson*.

PEBBLY,† *adj.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.

Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands, The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson*. We passed many rivers and rivulets, which commonly ran with a clear shallow stream over a hard *pebbly* bottom.

Dr. Johnson, *Journ. West. Islands*. **PECCABILITY.** *n. s.* [from *peccable*.] State of being subject to sin.

Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary.

Decay of Chr. Piety. **PECCABLE,†** *adj.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Liable to sin.

As creatures they are *peccable*. *Waterhouse, Comm. on Fortescue*, p. 221.

Both he and they were originally created pure and innocent, though fallible and *peccable* at the same time.

Bervrou, Pre-æ. Lapse of Hum. Souls, p. 6. **PECCADILLO,†** *n. s.* [Spanish; *peccadille*, French. This word had been introduced into our language long before the time of Dryden, from whose writings Dr. Johnson's earliest example is cited. It had also another meaning, which escaped the notice of Dr. Johnson. Nor must the low Latin *peccatillum*, from *peccatum*, be overpassed: "Neque enim spoliatio virginittis, &c. pro ludo et joco aut *peccatillo* est habenda." Lyseri *Poly. Triumph*. 1682, p. 137.]

1. A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.

We pay no Peter-pence; we run not to Rome-market to buy trash. I hope his Holiness dispense with us for these *peccadillos*.

Ep. Hall, *Hon. of the Mar. Clergy*, (1620), p. 238. Not to take exception, no *peccadillo*.

Mountagu, *App. to Cæs.* (1625), p. 304. He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden*.

'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury*.

2. A sort of stiff ruff. See **PICCADIL**.

How earnest were some preachers against c less ruffs, yea and against set ruffs too! Both which they at length came to wear, rather than *piccadillos*, which they thought had too much of the courtier; or little plain bands, which they liked not, because the Jesuits wore such.

Ep. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom*, p. 119. But that no more concerns the cause, Than other perjuries do the laws;

Which, when they're prov'd in open court, Wear wooden *peccadillos* for't. *Hudibras*, iii. i.

PECCANCY,† *n. s.* [from *peccant*.]

1. Bad quality. Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wissman*.

2. Offence.

This distorting of equivocal words, which passeth commonly for a trivial *peccancy*, if it be well examined, will be found a very dangerous admission. *W. Mountagu*, *Dev. Ess.* P. i. (1648), p. 144.

PECCANT. *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Latin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide My judgements, how with mankind I proceed; As how with *peccant* angels late they saw. *Milton*, *P. L.*

That such a *peccant* creature should disapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but infer. *South*, *Serm.*

2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.

With laxatives preserve your body sound, And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dryden*.

Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbuthnot*.

3. Wrong; bad; deficient; informal.

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

PECCANT,* *n. s.* An offender. Not in use.

This conceitedness, and itch of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world.

Whitlock, *Mann. of the Eng.* (1654), p. 388. **PECCA'VI,*** [Latin. A colloquial expression still in use: as, he cried *peccavi*.] I have offended.

Cockeram, and *Bullockar*. In queen Mary's time, upon the return of the Catholique religion, the nunnies came again to Wilton abbey; and this William earl of Pembroke came to the gate with his cappe in his hand, and fell upon his knee to the lady abbesse and the nunnies, crying *peccavi*! Upon queen Mary's death, the earl came to Wilton, like a tygre, and turned them out, crying, Out, ye whores, to worke, to worke! *Aubrey*, *Anecd.* ii. 479.

PECK,† *n. s.* [from *pecca*, or perhaps from *pat*, a vessel. Skinner, and Dr. Johnson. — Serenius likewise gives the Sax. *pecca*, and the Icel. *poke*, a pouch, a sack, as the etymon. Mr. G. Chalmers cites from Ash the Sax. *pecca*; but where is that word to be found? It is an oversight, no doubt, for *pecca*. *Poke* is a northern word for all measures. See Ray's Collect. 2d edit. p. 55.]

1. The fourth part of a bushel.

Burn our vessels, like a new Seal'd peck or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras*. To every hill of ashes, some put a peck of unslacked lime, which they cover with the ashes till rain slacks the lime, and then they spread them. *Mortimer*, *Hust.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart; And from the same machine sold *pecks* of pease. *King*.

2. Proverbially; a great deal. [In low language.] See also the 6th sense of **PACK**.

Her finger was so small, the ring Would not stay on which they did bring; It was too wide a peck; It look'd like the great collar just About our young colts's neck. *Suckling*.

To **PECK,†** *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — Icel. *picka*; Su. Goth. *picka*; "frequent

pungere, stimulare. Vox antiquissima." Sernius.]

1. To strike with the beak as a bird.

As a hooded hawk, or owl; —
She in vain doth rouse, and peck
This and that way with her beak.

Fanshawe, Tr. of Past. Fido, iii. 2.

Thy baiting does no good,
Nor thy pecking through thy hood,
Nor thy stretching out thy claws.

Ibid.

2. To pick up food with the beak.

She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went pecking by his side.

Dryden.

Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens pecked the grains of corn thrown them?

Addison.

3. To strike with any pointed instrument.

With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

4. To strike; to make blows.

Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually pecking and striking at with the same malice.

South, Serm.

They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind lie pecking at one another, till they are torn to pieces.

L'Estrange.

5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to pick, to throw.

Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the pales
else.

Shakspeare.

PECKER. *n. s.* [from *peck*.]

1. One that pecks.

2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-pecker.

The timorous and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood.

Dryden.

PECKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled*.]

Spotted; varied with spots.

Some are peckled, some greenish.

Walton, Angler.

PECTINAL. *n. s.* [from *pecten*, Lat. *a* comb.]

There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb.

Brown.

PECTINATED. *adj.* [from *pecten*.] Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

To sit cross legg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PECTINATION. *n. s.* The state of being *pectinated*.

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PECTORAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breast.

Take your spectacles, sir; it sticks in the paper, and was a *pectoral* roll we prepared for you to swallow down to your heart.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.

Tar water is extremely *pectoral* and restorative.

Bp. Berkeley, Ser. 3, 21.

PECTORAL. *n. s.*

1. A medicine intended against diseases of the breast.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed; and he was thereby relieved.

Wiseaman.

2. [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breast plate.

The twelve stones in the *pectoral* of the high priest.

Hammond, Works, iii. 424.

Letters graven in the high priest's *pectoral*.

Lively Oracles, &c. p. 54.

PE'CULATE.† } *n. s.* [*peculatus*, Latin; PECULAT'ION. } *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated.

Burnet, Hist. of his own Times.

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest *peculations*.

Burke, Sp. on Mr. Fox's E. Ind. Bill.

To PE'CULATE.* *v. n.* [*peculor*, Latin.] To rob or defraud the publick.

An oppressive, irregular, capricious, unsteady, rapacious, and *peculating* despotism.

Burke, Sp. on Mr. Fox's E. Ind. Bill.

PE'CUATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A robber of the publick.

PECULIAR.† *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculum*, Lat. *peculiet*, old French.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is *peculiar* to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions.

Swift.

2. Not common to other things.

The only sacred hymns they are that Christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise.

Hooker.

3. Particular; single. To join most with *peculiar*, though found in Dryden, is improper.

One *peculiar* nation to select

From all the rest, of whom to be invok'd.

Milton, P. L.

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration.

Locke.

I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;

My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care.

Dryden.

PECULIAR. *n. s.*

1. The property; the exclusive property.

By tincture or reflection, they augment

Their small *peculiar*.

Milton, P. L.

Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it.

South, Serm.

2. Something absconded from the ordinary jurisdiction.

Certain *peculiarities* there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon.

Carew.

Some *peculiarities* exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops.

Leslie.

PECULIARITY. *n. s.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something found only in one.

If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereto to discover him.

Swift.

To PECULIARIZE.* *v. a.* [from *peculiar*.] To appropriate; to make *peculiar*.

I would not willingly send to any *ἀλλοτριότητα*, to play the bishop in another's diocese, or to meddle with those matters that are *peculiarized* to another coat.

Smith on Old Age, (1666), p. 188.

There was to be no more distinction betwixt the children of Abraham and other people, and no one land more *peculiarized* than another.

Nelson, Fest. Circumcision.

PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]

1. Particularly; singly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the sun's variation.

Woodward.

2. In a manner not common to others.

Thus Tivy boasts this beast *peculiarly* her own.

Drayton.

When his danger encreased, he then thought fit to pray *peculiarly* for him.

Fell.

PECULIARNESS.* *n. s.* [from *peculiar*.]

Appropriation.

Mankind by tradition had learned to accommodate the worship of their God, by appropriating some place to that use; nature teaching them, that the work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarity* of the place appointed for the same.

Mele, Rev. of God's House, (1638), p. 5.

PECUNIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniaire*, Fr.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defrauds, but the irreparable deceit of death.

Brown.

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct.

Bacon.

The injured person might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of atonement.

Broome.

PECUNIOUS.* *adj.* [*pecunieux*, Fr.] Full of money. Not in use.

Sherwood.

PED. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.]

1. A small packsaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel, and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.

A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and *ped*.

Tusser.

2. A basket; a hamper.

A hask is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish.

E. K. Notes on Spenser's Shep. Cal.

PEDAGOGICAL.* *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.]

Suiting or belonging to a schoolmaster.

The putting of interrogatories they much disdained as *pedagogical*.

Hales, Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, (1619), p. 63.

Those *pedagogical* Jehus, those furious school-drivers.

South, Serm. on Education.

PEDAGOGICK.* *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.]

Suiting a schoolmaster.

In the *pedagogical* character he also published Holcot's [*Huloet's*] dictionary.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 259.

PE'DAGOGISM.* *n. s.* [from *pedagogue*.]

Office or character of a *pedagogue*.

Now the worm of criticism works in him, he will tell us the derivation of "German rutters, of meat, and of ink;" which doubtless, rightly applied with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogism* that bespreads him.

Milton, Apok. for Smectymn. § 6.

PE'DAGOGUE.† *n. s.* [*pedagogus*, Lat.

παιδαγωγός, Gr. *παις* and *αγωγός*.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

If thou hast sons, in the first place be careful of their *pedagogue*, that he be modest, sober, learned.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634), p. 133.

Few *pedagogues* but curse the barren chair, Like him who hang'd himself for bare despair

Dryden.

To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*, from the noun.] To teach with superciliousness.

This may confine their younger stiles, Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's; But never cou'd be meant to tie Authentick wits, like you and I.

Prior.

PE'DAGOGY. *n. s.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] Preparatory discipline.

The old sabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great

Master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceased. *White.*

In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow. *South, Serm.*

PED'AL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*

PED'ALS. *n. s. pl.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ : so called because played upon and stopt with the foot. *Dict.*

PED'NEOUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*

PED'ANT. *n. s.* [*pedant*, Fr.]

1. A schoolmaster.

A *pedant* that keeps a school i'th church. *Shaks.*
The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

2. A man vain of low knowledge ; a man awkwardly ostentatious of his literature.
The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of
the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has so much of the *pedant*, and so
little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall
pass it over. *Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*
Pursuit of fame with *pedants* fills our schools,
And into coxcombs burnishes our fools. *Young.*

PED'ANTICAL. *adj.* [*pedantesque*, Fr. from
PED'ANTICK. } *pedant.*] Awkwardly os-
tentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and
Greek tongues ; but for other sufficiencies *pedantick*
enough. *Hayward.*

When we see any thing in an old satirist, that
looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider
how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addison.*

The obscurity is brought over them by igno-
rance and age, made yet more obscure by their *pe-
dantical* elucidations. *Fellon.*

A spirit of contradiction is so *pedantick* and ha-
tful, that a man should watch against every instance
of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican system ; yet we
shall still use the popular terms of sun-rise and
sun-set, and not introduce a new *pedantick* de-
scription of them from the motion of the earth.

PED'ANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical.*]
PED'ANTICKLY. } With awkward os-
tentation of literature.

And what thou dost *pedantickly* object
Concerning my rude, rugged, uncouth style,
As childish toy I manfully neglect,
And at thy hidden snare do only smile.

More, Poems, (1647,) p. 305.

The earl of Roscommon has excellently ren-
dered it ; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically* ;
'tis a faith like that, which proceeds from su-
perstition. *Dryden.*

TO PEDANTIZE.* *v. n.* [*pedantizer*, French ;
from *pedant.*] To play the *pedant* ; to
domineer over lads ; to use *pedantical*
expressions. Not now in use.

Coigrave, and Sherwood.

PED'ANTRY. *† n. s.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.]

1. Awkward ostentation of needless learn-
ing.

'Tis a practice that savours much of *pedantry*, a
reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from
school. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of
quotation. *Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can : it is in Latin,
if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation,
non persuasibile, etiamsi persuaseris.

Addison, Freeholder.

From the universities the young nobility are
sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by
a college education. *Swift.*

2. An obstinate addiction to the forms of
some private life, and not regarding ge-
neral things enough. *Sprat.*

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts
and sciences ; and sometimes in trades. *Pedantry*
is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge
we pretend to. And if that kind of knowledge be
a trifle in itself, the *pedantry* is the greater. For
which reason, I look upon fiddlers, dancing-mas-
ters, heralds, masters of ceremony, &c. to be
greater *pedants* than Lipsius or the elder Scaliger.

Swift on Good Manners.

TO PE'DDLE.† *v. n.* [perhaps from *petty.*
See **PETTY.**]

1. To be busy about trifles. *Ainsworth.*
It is commonly written *piddle* : as, what
piddling work is here.

2. To sell as a pedlar.

Peddling women cry Scotch cloth of a groat a
yard. *Crown's Comed. of Sir Courtly Nice, (1735.)*

PE'DDLING.† *adj.* *Petty* ; trifling ; unim-
portant.

Unnecessary rigours, and *peddling* severities.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 86.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find
no miss ; this *peddling* profit I may resign, and
'twill be no breach in my estate.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

PEDER'RO. *n. s.* [*pedrero*, Spanish, from
piedra, a stone with which they charged it.] A
small cannon managed by a
swivel. It is frequently written *pa-
terero*.

PEDESTAL. *n. s.* [*piedstal*, Fr.] The lower
member of a pillar ; the basis of a statue.

The poet bawls

And shakes the statues and the pedestals. *Dryden.*

In the centre of it was a grim idol ; the forepart
of the pedestal was curiously embossed with a tri-
umph. *Addison.*

So stiff, so mute ! some statue you would swear
Stept from its pedestal to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDE'STRIAL.* *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Em-
ploying the foot ; belonging to the foot.
Modern.

Of the different methods that have been described
in history, by which archery has been practised,
that in use among the Ethiopians, and a few other
nations, is undoubtedly the most extraordinary.
We read, that these people, instead of holding their
bow in the left hand, as is the usual custom, drew
it by the assistance of their feet. The fact is
recorded by Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo ; the
latter of whom informs us of a curious expedient
of this *pedestrial* archery, used by the Ethiopians
in hunting elephants.

Moseley, Ess. on Archery, p. 86.

PEDE'STRIAN.* *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] On
foot.

PEDE'STRIAN.* *n. s.* One who makes a
journey on foot ; one distinguished for his
powers of walking. Modern.

PEDE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedestris*, Lat.] Not
winged ; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy
not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pe-
destrian* animals. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *n. s.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicula*,
Fr.] The footstalk, that by which a leaf
or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and
compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles*.

Bacon.

PED'ICULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pedi-*

culaire, Fr.] Having the phthiriasis or
lousy distemper. *Ainsworth.*

PED'IGREE. *n. s.* [*per* and *degré*, Skinner.]
Genealogy ; lineage ; account of de-
scents.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it
sufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*

Of threescore and two years, a silly time. *Shakspr.*
Alterations of surnames, which in former ages
have been very common, have obscured the truth
of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to
deduce many of them. *Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was given
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heaven. *Waller.*

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several
tribes, with a more scrupulous exactness than any
other nation. *Atterbury.*

PED'IMENT.† *n. s.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In archi-
tecture, an ornament that crowns the
ordonances, finishes the fronts of build-
ings, and serves as a decoration over
gates, windows, and niches : it is ordi-
narily of a triangular form, but some-
times makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

The *pediment* of the southern transept is pna-
cled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.

Watson, Hist. of Kildington, p. 8.

PE'DLER.† *n. s.* [*a petty dealer* ; a con-
traction produced by frequent use. Dr.
Johnson.—Others from *pied pouldreux*,
dusty foot. But perhaps Dr. Johnson is
right. See **PIEPOWDER.**] One who
travels the country with small commo-
dities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of trifles at his back ;
As bells and babies and glasses in his pack. *Spenser.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you
would never dance again after a tabor and pipe.

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares

At wakes and wassals, meetings, markets, fairs.

Shakspeare.

Had sly Ulysses at the sack

Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of
the clergy in possession such contempt for all inno-
vators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was so exceeding strong,
He bore the skies upon his back,
Just as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

PE'DLERESS.* *n. s.* A female *pedler*.

The companion of his [the tinker's] travels is
some foul, sun-burnt quean, that since the terrible
statute recanted gypsism, and is turned *pedleress*.

Oberbury, Charact. sign. l. 2.

PE'DLERY.† *adj.* [from *pedler.*] Sold by
pedlers.

Images, reliques, and other *pedlery* wares,
Bale on the Rev. P. iii. A. a. 4. b.

The sufferings of those of my rank are trifles in
comparison of what all those are who travel with
fish, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell. *Swift.*

PE'DLERY.* *n. s.*

1. The articles sold by *pedlers*.

Fearing that the quick-sighted protestant's eye
— may at one time or other look with good judge-
ment into these their deceitful *pedleries*.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

2. The employment of selling *petty* ar-
ticles.

My next lover was Fungosa, the son of a stock-
jobber : — I durst not dismiss him, and might per-
haps have been doomed for ever to the grossness of
pedlery, and jargon of usury, had not a fraud been
discovered in the settlement.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 119.

PEDOBA'TISM* *n. s.* [*παιδο*; and *βαπτισμα*.] Infant baptism.

The second error of the anabaptists, which A. R. strenuously propugneth, is their deyring down *pedobaptism*, and withholding Christ's lambs from being bathed in the sacred font.

Featley, Dippers Dript, p. 72.

PEDOBA'TIST. *n. s.* [*παιδο*; and *βαπτιστης*.] One that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEDOMETER* *n. s.* [*pes*, Lat. a foot, and *μετρον*, measure, Gr. *pédometre*, Fr.] A mathematical instrument, by the management of the wheels of which paces are numbered, and distance from one place to another exactly measured.

TO PEE* *v. n.* To look with one eye. In use to this day in Cumberland. "He *pees* : he looks with one eye." *Ray.*

PEED* *adj.* Blind of one eye. North. *Ray.*

TO PEEL* *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat. *peal*, old Fr. the skin.]

1. To decorticate ; to flay.
The skilful shepherd *peel'd* m certain wands,
And stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.

2. [*pillier*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this should be written *pill*. And it is usually so written by our old authors.

Go, ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and *peeled*. *Isaiah*, xviii. 2.

Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
But lust and rapine. *Milton, P. R.*

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour ;
These, traitors, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL* *n. s.* [*peal*, old Fr. ; *pellis*, Lat.] The skin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL* *n. s.* [*paille*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven. *Huloet.*

A notable hot haker 'twas when he *peled* the *peel*. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

PEE'LED* See **PIELED**.

PEE'LER. *n. s.* [from *peel*.]

1. One who strips or flays.

2. A robber ; a plunderer.

Yet otes with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maister and worse to some ground.

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, sow it upon lands that are rank. *Mortimer.*

TO PEEP* *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of Skinner, who derives it from *ophessen*, Dutch, *to lift up*; and of Casaubon, who derives it from *ἐπιπνιγω*, a *spy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds* : when the chickens first broke the shell and cried, they were said to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expressed the act of crying, was by mistake applied to the act of appearing that was at the same time : this is offered till something better may be found.]

1. To make the first appearance.
She her gay painted plumes disordered,
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,
Peeps forth, and soon renews her native pride.

Spenser.

Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly
through it,
Do plainly give you out an unstain'd shepherd.

England and France might through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice ; for from this league,
Peep'd harms that menac'd him.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.
I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The timorous maiden-blossoms on each bough
Peep forth from their first blushes ; so that now
A thousand ruddy hopes smil'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Crashaw.*
With words not hers, and more than human
sound,

She makes the obedient ghosts *peep* trembling
through the ground. *Roscommon.*
Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,
And *peeps* upon the seas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flow'rs first *peep'd*, and trees did blossoms
bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryden.*

Printing and letters had just *peeped* abroad in
the world ; and the restorers of learning wrote
very eagerly against one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the sprout
peep out in the outward part of the couch, break it
open, you will find the sprout of a greater
lengthness. *Mortimer.*

So pleas'd at first the towering Alps we try,
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last ;
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way ;
The increasing prospect tries our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise. *Pope.*

Most souls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull sullis pri'sners in the body's cage. *Pope.*
2. To look sily, closely, or curiously ; to
look through any crevice.

Who is the same, which at my window *peeps*.
Spenser.

Come, thick night !
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes ;
Nor heaven *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time ;
Some that may evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shaks.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecclus. xxi. 23.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dapping the walk with light and shade,
Like lattice-windows give the spy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleveland.*
All doors are shut, no servant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick dispatch. *Dryden.*

The daring flames *peep* in, and saw far from
The awful beauties of the sacred quire ;
But since it was prophan'd by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*

From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden.*

Those remote and vast bodies were formed not
merely to be *peep'd* at through an optick glass.
Bentley, Serm.

O my muse, just distance keep ;
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep*. *Prior.*
In vain his little children, *peeping* out
Into the mingling storm, demand their aire. *Thomson.*

3. [*pipio*, Lat. *piepen*, Teut. *pepier*, Fr.]
To chirp ; to cry as young birds ; to
utter in a small voice ; to whisper. In
the etymology Dr. Johnson has noticed
this sense, but has made no farther men-
tion of it. It is in our old lexicography.

Wisards that *peep*, and that mutter.

Isaiah, viii. 19.
None that moved the wing, or opened the mouth,
or *peeped*. *Isaiah*, x. 14.

Thy speech shall whisper [in the margin, *peep*,
or chirp,] out of the dust. *Isaiah*, xxix. 4.

O, the only oracle,
That ever *peep'd* or spake out of a doublet.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

By *peeping* and muttering are meant the
answers of those who, pretending to have familiar
spirits, muttered or spoke imperfectly, as if
their voice proceeded out of the caverns of the
earth ; or spoke inwardly, so that their words
seemed to come out of their belly ; from whence
they were called *ἐνσπνιβοι* in Greek.

W. Lowth on Isaiah, p. 73.

PEEP. *n. s.*

1. First appearance : as, at the *peep* and
first break of day.

2. A sly look.

Would not one think, the almanackmaker was
crept out of his grave to take t' other *peep* at the
stars ? *Swift.*

PEE'PER. *n. s.*

1. One that *peeps*.

2. A young chicken just breaking the shell.
Dishes I chuse, though little, yet genteel ;
Snails the first course, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bransdon.*

3. [In cant language.] A looking-glass,
and also the eye.

PEE'PHOLE. } *n. s.* [*peep* and *hole*.]

PEE'PINGHOLE. } Hole through which
one may look without being discovered.

The fox spied him through a *peepinghole* he had
found out to see what news. *L'Estrange.*

By the *peepholes* in his crest,
Is it not virtually confest,
That there his eyes took distant aim ? *Prior.*

PEER. *n. s.* [*pair*, Fr.]

1. Equal ; one of the same rank.

His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treason. *Shaks.*
Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of
familiarity ; and therefore it is good a little to keep
state. *Bacon.*

Oh ! what is man, great Maker of mankind !
That thou to him so great respect dost bear !
That thou adorn'st him with so bright a mind,
Mak'st him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer*. *Davies.*

2. One equal in excellence or endowments.

All these did wise Uliesses lead, in counsell *peer*
to Jove. *Chapman.*

In song he never had his *peer*,
From sweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dryden.*

3. Companion ; fellow.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*
If you did move to-night,
In the dances, with what sight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion swell'd. *B. Jonson.*

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's
reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

4. A nobleman as distinct from a com-
moner ; of nobility we have five degrees,
who are all nevertheless called *peers*,
because their essential privileges are the
same.

I see these compass with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That speak my salutation in their minds :
Hail, king of Scotland. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Destroy themselves, and lost the realm of France. *Shakspeare.*

Be just in all you say, and all you do ;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To PEER.† *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear*. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps no contraction; but from the old French *perer*, “paroitre, appaître.” Lacombe. So Chaucer: “There was I bid in paine of deth to *pere*.” Court of Love, ver. 55.]

1. To come just in sight.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shaks.*

Yet a many of your horsemen *peer*,
And gallop o’er the field. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Ev’n through the hollow eyes of death
I spy life *peer*ing. *Shakspeare.*

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.

B. Jonson.

Hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering*
day. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious hawk with mirror clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love.

Sidney.

Peering in maps for ports, and peers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

To PEER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make equal; to make of the same rank.

Being now *peered* with the lord chancellor, and the earl of Essex.

Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians, (1670,) p. 347.

PEERAGE. *n. s.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]

1. The dignity of a peer.

His friendships he to few confin’d;
No foals of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would pass for Lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither’d flower. *Swift.*

2. The body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force against
peipists, and their number is contemptible, but
also the *peerage* and commons are excluded from
parliament. *Dryden.*

PEERDOM. *n. s.* [from *peer*.] Peerage.

Ainsworth.

PEERLESS. *n. s.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Statesman and patriot pilf alike the stocks;
Peerless and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

PEERLESS. *adj.* [from *peer*.] Unequaled; having no peer.

I bind,

On pain of punishment, the world to weet,
We stand up *peerless*. *Shakspeare.*

Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none but for a king. *Shaks.*

Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveil’d her *peerless* light.

Milton, P. L.

Such musick worthiest were to blaze
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Milton, Arcades.*

Her dress, her shape, her matchless grace,
Were all observ’d, as well as heavenly face;
With such a *peerless* majesty she stands,
As in that day she took the crown. *Dryden.*

PEERLESSLY.* *adv.* [from *peerless*.] Without an equal; matchlessly.

The gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favour’d thing; marry, not so *peerlessly* to be doted upon, I must confess.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

PEERLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *peerless*.] Universal superiority.

PEEVISH.† *adj.* [This word Junius, with more reason than he commonly

discovers, supposes to be formed by corruption from *perverse*; Skinner rather derives it from *beetish*, as we say *waspish*. Dr. Johnson.—Neither Junius, nor Skinner, in this instance, will probably be regarded. Serenius derives it from *pipa*, to pipe, figuratively to complain; and cites the Suet. *peplig*, querulous, morose. This, though not the real etymon, has led me to consider a kindred expression as the probable parent of our *peevish*; and that is the word *pew*, to complain; to emit a mournful sound, as applied to birds; a Scottish expression, which may be directly from the Fr. *piou*, the voice of chickens, in Cotgrave; as that is from the verb *piauler*, “to peep as a young bird, to pule or howl as a young whelp.” From this term of complaint might easily be formed, in order to denote a querulous person, the word *peevish*; and accordingly the Scotch have *pevische*, which Ruddiman calls *peevish*, among other explanations; and which, among the vulgar Scotch, is used, according to Dr. Jamieson, for niggardly, covetous. The origin, Dr. Jamieson adds, is quite uncertain. See his Scottish Dict. in V. PEUAGE, PEUTIS, PEUSISCHE. Thus our old word also was *pevisse*, or *pevisys*, as in the Morality of Hycke Scorne, where it means *silly, foolish*: “To learne to pater to make me *pevisys*.” And I may further observe that the word is *pewisch*, meaning *cross, froward*, in Woodroephe’s Fr. and Eng. Grammar, 4to. 1623, p. 294. “Sir, you will become so *pewisch*, that no man shall be able to endre [endure] you.”

1. Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; intractable; soon angry; perverse; morose; querulous; full of expressions of discontent; hard to please.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty. *Shaks.*

If thou hast the metal of a king,
Being wrong’d as we are by this *peevish* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls. *Shaks.*

Neither will it be satire or *peevish* invective to affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much diminished. *Swift.*

2. Expressing discontent, or fretfulness.

For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations?

Sidney.

Those deserve to be doubly laughed at, that are *peevish* and angry for nothing to no purpose.

L’Estrange.

3. Silly; childish. [*Peevish* is translated into the Lat. *delirius*, by some of our old lexicographers.] This old sense is overpassed by Dr. Johnson; which indeed, as well as *peevishness* for *silliness*, is obsolete.

How now! a madman? Why thou *peevish* sheep,

What ship of Epidamnus stays for me?

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moon either capable of affection, or shape of a mistress.

Lily, Endym. (1591.)

PEEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *peevish*.] Angrily; querulously; morosely.

He was so *peevishly* opinionative and proud, that he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

PEEVISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *peevish*.] Irascibility; querulousness; fretfulness; perverseness.

Some miscarriages in government might escape through the *peevishness* of others, envying the publick should be managed without them.

King Charles.

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke.*

You may find

Nothing but acid left behind:
From passion you may then be freed,
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

To PEFF.* *v. n.* To cough short, and faintly; as sheep. North. Grose. *Peffin*, troubled with a short cough. Craver. Dialect.

PEG.† *n. s.* [*pegghe*, Teutonic; supposed by some to be from the Greek *πηγνύω, πηγνύμι*, to fasten or join; Dor. *πηγνυω*, to fix; or from the Su.-Goth. *picka*, to point, whence the Su. *pigg*, a spike.]

1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail.

Solid bodies foreshew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them claviculares or *peg* teeth, not much like the tusks of a mastiff. *Grew, Mus.*

If he be choleric, we shall treat him like his little friend, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himself. *Addison.*

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together. *Addison, Spect.*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous or wise, than if it hung upon a *peg*. *Swift.*

2. The pins of an instrument in which the strings are strained.

You are well tun’d now; but I’ll let down
The *pegs* that make this musick. *Shaks. Othello.*

3. To take a PEG lower; to depress; to sink: perhaps from relaxing the chords of musical instruments. Dr. Johnson.—There can be little doubt of this, as the following example from Bishop Hall will shew.

Those only know how to want, that have learned
to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a *peg* lower, when the tune requires it.

Bp. Hall, Of Contentation, § 4.

Remember how in arms and politics,
We still have worsted all your holy tricks,
Trepann’d your party with intrigue,
And took your grandes down a *peg*. *Hudibras.*

4. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To fasten with a peg.

I will rend an oak,

And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, till
Thou’st howl’d away twelve winters. *Shaks. Temp.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *peg*ging them down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will be ready to remove.

Evelyn, Kal.

PE’GGER.* *n. s.* [from *peg*.] One who fastens with *pegs*. Not now in use.

Sherwood.

PEGM. *n. s.* [*πηγμα*, Gr.] A sort of moving machine in the old pageants.

In the centre or midst of the *pegn* there was an aback or square, whereby this elegy was written.

B. Jonson, K. James I. Entertainment.

To PEISE.* *v. a.* [*peser*, Fr.] To poise; to balance; to weigh. Used in this sense still in Hampshire. See also To PAYSE.

Not speaking words as they changeably fall from the mouth, but *peysing* each syllable.

Sidney, Def. of Poesy.

All the wrongs that he therein could lay,

Might not it *peise*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Least leaden slumber *peize* me down.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Again I view the parts so *peized*,

And these in number so, and measure, raised.

B. Jonson, Verses to T. May.

PEISE.* *n. s.* [*pesa*, Span.] A weight, or poise; a blow; a stroke. Obsolete.

With a grete *peyse* they let the crosse and the body fall down togyder in to the mortesse.

Lib. Fest. fol. 35.

Great Ptolemè it for his leman's sake,

Ybuidled all of glasse by magicke powre,

And also it impreguable did make;

Yet, when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 20.

PELAGIAN.* *n. s.* One of the followers of Pelagius, a monk; who, at the beginning of the fifth century, formed his schism. He denied original sin; and maintained free will and the merit of good works.

Original sin standeth not in the following of Adam, as the Pelagians do vainly talk; but is the fault and corruption of every man that naturally is ingendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and is of his own nature inclined to evil, so that the flesh lusteth always contrary to the spirit.

Archiep. of Religion, Art. 9.

The Pelagians held man altogether by his will, so that as can alone enable him to do good, and to feeble him in blessedness.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 97.

PELAGIAN.* *adj.* Belonging to the notions of the Pelagians.

Throughout all this Pelagian scheme we have not so much as one word of man's natural impotency to spiritual things.

South, Serm. iii. 36.

PELAGIANISM.* *n. s.* The doctrine of Pelagius and his followers.

This persuasion of man's being able to merit of God, is the source and foundation of two of the greatest corruptions of religion that have infested the Christian church; and those are *pelagianism* and popery.

South, Serm. iii. 34.

PELF.* *n. s.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*, not known whence derived; *peuffe*, in Norman, is *frippery*. Dr. Johnson.—Our word was formerly *pelfry* or *pelfray*:

“Indulgences, beades, pardons, pilgrimages, and suche other *pelfray*.” Abp. Cranmer, Ans. to Bp. Gardiner, Pref. A. iij.

And I am thus led to think that it has the same origin as *paltry*, viz. *paltor*, Icel. rags, or *palt*, Teut. a scrap. Riches or money might contemptuously be called *pelf* or *rubbish*; as they also are *muck*; and the corruption of *pelt* into *pelf* is easy.] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pelf*.

Sidney.

Hardy elf,

Thou darest view my direful countenance,

I read thee rash and heedless of thyself,

To trouble my still seat and heaps of precious *pelf*.

Spenser.

Of traffick or return she never taketh care;

Not provident of *pelf*, as many islands are.

Drayton.

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf*;
I pray for no man but myself.

Shakespeare.

He call'd his money in;

But the prevailing love of *pelf*

Poot split him on the former shelf:

He put it out again.

Dryden, Hor.

To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,

He us'd it them full as kindly as himself.

Swift.

PELFERY.* See the etymology of PELF.

PELICAN.* *n. s.* [*πελικάνα*, Gr. *pelicanus*, low Lat. *pellican*, Fr.]

1. A large bird.

There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles:

the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.

Calmet.

Should discarded fathers

Have this little mercy on their flesh;

'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters.

Shakespeare.

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the slice of apothecaries.

Hakewill on Providence.

2. A glass vessel used by chymists: written also *pellicane*, and *pelecan*.

Retorts, receivers, *pellicanes*, bolt-heads,

All struck in shivers!

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

PELLISSE.* *n. s.* [French; *pelÿce*, Sax. from the Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] A kind of coat or robe. See PILCH, the old word.

Coats lined with these skins are call'd *pellisses*.

Guthrie of Crim-Tartary.

PELLET. *n. s.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball.

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit of wine, burnt into eighty-seven pulses.

Bacon.

That which is sold to the merchants, is made into little *pellets*, and sealed.

Sandys.

I dressed with little *pellets* of lint.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. A bullet; a ball to be shot.

The force of gunpowder hath been ascribed to rarefaction of the earthy substance into flame, and so followeth a dilatation; and, therefore, lest two bodies should be in one place, there must needs also follow an expulsion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but these are ignorant speculations; for flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffocated with any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so as the hard body would kill the flame.

Bacon.

How shall they reach us in the air with those *pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground?

L'Estrange.

In a shooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air passes and drives the *pellet*.

Ray.

To PELLET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form into little balls. Not in use.

Of did she heave her napkin to her eye,

Which on it had concealed characters,

Laundering the silken figures in the brine

That season'd woe hath *pelleted* in tears.

Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

PELLETED. *adj.* [from *pellet*.] Consisting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,

By the discarding of this *pelleted* storm,

Lie graveless.

Shakespeare.

PELLICLE. *n. s.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]

1. A thin skin.

After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* must be broke.

Sharp, Surgery.

2. It is often used for the film which ga-

thers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PELLITORY.* *n. s.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

The *pellitory* healing fire contains,

That from a raging tooth the humour drains.

Tate, Cowley.

PELLME'LL.* *adv.* [*pesle mesle*, Fr.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence.

When we have dash'd them to the ground,

Then defie each other; and *pell-mell*

Make work upon ourselves.

Shaks. K. John.

After these senators have in such manner, as your grace hath heard, battered episcopal government, with their paper-shot, then they fall *pell-mell* upon the service book—

White.

The battle was a confused heap: the ground unequal; men, horses, chariots, crowded *pell mell*.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.

He knew when to fall on *pellmell*,

To fall back and retreat as well.

Hudibras.

PELLS. *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat.]

Clerk of the *pellis*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called

pellis acceptorum, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis exitum*, a roll of the disbursements.

Bailey.

PELLUCID.* *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.]

Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark.

It being a rare kind of knowledge and chymistry to transmute dust and sand (for they are the only main ingredients) to such a diaphanous, *pellucid*, dainty body, as you see crystal glass is.

Howell, Lett. (dat. 1621.) i. i. 29.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the stone: this is the case of agates and other coloured stones, the colours of several whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as crystal, without sensibly damaging the texture.

Woodward.

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat.

Newton, Opt.

PELLUCIDITY. } *n. s.* [from *pellucid*.]

PELLUCIDNESS. } Transparency; clearness; not opacity.

The air is a clear and *pellucid* menstruum, in which the insensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds.

Locke.

We consider their *pellucidness* and the vast quantity of light, that passes through them without reflection.

Keil.

PELT.* *n. s.* [*pellis*, Lat. *pels*, Suet.]

1. Skin; hide.

The church is fleeced, and hath nothing but a bare *pelt* left upon her back.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

They used raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 145.

The camel's hair is taken for the skin or *pelt* with the hair upon it.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick,

When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick.

Dryden.

2. [*pelte*, Fr. *pelta*, Lat.] A kind of buckler: more correctly written *pelta*.

Under the conduct of Demetria's prince

March twice three thousand, arm'd with *pelts* and gloves.

Play of Fuimus Troes, (1633.)

On the left arm of Smyrna is the *pelta* or buckler of the Amazons.

Addison on Medals.

3. The quarry of a hawk all torn.

Ainsworth.

A blow from something thrown; a stroke. This usage is, in several parts of England, common in colloquial language; but Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it.

George hit the dragon such a *pelt*!

Ballad of St. George for England, P. ii.

PELT-MONGER. *n. s.* [*peltio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger*.] A dealer in raw hides.

To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German, Skinner; contracted from *pellet*, Mr. Lye.]

To strike with something thrown. It is generally used of something thrown, rather with teasing frequency than destructive violence.

Do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shaks.*

No zealous brother there would want a stone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*

Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Swift.*

2. To throw; to cast.

My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryd.*

PELTER.* *n. s.* A pinch-penny; a mean withered with covetousness; a mean paltry wretch. Not now in use. See **PELTING**, and **PALTRY**. *Huloet.*

PELTING. *† adj.* This word in Shakspeare signifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful. Dr. Johnson.—I have in the etymology of *paltry*, shewn whence *pelt-ing* has this signification. Nor is the word peculiar to Shakspeare. It is used by writers before and after him; and appears to have been common.

They shall not suffer, that any of these light wanderers in markets, and *pelt*ing sellers, which carry about and sell pinnies, points, and other small trifles, whom they call pedlars, to set out their wares to sale, either in the church-yeardes, or in the porches of churches.

Booke of Certaine Canons, &c. (1571). C. ii. b. Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelt*ing petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.
Fogs—falling in the land,
Have every *pelt*ing river made so proud,
That they have overborne their continents.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.
They from sheepcotes and poor *pelt*ing villages
Enforce their charity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A tenement or *pelt*ing farm. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
Penny-pot poets are such *pelt*ing thieves.

Beaumont, and Fl. B. Brother.
Abused and baffled by every *pelt*ing paucity lust.

Hammond, Works, iv. 562.
PELTING.* *n. s.* [from *To pelt*.] Assault; violence.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the *pelt*ing of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you!

Shakspeare, K. Lear.
PELTRY.* *n. s.* [*peltrie*, old Fr.] Furs or skins in general.

The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*. *Smollett.*

PELVIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *† n. s.* [*penna*, Latin.]

1. An instrument of writing.

Never durst poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs.

Shakspeare.

Eternal deities!

Who write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With *pens* of adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And, with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden.*

He remembers not that he took off *pen* from paper till he had done. *Fell.*

I can, by designing the letters, tell what new idea it shall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands stand still; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut. *Locke.*

2. Feather. [*penne*, old French. Old also, in this sense, in our own language; and still so used in the north of England. Wicliffe employs it.]

The *pens* that did his pinions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd.

Spenser.

The proud peacock, overcharg'd with *pens*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

3. Wing; though even here it may mean *feather*.

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They sum'd d their *pens*; and, soaring the air sub-lime,

With clasp'd wings d the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [From *pennan*, Saxon.] A small inclosure; a coop.

My father stole two geese out of a *pen*. *Shaks.*

The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take the best in the *pen*. *L'Estrange.*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden, Hor.*

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys numerous as thy hens. *King.*

To PEN. *† v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *pent*. [*pennan* and *pýnsan*, Saxon; which *Serenius* would derive from the Su. Goth. *pinne*, "clavus ligneus, q. d. ejusmodi clavis circumsepire."]

1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place.

Away with her, and *pen* her up. *Shakspeare.*

My heavy son
Private in his chamber *pens* himself. *Shakspeare.*

The plaster alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruist'd,

Into their substance *pent*. *Milton, P. L.*

As when a prowling wolf
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey
Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve
In hurdled coets, amid the field secure,
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold. *Milton, P. L.*

The glass, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver itself by an expansion of its parts. *Boyle.*

The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Ah! that your bus'ness had been mine,
To *pen* the sheep. *Dryden.*

2. [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned*.] It probably meant at first only the manual exercise of the pen, or mechanical part of writing; but it has been long used with relation to the style or composition.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose mental stiff he knew he could not bend
With hearsay pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*. *Sidney.*

I would be loth to cast away my speech; for, besides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to eon it. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penned* out of his mouth by four good secretaries, for trial of our orthography, was set down by them. *Camden, Rem.*

He frequented sermons, and *penned* notes with his own hand. *Hayward, Eduw. VI.*

The precepts *penned*, or preached by the holy Apostles, were as divine, and as perpetual in respect of obligation. *White.*

The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them down in writing, was necessary; for without such strict examination, as the *penn*ing them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but instead of me, ray *Edipus*!

The judges hearing with applause, at the end Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *penn'd*. *Denham.*

Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation, speak to some subject without *penn*ing of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publish the praises that are so well *penned*, they would do honour to the persons who write them. *Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,
Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

PENAL. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pæna*, Lat.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.

Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terror of any *penal* law. *South.*

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton, P. L.*

PENALTY. *n. s.* [*penalité*, old French.] Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes, and some unto the *penalty* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigation can now assert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

PENALTY. *n. s.* [from *penalité*, old Fr.]

1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties*, and pains. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the *penalty*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

PENANCE. *† n. s.* [*penance*, *peneance*, old French; for *penitence*.]

1. Indiction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

And bitter *Penance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to displee every day. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Mew her up,
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue. *Shakspeare.*

No penitentiary, though he enjoined him never so straight *penance* to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right. *Bacon.*

The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *penance*. *Milton, P. L.*

A Lorain surgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to perform this *penance* in a sharp fit he had. *Temple.*

2. Repentance.

Seeking to bring forth worthy fruits of *penance*.
Communion, Comm. Prayer.

PENCE. *n. s.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction usual in the rapidity of colloquial speech.

The same servant found one of his fellow-servants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *St. Matthew.*

PENCIL. † *n. s.* [*penicillum*, Latin; *pen-sel*, Su. Goth.]

1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours.

The Indians will perfectly represent in feathers whatsoever they see drawn with *pencils*. *Heylin.*

Pencils can by one slight touch restore Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has design'd
Some bright idea of the master's mind,
Where a new world leaps out from his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in the books you desire to remember. *Watts.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

4. A little flag or streamer. [*penonce*, old French.] Obsolete.

She made him wear a *pencil* of her sleeve.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 1043.

TO PENCIL. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Smooth forehead, like the table of high Jove,
Small *pencil'd* eyebrows, like two glorious rain-bows. *Trag. of Sol. and Perseda, (1599).*

Painting is almost the natural man;
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: *pencil'd* figures are
Ev'n such as they give out. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
She shall see deeds of honour in their kind,
Which sometimes shew well, *pencil'd*. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

Pulse of all kinds diffus'd their od'rous pow'rs,
Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*

PENDANT. *n. s.* [*pendant*, French.]

1. A jewel hanging in the ear.

The spirits —

Some thrird the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendants* of her ear. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,
And until autumn on the bough should grow. *Wallar.*

3. A pendulum. Obsolete.

To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it banged before. *Digby on the Soul.*

4. A small flag in ships.

PENDENCE. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slope-ness; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendance* or slopence, dividing the whole breadth into nine

parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from the lowest.

Wotton on Architecture.

PENDENCY. *n. s.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.]
Suspense; delay of decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit.

Ayliffe.

PENDENT. *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; some write *pendant*, from the French.]

1. Hanging.

Quaint in green she shall be loose enrol'd
With ribbons *pendant*, flaring about her head. *Shakespeare.*

I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Philips.*

2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock her eyes with air. *Shakespeare.*

3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

PENDICE.* See **PENTICE.**

PENDING. *adj.* [*pendente lite*.] Depend-ing; remaining yet undecided.

A person, *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULE.* *n. s.* A pendulum.

Mr. Palmer's curiosity excelled in clocks and pendules. *Evelyn, Mem. under 1661, vol. i. p. 326.*

PENDULO'SITY. } *n. s.* [from *pendulous*.]

PENDULOUSNESS. } The state of hanging; suspension.

His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is, the humours descended upon their *pendulousity*, having no support or suppedaneous stability.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PENDULOUS. † *adj.* [*pendulus*, Latin.]

1. Hanging; not supported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughter. *Shakespeare.*

Bellerophon's horse, fram'd of iron, and placed between two loadstones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the air. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous*. *Ray.*

2. Doubtful; unsettled.

He expressly speaks of that immortality which is with God; and which far exceeds that *pendulous* (if I may so speak) and adventitious immortality, which Adam had in the earthly paradise: and he affirms that the protoplast, if he had retained and cherished the divine portion of the spirit given to him, should at length have attained such immortality. *Typ. Bull, Works, iii. 1094.*

In a *pendulous* state of mind. *Atterbury, Sermon. iii. 273.*

PENDULUM. *n. s.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.]

Any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will so handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylor's yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

PENETRABLE. *adj.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shaks.*
Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff. *Shakespeare.*

PENETRABILITY. *n. s.* [from *penetrable*.]
Susceptibility of impression from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, passivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary.

Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

PENETRAIL. *n. s.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Interior parts. Not in use.

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed.

Harvey.

PENETRANCY. *n. s.* [from *penetrant*.]
Power of entering or piercing.

The subtilty, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*

PENETRANT. † *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.]

1. Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtle.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the straight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

2. Having power to affect the mind.

A modest and friendly stile doth suit truth; it, like its author, doth usually reside (not in the rumbling wind, nor in the shaking earthquake, nor in the raging fire, but) in the small still voice: sounding in this, it is most audible, most *penetrant*, and most effectual. *Barrow, Sermon. 4. on Tit. iii. 2.*

The learned writings of St. Austin, St. Hierom, &c. — [and] *penetrant* and powerful arguments. *Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 188.*

TO PENETRATE. † *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat. *penetrer*, French.]

1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body.

Thy groans

Did make wolves howl, and *penetrate* the breasts
Of ever-angry bears. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetrating*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. To affect the mind.

3. To reach the meaning.

There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too subtle for us to *penetrate*. *Ray.*

TO PENETRATE. *v. n.*

1. To make way.

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can *penetrate*:
Though the same sun with all diffusive rays
Smile in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the flower. *Pope.*

2. To make way by the mind.

If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and have not yet *penetrated* into the inside and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

PENETRATION. *n. s.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrare*.]

1. The act of entering into any body.

It warms

The universe, and to each inward part

With gentle *penetration* though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.

A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions.

Watts.

3. Acuteness; sagacity.

The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*.

Watts.

PENETRATIVE. *adj.* [from *penetrare*.]

1. Piercing; sharp; subtle.

Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*; nor subject to any foggy noisomeness from fens.

Watton.

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.

O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found
His scorch sea rocks and shelves, where thousands
drown'd.

Swift, *Miscell.*

3. Having the power to impress the mind.

Would'st thou see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrugible neck, his face subdu'd
To *penetrative* shame?

Shakespeare.

PENETRATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *penetrative*.] The quality of being penetrative.

PENGUIN. *† n. s.* [anser magellanicus, Latin.]

1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is supposed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signifying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from Wales; whence Hudibras: "British Indians nam'd from *penguins*." Grew gives another account of the name, deriving it from *punguis*, Lat. *fat*; but is, I believe, mistaken. "The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness: for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds: his wings are extreme short and little, altogether useless for flight, but by the help whereof he swims very swiftly." Grew's Museum.

The isle is three miles about, in which we saw abundance of *penguins*, in Welch *white-heads*, agreeable to their colour.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 12.

There are very many gray lazy fowls upon and about this island, with great coal-black bodies, and very white heads, called *penguins*.

Terry, *Voy. to the E. Ind.* (1655), p. 26.

2. A fruit.

The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour: there is also a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long.

Miller.

PENINSULA. *n. s.* [Lat. *pene insula*; *peninsula*, Fr.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Aside of Milbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Inswork, on whose neckland standeth an ancient house.

Carew.

PENINSULATED. *† adj.* [from *peninsula*.] Almost surrounded by water.

The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks, form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and the broken *peninsulated* knolls, which not unfrequently project from it.

Wynndham's *Tour*.

PENITENCE. *† n. s.* [*penitence*, Fr.] *PENITENCY*. *† penitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

And there this short breath of mortality
I'll finish up in that repentant state,
Where not the allurements of earth's vanities
Can e'er o'er take me;

Where *penitency*, not disturb'd, may grieve.

Taylor, *Com. of the Hog hath lost his Pearl*.

Death is defer'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom.

Dryden.

PENITENT. *adj.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.

Much it joys me

To see you become so *penitent*.

Shakespeare.

Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought

The God of their forefathers.

Milton, *P. R.*

Provoking God to raise them enemies;
From whom as oft he saves them *penitent*.

Milton, *P. I.*

The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he hear'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd;

His preaching much, but more his practice
wrought

A living sermon of the truths he taught.

Dryden.

PENITENT. *n. s.*

1. One sorrowful for sin.

Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the industry of converted *penitents*, whose carcasses the impartial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth.

Bacon.

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful sense of the divine goodness towards him, is resolved on while all the appetites are in their strength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of sin in their full force.

Rogers.

2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance.

The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the lessons and psalms, and then excluded.

Stillingfleet.

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITENTIAL. *adj.* [from *penitence*.] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.

I have done penance for contemning love,
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
With bitter fasts and *penitential* groans.

Shaks.

Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks and garlick, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a deified onion?

South.

PENITENTIAL. *n. s.* [*penitenciel*, French; *penitential*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance.

The *penitentials* or book of penance contained such matters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconciliation of the person that suffered penance.

Ayliffe.

PENITENTIARY. *n. s.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low Lat.]

1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.

Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never so straight penance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously re-obtained.

Bacon.

The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the measure of penance.

Ayliffe.

2. A penitent; one who does penance.

A prison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the same in his unruly

mayoralty of London, was condemned higher as a perpetual *penitentiary*.

Carew.

To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the work of the *penitentiary*.

Hammond.

3. The place where penance is enjoined.

Ainsworth.

PENITENTIARY. ** adj.* Relating to the rules and measures of penance.

There needed no other *penitentiary* tax.

By. *Bramhall*, *Schism Guarded*, p. 152.

PENITENTLY. *adv.* [from *penitent*.] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PENKNIFE. *n. s.* [*pen* and *knife*.] A knife used to cut pens.

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, precisely stand upon it.

Bacon.

We might as soon fell an oak with a *penknife*.

Holyday.

PENMAN. *† n. s.* [*pen* and *man*.]

1. One who professes the art of writing.

I shall speak of this master and accountant, [E. Powell,] not only as a dexterous *penman*, but also as a scholar very well versed in classical learning, *Massey*, *Orig. and Prog. of Letters*, P. ii. p. 115.

2. An author; a writer.

And thou, the *pen-man* of my historie,
Prepare sad verse for my sad tragedie.

Mr. for *Mag.* p. 604.

The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, consigned to writing that history, which had been published only by the apostles and disciples: the further consideration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this discourse.

Addison on the *Chr. Religion*.

The descriptions which the evangelists give, shew that both our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story were deeply affected, *Atterbury*.

PENMANSHIP. ** n. s.* [from *penman*.] The use of the pen; art of writing.

In 1644 he [Cocker] published his Guide to *Penmanship*.

Massey, *Orig. and Progr. of Letters*, P. ii. p. 56.

PENNACHED. *adj.* [*pennaché*, French.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion.

Trévoux.

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with mattresses.

Evelyn.

PENNNANT. *n. s.* [*pennon*, Fr.]

1. A small flag, ensign or colours.

2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.

Ainsworth.

PENNNATED. *adj.* [*pennatus*, Lat.]

1. Winged.

2. *Pennated*, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy*.

PENNNED. ** adj.* [from *pen*.] Winged; plumed.

Hulot.

PENNNER. *† n. s.* [from *pen*.]

1. A writer.

He talked to me a great deal of the declaration:—he told me, he was the *pennner* of it.

Diary of Hen. Earl of Clarendon, (1688), p. 219.

2. A pencease. Ainsworth. So it is called in Scotland. Dr. Johnson.—And, it may be added, so it is found in our dictionaries more than a century before Ainsworth's.

PENNNILESS. *† adj.* [from *penny*.] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

The doors, for ever barred to the pennyless populace, seemed to open themselves at his producing a silver sixpence. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

Hail, ticking! surest guardian of distress!
Beneath thy shelter pennyless I quaff
The cheerful cup! *Warton on Oxford Ale.*

PE'NNING.* *n. s.* [from *To pen*.] Written work; composition.

Read this challenge; mark but the penning of it. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

I may the better be encouraged to go on with my plain manner of penning, though it be unpollished. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, p. 99.*

How shall he be thought wise, whose penning is thin and shallow? *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

PE'NNON.† *n. s.* [pennon, Fr.]

1. A small flag or colour.

Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,
About her shoulders were loosely shed,
And when the wind amongst them did inspire,
They waved like a pennon wide dispred. *Spenser.*

Harry sweeps through our land
With pennons painted in the blood of Harfleur. *Shakespeare.*

High on his pointed lance his pennon bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*

2. A pinion. [penna, Lat.] Perhaps peculiar to Milton.

All unawares

Fluttering his pennons vain, plumb down he drops
Ten thousand fathom deep. *Milton, P. L. ii. 933.*

PE'NNY. *n. s.* plural *pence*. [penig, Sax.]

1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a subordinate species of coin.

She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain,
No silver penny to reward her pain. *Dryden.*

One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a penny's cost on herbs repine. *Dryden.*

2. Proverbially. A small sum.

You shall hear

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any penny tribute paid. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

We will not lend thee a penny. *Shakespeare.*

Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling, take not the utmost penny that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not safe.

Ep. Taylor, Holy Living.

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabean incense take;
And with post-haste thy running markets make;
Be sure to turn the penny. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind to make a penny. *Swift, Miscell.*

PENNYROYAL, or pudding grass. *n. s.* [pulegium, Lat.] A plant.

PE'NNYWEIGHT.† *n. s.* [penny and weight.]

A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. So called from the ancient silver penny being of this weight.

The Sevil piece of eight is $1\frac{1}{4}$ pennyweights in the pound worse than the English standard, weighs fourteen pennyweights, contains thirteen pennyweights, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny.

Arbutnot on Coins.

PE'NNYWISE.† *adj.* [penny and wise.] Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

Be not pennywise; riches have wings and fly away of themselves. *Bacon.*

Pennywise, pound-foolish!

Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref. p. 38.

PE'NNYWORTH. *n. s.* [penny and worth.]

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money.

As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger pennyworths may be allowed to them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Pirates may make cheap penn'worths of their pillage.

And purchase friends. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
I say nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian, and you may come into court, and swear that I have a poor pennyworth of the English.

Lucian affirms, that the souls of usurers after their death are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides by cudgel and spur. *Peecham.*

Though in purchases of church lands men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains. *South.*

3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth.

For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty penn'worth of his pray'r. *Dryden.*

4. A small quantity.

My friendship I distribute in pennyworths to those about me and who displease me least. *Swift.*

PENSILE. *adj.* [pensilis, Lat.]

1. Hanging suspended.

Two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of the bell when it is pensile; the other, secret of the minute parts. *Bacon.*

This ethereal space,
Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,
Anxious I ask you, how the pensile ball
Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars' long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove, and pensile garden,
grows. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS.† *n. s.* [from *pensile*.] The state of hanging.

Wherein the pensileness of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven, are manifestly touched. *Bacon on Learning, B. 1.*

PENSION.† *n. s.* [pension, Fr.]

1. A payment of money; a rent. This is the primary meaning, which Dr. Johnson has overlooked; and has cited no earlier example of the word, under his violent definition of it, than that from Addison. It is also a sum of money paid to some churches in lieu of tithes.

He commanded to give to all that kept the city pensions and wages. *1 Esdr. iv. 56.*

Our Saviour rejects all such unwise and perverse traders who will not exchange brittle glass for solid gold;—a small temporary pension for a vastly rich freehold. *Barrow, vol. iii. S. 15.*

2. An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country. Dr. Johnson.—This definition extremely puzzled the great lexicographer himself, when it was proposed to bestow a pension on him, in the year 1762. See Boswell's Life of Johnson. And the candid biographer informs us, that Lord Loughborough told him, "the pension was granted to Johnson solely as the reward of his literary merit, without any stipu-

lation whatever, or even tacit understanding, that he should write for administration!—His definitions of *pension* and *pensioner*, partly founded on the satirical verses of Pope, which he quotes, may be generally true; and yet every body must allow, that there may be, and have been, instances of *pensions* given and received upon liberal and honourable terms."—Undoubtedly: and the true meaning of *pension*, in its secondary sense, (however a pension may be sometimes undeservedly accepted and bestowed,) is the allowance made as an acknowledgement for any eminent and distinguished services.

It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the pension of 5,000*l.* per ann. were continued and limited by act of parliament to the duke of Marlborough's posterity, for the more honourable support of their dignities, in like manner as his honours, and the honour and manor of Woodstock, and house of Blenheim, were already limited and settled.

Message of Q. Anne to the Commons, Jan. 9th, 1706.

A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects has more merit than a thousand pensions to those of a higher fortune.

Addison, Guardian.

He has lived with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without pensions.

Pope.

Chremes, for airy pensions of renown,
Devotes his service to the state, and crown. *Young.*

To PENSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to see medals of France in the highest perfection, when there is a society pensioned and set apart for the designing of them.

Addison on Medals.

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles. *Pope.*

PENSIONARY. *adj.* [pensionnaire, French.] Maintained by pensions.

Scorn his household policies,
His silly plots and pensionary spies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by pensionary obligations to the olive. *Houell, Voc. For.*

PENSIONARIUS.* *n. s.* [pensionarius, low Lat.] One receiving a pension, or annual payment.

All parsons, vicars, pensionaries, prebendaries, and other benefited men.

Injunct. by K. Edw. VI. (1547).

PE'NSIONER.† *n. s.* [from *pension*.]

1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant.

Prices of things necessary for sustentation, grew excessive, to the hurt of pensioners, soldiers, and all hired servants. *Camden.*

Hovering dreams,

The fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train.

Milton, Il Pens.

Those persons whom he trusted with his greatest secret and greatest business, his charity, seldom had recourse to him, but he would make enquiry for new pensioners. *Fell.*

The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of pensioner to him. *Collier.*

2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. See what Mr. Boswell has said under the second definition of PENSION.

In Britain's senate he a seat obtains,
And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

3. One of an order of students in the university of Cambridge.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a commoner (or *pensioner*, as the term is at Cambridge), was looked on as a sufficient maintenance.

Dean Prideaux, *Life and Lett.* (dat. 1715,) p. 196.

4. One of an honourable band of gentlemen, attendant upon the king; established in the sixteenth century, and still continued.

PEN'SIVE.† *adj.* [*pensif*, French; *pensivo*, Italian; from *penſer*, Fr. *pynsa*, Su. Goth. to meditate. Serenius. Our word was at first *penſife*; and it was also written *penſative*. "Laodomie, his lustie wife, which for his love was *penſife*." Gower, *Conf. Am. B. 4*. See also Hulot's Dict. "He was very *penſative* to hear the follies that Don Quixote spake." Shelton, *Tr. of Don. Quix. i. 5*.]

1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy.

Think it still a good work, which they in their *penſive* care for the well bestowing of time account waste. Hooker

Are you at leisure, holy father?—

—My leisure serves me, *penſive* daughter, now. Shakspeare.

Anxious cares the *penſive* nymph oppress,
And secret passions labour'd in her breast. Pope.

2. It is generally and properly used of persons; but Prior has applied it to things.

We at the sad approach of death shall know
The truth, which from these *penſive* numbers flow,
That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe. Prior.

PEN'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *penſive*.] With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness.

So fair a lady did I spy,
On herbs and flowers she walked *penſively*
Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake. Spenser.

PEN'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *penſive*.] Melancholy; sorrowfulness; gloomy seriousness.

Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests for them, inasmuch as the one hath *penſiveness* and fear, the other always joy annexed. Hooker.

Would'st thou unlock the door
To cold despair and gnawing *penſiveness*? Herbert.

PEN'STOCK.* *n. s.* [*pen* and *stock*.] A sort of sluice, placed in the water of a mill-pond; a flood-gate.

PENT. *part. pass. of pen.* Shut up.

Put my lace asunder,
That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat. Shakspeare.

The son of Clarence have I *pent* up close. Shakspeare.

The soul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
But *pent* in flesh, must issue by discourse. Dryden.
Pent up in Utica, he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatness. Addison, *Cato*.

PENTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [*πέντε* and *capsular*.] Having five cavities.

PENTACHORD. *n. s.* [*πέντε* and *χορδή*.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *adj.* [*πέντε* and *ἑδρα*.] Having five sides.

The *pentædrous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of plates set lengthways, and passing from the surface to the axis. Woodward on Fossils.

PENTAGON. *n. s.* [*pentagone*, Fr. *πέντε* and *γωνία*.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Baroccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed. Wotton.

PENTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from *pentagon*.] Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in each mesh. Woodward on Fossils.

PENTA'METER. *n. s.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentamètrum*, Lat.] A Latin verse of five feet.

Mr. Distich may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us, but he shall be answered in Alexandrines. Addison.

PENTA'METER.* *adj.* Having five metrical feet.

Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and *pentameter* verse. Dr. Warton, *Ess. on Pope*.

PENTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*πέντε* and *angular*.] Five cornered.

His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make the flesh almost *pentangular*. Grew.

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*πέντε* and *petala*, Lat.] Having five petals or leaves.

PENTARCHY.* *n. s.* [*πέντε* and *ἀρχή*, Gr. *pentarchie*, Fr.] Government exercised by five.

My name is Appetitus, common servant to the *pentarchy* of the senses.

Brewer, *Com. of Lingua*, (ed. 1657,) A. 3. S. 5.

Through the world I wander night and day,
To seeke my straggling senses;
In an angry moode I met old Time,
With his *pentarchy* of tenses. Old Mad Song, Percy's Rel. ii. iii. 17.

PENTASPAST. *n. s.* [*pentaspaste*, Fr. *πέντε* and *σπάσ*.] An engine with five pullies.

PENTA'STICK. *n. s.* [*πέντε* and *στίχ*.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PENTASTYLE. *n. s.* [*πέντε* and *στυλος*.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH. *n. s.* [*πέντε* and *τεῦχος*; *pentateuque*, Fr.] The five books of Moses.

The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels. Bentley.

PEN'TECOST.† *n. s.* [*pentecoste*, Sax. *penſtecosta*, Gr. *pentecôte*, Fr.]

1. A feast among the Jews.

Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the feast of the pass-over: the Hebrews call it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest, which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. Calmet.

2. Whitsuntide.

'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will,
Some five-and-twenty years. Shaks. *Rom. and Jul.*

PEN'TECOSTAL. *adj.* [from *pentecost*.] Belonging to Whitsuntide.

I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the church collects with some little variation; as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or *pentecostal*. Sanderson.

PEN'TECOSTALS.* *n. s. pl.* Oblations formerly made at the feast of Pentecost by parishioners to their parish-priest, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother-church. See Cowel. A payment of this kind yet remains as a charge upon some particular churches.

PEN'THOUSE. *n. s.* [*pent*, from *penſe*, Fr. and *house*.] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desired us to make a stand. Shaks. *Merch. of Ven.*

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouse* lid. Shakspeare.

The Turks lurking under their *penthouse*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. Knolles.

Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouses* to cover the assailants from the weapons of the besieged, would he presently batter in pieces with stones and blocks. Wilkins.

My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard
Offend your sight; but these are manly signs. Dryden.

The chill rain
Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head. Rowe.

PEN'TICE.† *n. s.* [*appentir*, French; *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly supposed a corruption of *penthouse*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word. It was also written *pendice*, after the Italian word.]

A sloping roof.

Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*. Wotton.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built by joining many a shield and target. Fairfax, *Tass. xi. 33*.

PEN'TILE. *n. s.* [*pent* and *tile*.] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof: they are often called pantiles.

Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular. Moron.

PENT up. part. adj. [*pent*, from *pen*, and *up*.] Shut up.

Close *pent* up guilts
Rive your concealing continents. Shaks. *K. Lear*.

PENULTIMATE. *adj.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Last but one.

PEN'UMBRA. *n. s.* [*pen* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*. Newton.

PENURIOUS.† *adj.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]

1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean.

As a grudging master,
As a *penurious* niggard of his wealth. Milton, *Comus*.

What more can our *penurious* reason grant
To the large whale, or castled elephant? Prior.

2. Scant; not plentiful.

I have but little gold of late, brave Timon,
The want thereof doth daily make revolt
In my *penurious* hand. Shaks. *Timon of Athens*.

PEN'URIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *penurious*.] Springily; not plentifully.

The place is most *penuriously* empty of all other good outsides. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

PENURIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *penurious*.]

1. Niggardliness; parsimony.

If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriosity* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure.

Addison.

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PENURY. *n. s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare

The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?

When thy great mother Venus first there bare,

Begot of plenty and of *penury*. *Spenser.*

Sometimes am I king;

Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar;

And so I am: then crushing *penury*

Persuades me, I was better when a king;

Then I am king'd again. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

All innocent, they were exposed to hardship and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have escaped. *Sprat.*

Let them not still be obstinately blind,

Still to divert the good design'd,

Or what malignant *penury*

To starve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid

Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade? *Prior.*

PE'ON.* *n. s.* In India a foot-soldier; one employed also as a servant or attendant. The original word is said to be *peadah*. The corruption, *peon*, has passed into the French language; and signifies a common man in the game of chess. See **PAWN**.

Little boys, or *peones*, who, for four-pence a day, are ready to run, go errands, or the like.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.

PE'ONY. *n. s.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A flower.

Miller.

A physician had often tried the *peony* root unseasonably gathered without success; but having gathered it when the decreasing moon passes under Aries, and tied the slit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

PE'OPLE. *n. s.* [*people*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.]

1. A nation; those who compose a community. In this sense is read *peoples*.

Prophecy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Rev. x. 11.*

Ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer. *Prov. xxx. 25.*

What is the city but the *people*?

True, the *people* are the city. *Shaks. Coriol.*

2. The vulgar.

I must like beasts or common *people* die,

Unless you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

The knowing artist may

Judge better than the *people*, but a play

Made for delight,

If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*

3. The commonality; not the princes or nobles.

Of late

When corn was given gratis, you repin'd,

Scandal'd the suppliants; for the *people*, call'd them

Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare.*

Myself shall mould the rostrum in his favour, And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. Persons of a particular class.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the musick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call the *wincopipe*. *Bacon.*

5. Men, or persons in general. In this sense, the word *people* is used indefinitely, like *on* in French.

The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of struggling with heaven. *L'Estrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift, Miscell.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

People in adversity should preserve laudable customs. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

TO PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To stock with inhabitants.

Suppose that Brute, or whosoever else that first peopled this island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after his name Britannia.

Raleigh, Hist.

He would not be alone, who all things can; But *peopled* heaven with angels, earth with man.

Dryden.

Beauty a monarch is,

Which kingly power magnificently proves

By crouds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves.

Dryden.

A *peopled* city made a desert place. *Dryden.*

Imperious death directs his ebon lance;

Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holbein's dance. *Prior.*

PE'OPLES.* *adj.* [from *people*.] Vulgar. Not in use.

Rudeness, and *peplishe* appetite.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cr. iv. 1677.

PEPA'STICKS. *n. s.* [*πεπαστικα*.] Medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach and digest crudities. *Dict.*

PEPPER.† *n. s.* [*peppon*, Saxon; *pipre*, Latin; *poivre*, French.] An aromatick pungent spice.

We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of a vetch, and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour; with this we are supplied from Java, Malabar, and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch, or an inch and a half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust

Of *pepper*, fatal to the frosty tribe.

Thomson, Spring.

TO PEPPER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sprinkle with pepper.

Note the lining of the royal robe,

Its powder'd ermine, *pepper'd* too with stings, That, like a nettle, make the wearer rub.

Davies, Wil's Pilgrimage, sign. S. 4. b.

Of praise a mere quibble, he swallow'd what came;

And the puff of a dunce he mistook it for fame; Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease, Who *pepper'd* the highest was surest to please.

Goldsmith, Retaliation.

2. To beat; to mangle with shot or blows.

I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

Thou art hurt. — I am *pepper'd*;

I was i' the midst of all, and bang'd of all hands;

They made an anvil of my head; it rings yet;

Never so thresh'd: do you call this fame?

Beaumont and Fl. Hum. Lieut.

PEPPERBOX. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper.

I will not take the leacher; he cannot creep

into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shaks.*

PEPPER-CAKE.* See **PEPPER-GINGER-BREAD**.

PEPPER-CORN. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement

Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

PEPPER-GINGERBREAD.* *n. s.* What is now called *spice-gingerbread*; and in the north *pepper-cake*.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,

A good mouth-filling oath; and leave in sooth,

And such protest of *pepper-gingerbread*,

To velvet-guards and Sunday citizens.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

PEPPERING.* *adj.* [from *pepper*.] Hot; fiery; angry.

I resented highly that he [lord Lansdown] should complain of me before he spoke to me. I sent him a *peppering* letter; and would not summon him by a note, as I did the rest; nor ever will have any thing to say to him, till he begs my pardon. *Swift, Journ. 1711.*

PEPPERMINT. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

PEPPER-WORT. *n. s.* [*pepper* and *wort*.]

A plant. *Miller.*

PEPTICK. *adj.* [*πεπτικος*.] What helps digestion. *Ainsworth.*

PER SE.* *adv.* [Latin.] By himself, herself, or itself abstractedly. See also *A per se*, under the twelfth sense of *A*.

They say he is a very man *per se*,

And stands alone. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

TO PERACT.* *v. a.* [*peractus*, Lat.] To perform; to practise. Not now in use.

In certain sports called *Floralia* divers insoucencies and strange villanies were *peracted*.

Summary of Du Bart. (1621.) p. 149.

PERACUTE. *n. s.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

PERADVENTURE. *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.]

1. Perhaps; may be; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakespeare.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger. *Digby.*

2. Doubt; question. It is sometimes used as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. *South.*

TO PERAGRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through.

Dict.

PERAGRATION. *n. s.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of passing through any state or space.

A month of *peragation* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the

same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of *peragrati*on, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiac, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiac from any one point to the same again. *Holder on Time.*

TO PERAMBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]

1. To walk through.

2. To survey, by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To visit the boundaries of the parish.

PERAMBULATION. *n. s.* [*from perambulate*.]

1. The act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

2. A travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Howell.*

3. A district; limit of jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded, by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation*? *Holyday.*

4. Survey of the bounds of the parish annually performed.

An exhortation to be spoken to such parishes, where they use their *perambulation* in rogation-week, for the oversight of their bounds and limits of their town. *Homilies, Rogat. Week.*

PERAMBULATOR. *n. s.* [*from perambulate*.] A wheel for measuring roads.

The method of doing this, is either with an instrument and chain, or else with a *perambulator* or measuring wheel. *Aldingham on Maps, § 5.*

PERCASE. *adv.* [*par* and *case*.] Perchance; perhaps. Not used, Dr. Johnson says. But it is found among the words in the present Craven Dialect.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitude, and not only in theatre, though *percase* it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflection. *Bacon.*

PERCEANT. *adj.* [*percant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obsolete.

Wonderous quick and *perseant* was his spright As eagle's eyes, that can behold the sun. *Spenser.*

PERCEIVABLE. *adj.* [*from perceive*.] Perceptible; such as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That which we perceive when we see figure, as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour. *Locke.*

PERCEIVABLY. *adv.* [*from perceivable*.] In such a manner as may be observed or known.

PERCEIVER. *n. s.* [*from perceive*.] One who perceives or observes.

Which estimation they have gained among weak perceivers. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

PERCEPTION. *n. s.* [*from perceive*.] Power of perceiving.

The senses, and common *perceiveance*, might carry this message to the soul within, that it is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy, in this life to do evil. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

Hast thou any *perceiveance* of these things, and do they make any impression upon thy mind?

Transl. of Boetius, Oxf. (1674), p. 13.

TO PERCEIVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]

1. To discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,

When you above *perceive* me like a crow, That it place which lessens and sets off. *Shaksp.*

2. To know; to observe.

Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves. *St. Mark, ii. 8.*

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job, xiv. 21.*

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it? *Locke.*

3. To be affected by.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBILITY. *n. s.* [*from perceptible*.]

1. The state of being an object of the senses or mind; the state of being perceptible.

2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent, as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason. *More.*

PERCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.]

1. That may be known or observed.

No sound is produced but with a *perceptible* blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air struck. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember or abstract; these intrinsic operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and *perceptible* parts, than by studying too much finer nerves. *Pope.*

2. Capable of perception.

The soul, when separated from the body, becomes more *perceptible* of happiness or misery. *Bp. Greene, Four Last Things, p. 6.*

PERCEPTIBLY. *adv.* [*from perceptible*.] In such a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PERCEPTION. *n. s.* [*perception*, Fr. *percipio*, Lat.]

1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence. *Bentley, Serm.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat. *Watts.*

2. The act of perceiving; observation.

3. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. The state of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the valleys below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief. *Bacon.*

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*perceptive*, Latin.]

Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations? *Glaville.*

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

PERCEPTIVITY. *n. s.* [*from perceptive*.]

The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

When the body is quite wearied out, consciousness and *perceptivity* do not leave the soul. *A. Baxter on the Soul, (1737), i. 352.*

Although there be the difference of life and *perceptivity* between the animal and the plant, it is a difference which enters not into the account. *Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 4. § 2.*

PERCH. *n. s.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, French; *πέγκη*, Gr. from *πέγκος*, *tacheté de noir*. Morin.] See **PEARCH.**

A fish of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back; he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton, Ang.*

PERCH. *n. s.*

1. A measure of five yards and a half; a pole. [*pertica*, Lat.; *perche*, Fr.]

2. Something on which birds roost or sit. [*perche*, French.]

For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

TO PERCH. *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To sit or roost as a bird.

He *percheth* on some branch thereby, To weather him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

The world is grown so bad, That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch*. *Shakspere.*

The morning muses *perch* like birds and sing Among his branches. *Crashaw.*

Let owls keep close within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,

Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Glory like the dazzling eagle stood *Perch'd* on my beaver: in the Granick flood, When Fortune's self my standard trembling bore, And the pale fates stood frighten'd on the shore. *Lee.*

Hosts of birds that wing the liquid air, *Perch'd* in the boughs, and nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

TO PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple. *More.*

As evening dragon came, Assailant on the *perched* roosts, And nests in order rang'd Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton, S. A.*

PERCH'NCE. *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] *Per-*
haps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay?—
— *Perchance* till after Theseus' wedding day.

Shakespeare.

Finding him by nature little studious, she chose
rather to endure him with ornaments of youth; as
dancing and fencing, not without aim then *per-*
chance at a courtier's life. *Wotton.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm
the memory of the other. *L'Étranger.*

PER'CHERS. *n. s. pl.* Paris candles used in
England in ancient times; also the larger
sort of wax candles, which were usually
set upon the altar. *Bailey.*

PERC'PIENT. *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] *Per-*
ceiving; having the power of percep-
tion.

No article of religion hath credibility enough
for them; yet these cautious and quicksighted
gentlemen can wink and swallow this sottish opi-
nion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley.*

Sensation and perception are not inherent in
matter as such; for if it were so, every stock or
stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature.

Bentley.

PERC'PIENT, *n. s.* One that has the power
of perceiving.

The soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath ani-
madversion and sense properly so called, and the
body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions.

Glanville, Sceptis.

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives
the whole but only part. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

PERCLO'SE. *n. s.* [*per* and *close*.] *Con-*
clusion; last part. *Obsolete.*

By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is
understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of
revengeant. *Raleigh.*

To PERCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.]
To strain through.

The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a
vast period of ages. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

PERCOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*from percolate*.] The
act of straining; purification or sepa-
ration by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing
of bodies one through another, they call *percola-*
tion. *Bacon.*

Water passing through the veins of the earth is
rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be
by any *percolations* we can make, but the saline
particles will pass through a tenfold filtre.

Ray on the Creation.

To PERCUSS.† *v. a.* [*percussus*, Latin.]
To strike.

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise; as in
blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise
flame *percussing* the air strongly.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

We do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percuss* the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds.

Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

PERCUSSION. *n. s.* [*percussio*, Lat. *per-*
cussion, Fr.]

1. The act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake. *Shakspeare.*

The *percussion* of the greater quantity of air is
produced by the greatness of the body *percussing*.

Bacon.

Some note, that the times when the stroke or
percussion of an envious eye doth most hurt are,
when the party envied is beheld in glory.

Bacon, Ess.

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by
percussion, continue a little time to move from the

place of *percussion* in concentrick spheres to great
distances. *Newton, Opt.*

Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of
motion, and tops the centrifugal motion.

Arbutnot and Pape.

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger.

Rymer.

PERCU'TIENT. *n. s.* [*percutiens*, Latin.]

Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sound is accidental, either from
the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from
the doubling of the *percutiens*. *Bacon.*

PERD'ITION. *n. s.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*,
Fr.]

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the mere
perdition of the Turkish fleet, every man puts
himself in triumph. *Shakspeare.*

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there
was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived
most joyfully; going abroad, and seeing what was
to be seen. *Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition's* in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison, Cato.*

2. Loss.

There's no soul lost,

Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair

Betid to any creature in the vessel —

Which thou saw'st sink. *Shaks. Tempest.*

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters
of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's
endless *perdition* are things so opposite, that who-
ever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the
other. *Hooker.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do
after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and
daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*.

Raleigh, Hist.

PER'DU.† *adv.* [This word comes from the
French *perdu*, or forlorn hope, *enfans*
perdu, advanced sentinel. It is used
also as a substantive and adjective. The
accent is indifferently on either syllable.]
Close; in ambush.

Few minutes he had laid in *perdue*,

To guard his des'p'rate avenue. *Hudibras.*

If a man is always upon his guard, and (as it
were) stands *perdu* at his heart.

South, Serm. vi. 455.

If God keep not the house and the city, in vain
the builder builds, and the watchman wakes, and
the centinel stands *perdu*.

Alp. Sanicroft, Serm. p. 84.

PER'DU.* *n. s.* One who is placed in am-
bush, or on the watch.

Was this a face

To be expos'd against the warring winds?

— to watch, poor *perdu*!

With this thin helm? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Another night would tire a *perdu*,
More than a wet furrow, or a great frost.

Davenant, Love and Honour.

PER'DU.* *adj.* Employed upon desperate
purposes; accustomed to desperate pur-
poses.

A *perdue* captain,
Full of my father's danger.

Beaum. and Fl. Loy. Subject.

PER'DULOUS. *adj.* [*from perdo*, Lat.] Lost;
thrown away.

There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes
of known impossibilities; as a man who hath com-
mitted an offence, may wish he had not com-
mitted it: but to chuse efficaciously and impossi-
bly, is as impossible as an impossibility.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

PER'DURABLE. *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr.
perduro, Lat.] Lasting; long continued.

20.

A word not in use, nor accented ac-
cording to analogy.

Confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of
perdurable toughness. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
O *perdurable* shame; let's stab ourselves.

Shakspeare.

The vigorous sweat

Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat.

Drayton.

PER'DURABLY. *adv.* [*from perdurable*.]
Lastingly.

Why would he for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd? *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

PERDURA'TION. *n. s.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long
continuance. *Ainsworth.*

PER'DY.* *adv.* [a corruption of the Fr.
oath *par Dieu*.] A term of asseveration,
frequent in our ancient poetry; cer-
tainly; verily; in truth. *Obsolete.*

That redcrosse knight, *perdie*, I never slew.

Spenser, F. Q.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd, and you shut

out. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

PER'REGAL. *adj.* [French.] Equal. *Ob-*
solete.

Whilom thou wast *peregal* to the best,
And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;
With piping and dancing didst pass the rest.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

To PER'EGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*,
Latin.] To travel; to live in foreign
countries. *Dict.*

PER'EGRINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*peregrination*, old
Fr.] Travel; abode in foreign coun-
tries.

It was agreed between them, what account he
should give of his *peregrination* abroad.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

It is not amiss to observe the heads of doctrine,
which the apostles agreed to publish in all their
peregrinations. *Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth pass
for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our
peregrination, and aspire after a better country.

Bentley.

PER'EGRINATOR.* *n. s.* [*from peregrinate*.]
A traveller.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator*, to satisfy
his curiosity, or improve his knowledge in natural
things. *Casaubon on Credulity, p. 66.*

PER'EGRINE.† *adj.* [*peregrin*, old Fr.
peregrinus, Lat.] Foreign; not native;
not domestic.

A faucon *peregrine* seemed she.

Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

Thereceived opinion, that putrefaction is caused
by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but
negation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PER'EGRINITY.* *n. s.* [*peregrinité*, old Fr.]
Strangeness. Mr. Boswell says, that Dr.
Johnson coined this word; and, upon
being asked if it was an English one,
he replied *no*. See his Journal of a
Tour to the Hebrides. It is, however,
an old English word; and, being in-
serted in the vocabulary of Cockeram,
early in the seventeenth century, may
be presumed to have been in use; but
it is not worthy to be revived.

These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may
have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect,
which relation has augmented to a different lan-
guage! *Johnson in Boswell's Tour, 2d ed. p. 140.*

To PER'EUMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.]
To kill; to crush. A law term.

Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal
is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal; because

the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*. *Ayliffe*.

PEREMPTION. *n. s.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremptio*, Fr.] Crush; extinction. Law term.

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe*.

PEREMPTORILY. *adv.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; so as to cut off all farther debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*. *Daniel*.
Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon*, *Holy War*.

Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist*.

In all conferences it was insisted *peremptorily*, that the king must yield to what power was required. *Clarendon*.

God's laws *peremptorily* injoin us, and the things therein implied do straitly oblige us to partake of the holy sacrament. *Kettlewell*.

Some talk of letters before the deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward*.

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Richardson*, *Clarissa*.

PEREMPTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *peremptory*.] Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magistratiness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

Self-conceit and *peremptoriness* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotson*.

PEREMPTORY. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Latin; *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; absolute; such as destroys all further expostulation.

If I entertaine
As *peremptorie* a desire, to level with the plaine
A citie, where they loved to live; stand not be-
twixt my ire

And what it aims at. *Chapman*.
As touching the apostle, wherein he was so resolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of error. *Hooker*.

He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptory* against the jurors, of which he shall shew no cause. *Spenser*.

To-morrow be in readiness to go;
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*. *Shaks*.
Not death himself
In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city. *Shaks. K. John*.

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene. *South*.

The more modest confess, that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier*.

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not assured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught. *Addison on the Chr. Religion*.

PERENNIAL. *† adj.* [*perennel*, old Fr. *perennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting through the year.

If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne*.

2. Perpetual; unceasing.

The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are raised, is the sea that surrounds them. *Harvey*.
PERENNIAL.* *n. s.* [In botany.] A plant, of which the roots will endure many years.

PERENNITY. *† n. s.* [*perennité*, old Fr. from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity.

That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs. *Derham*, *Phys. Theol*.

PERERRATION.* *n. s.* [*pererratus*, Lat.] Travel; act of rambling through various places.

These may be said to have been carried up and down through many countries; and, after a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went. *Howell*, *Instruct. For. Trav.* p. 189.

PERFECT. *† adj.* [*perfect*, old French; *parfait*, modern; *perfectus*, Latin.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite for the end, whereto they were instituted. *Hooker*.

Anon they move
In *perfect* phalanx. *Milton*, *P. L.*

Uriel, no wonder if thy *perfect* sight
See far and wide. *Milton*, *P. L.*

Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. *Pope*.

As full as *perfect* in a hair, as heart. *Pope*.

2. Fully informed; fully skilful.

Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakspeare*.

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*. *Shakspeare*.

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon*.

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. This is a sense chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul
Shall manifest me rightly. *Shakspeare*, *Othello*.
Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deut. xviii*.

4. Confident; certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd
upon
The deserts of Bohemia. *Shaks. Wint. Tale*.

TO PERFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. *1 John*, iv. 12.
Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this isle. *Waller*.

In substances rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species. *Locke*.

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none. *Locke*.

What toil did honest Curio take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman set? *Prior*.

2. To make skilful; to instruct fully.

Her cause and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakspeare*, *Meas. for Meas*.
PERFECTER. *† n. s.* [from *perfect*.] One that makes *perfect*.

Looking up unto Jesus, the captain and *perfecter* of our faith. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 31.

The person, whose condition marked her out as the defender and *perfecter* of our reformation.

Burnet, *Hist of his own Times*, in 1694.
This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*.

Broomo on the Odyssey.
PERFECTION. *n. s.* [*perfectio*, Latin; *perfection*, French.]

1. The state of being *perfect*.

Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of; lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker*.

It is a judgement main'd and most imperfect,
That will confess *perfection* so could err
Against all rules of nature. *Shakspeare*, *Othello*.
True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith, makes up the highest *perfection*.

Milton on Education.
No human understanding being absolutely secured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance. *Tillotson*.

Many things impossible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden*.

Too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in *perfection*. *Blackmore*.

The question is not, whether gospel *perfection* can be fully attained; but whether you come as near it as a sincere intention, and careful diligence can carry you. *Law*.

2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence. In this sense it has a plural.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whose each part all pens may dwell? *Sidney*.

An heroic poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden*.

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*. *Atterbury*.

4. Exact resemblance.

PERFECTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *perfection*.] Made complete.

Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations; as initial, as partial, and as *perfectional*. — I call that *perfectional*, which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, "Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 12.

TO PERFECTIONATE. *† v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection*.] To make *perfect*; to advance to perfection. A word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception. Dr. Johnson. — Dryden most probably adopted it from Butler, who uses it in his *Remains*; and I think I have seen this unworthy word in employment long before the time of Butler.

Painters and sculptors, chasing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual

productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. Dryden.

He has founded an academy for the progress and perfecting of painting. Dryden.
PERFECTIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *perfectio*.]
One pretending to extreme perfection; a puritan.

Amongst the most seraphical illuminati, and the highest puritan perfectionists, you shall find people of fifty, threescore, and fourscore years old, not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had heretofore from a boy of nine or ten. South, *Serm. v.* 35.

PERFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect*.]
Conducting to bring to perfection: with *of*.
Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of our souls. Mortimer.
Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective* of their natures. Ray on the Creation.

PERFECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective*.]
In such a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. Grew.

PERFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect*.]
1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely.
Chawing little sponges dip't in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. Boyle.

Words rec'al to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. Locke.

3. Exactly; accurately.
We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*. Locke.

PERFECTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *perfect*.]
1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

How then can mortal tongue hope to express The image of such endless *perfectness*! Spenser, *Hymns*.
The greatest aim of *perfectness* men liv'd by. Beaumont and Fl. Valentinian.

Use makes *perfectness*. Beaumont and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.
Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*. Col. iii. 14.

3. Skill.
Is this your *perfectness*? Shakespeare.

PERFIDIOUS.† *adj.* [from *perfidus*, Lat. *per-fide*, Fr. Dr. Johnson has chosen to exemplify the first sense of this word only in three ridiculous lines from the *Widow and Cat*. More suitable exemplifications of this impressive meaning are now given from the writings of Shakespeare, and of Milton, and of Hall.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

A most *perfidious* slave, With all the spots 'o' the world tax'd and debosh'd. Shakespeare, *All's Well*.
That a brother should Be so *perfidious*! Shakespeare, *Tempest*.
That fatal and *perfidious* bark. Milton, *Lycidas*.

With *perfidious* hatred they pursued The sojourners of Goshen. Milton, *P. L.*
To be *perfidious* is nothing, so he may be secret: his master knows him [Judas] for a traitor. Bp. Hall, *Contempl. B. 4*.

2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

O spirit accurs'd,
Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall
Determin'd, and thy hapless crew involv'd
In this *perfidious* fraud. Milton, *P. L.*

PERFIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious*.]
Treacherously; by breach of faith.

Perfidiously
He has betray'd your business, and given up
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. Shaks.
They eat *perfidiously* their words,
And swear their ears through two inch boards. Hudibras.

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war? Swift, *Miscell.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perfidious*.]
The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness*, and ingratitude. Tillotson.

PERFIDY.† *n. s.* [from *perfidia*, Latin; *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

Whatever poets may write — of rural innocence and truth, and of the *perfidy* of courts, this is undoubtedly true; that shepherds and ministers are both men; their nature and passions the same, the modes of them only different. Ld. Chesterfield.

The magician Merlin intended to build a wall of brass about Cairmairdin; but being hastily called away by the Lady of the Lake, and slain by her *perfidy*, he left his friends still at work on this mighty structure. Warton, *Observ. on Spenser*.

Whilst the sanction of Swift could support his lordship's [Orrey's] ill founded claims to genius, boundless was the respect which he professed to entertain for his literary patron; but when the venerable pile was mouldering in the dust, the right honourable biographer erected on the ruins a temple to *Perfidy*; and though he had not even the courage of the ass to insult the dying lion, yet, monster-like, he preyed upon the carcass. M. Berkeley, *Literary Relics*, p. xvi.

PERFIDABLE. *adj.* [from *perfidus*, Latin.]
Having the wind driven through.

To PERFILATE. *v. a.* [from *perfilo*, Lat.] To blow through.

If eastern winds did *perfilate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air. Harvey.

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well *perfilated*. Arbuthnot on Air.

PERFLATION. *n. s.* [from *perfilate*.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. Woodward.

To PERFORATE. *v. a.* [from *perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

A *perforated* bladder does not swell. Boyle.
The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* shores. Blackmore.
The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye. Newton, *Opt.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. Arbuthnot on Diet.
PERFORATION. *n. s.* [from *perforate*.]

1. The act of piercing or boring.
The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes. Bacon.

The industrious *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. More, *Div. Dialogues*.

2. Hole; place bored.
That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. Ray on the Creation.

PERFORATIVE.* *adj.* [from *perforare*.]
Having power to pierce: applied to the surgical instrument, called a trepan.

PERFORATOR. *n. s.* [from *perforare*.] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. Sharp, *Surgery*.

PERFORCE.† *adv.* [from *per* and *force*.]

1. By violence; violently.
Guyon, to him leaping, staid
His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;
And though himself were at the sight dismay'd,
Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. Spenser, *F. Q.*
Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But she *perforce* withhold the loved boy. Shakespeare, *M. N. Dream*.

She amaz'd, her cheeks
All trembling, and arising, full of spots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* she breaks
Into the inmost rooms. Peacham on Poetry.

2. Of necessity.
So forth he far'd, as now befell, on foot,
Sith his good steed is lately from him gone;
Patience *perforce*. Spenser, *F. Q.*
Patience *perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog. Ray, *Proverbs*.

To PERFORM. *v. a.* [from *performare*, Ital.]
To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. Sidney.

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to point the tempest that I bad thee? Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

What cannot you and I perform upon
The unguarded Duncan? Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.
I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. Psalm lvii. 2.

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. 1 Esdr. viii. 21.

Thou, my love,
Perform his funerals with paternal care. Dryden.
You *perform* her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. Dryden.

He effectually *performed* his part, with great integrity, learning, and acuteness; with the exactness of a scholar, and the judgement of a complete divine. Waterland.

To PERFORM. *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errors. Watts.

PERFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform*.]
Practicable; that may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

PERFORMANCE. *n. s.* [from *perform*.]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.
His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. Shaks.
Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the

duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use.

Shakespeare, Timon.

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a performance.

2 Cor. viii. 11.

The only means to make him successful in the performance of these great works, was to be above contempt.

South.

Men may, and must differ in their employments; but yet they must all act for the same ends, as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious performance of their several callings.

Law.

2. Composition; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your performances 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived.

Dryden.

Few of our comic performances give good examples.

Richardson, Clarissa.

3. Action; something done.

In this slumby agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what have you heard her say?

Shakespeare.

PERFORMER. *n. s.* [from *perform.*]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact performer.

Shakespeare.

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a public exhibition of his skill.

To PERFUME. *v. a.* [*perfumo*, Lat.] To rub over.

Dict.

PERFUMATORY. *adj.* [from *perfume.*] That perfumes.

A perfumatory or incense altar.

Leigh, Crit. Sacra, (1650), p. 214.

PERFUME. *adj.* [*perfume*, Fr.] Both the substantive and verb are sometimes, though rarely, accented on the first syllable.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for drying rheums are not so strong as perfumes; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas perfumes you can take but at times.

Bacon.

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly wasted, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a perfume is burned, but we smell it.

Digby.

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

And in some perfumes is there more delight.

Shakespeare, Sonnet.

Even the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom, And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume.

Addison.

No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field, Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield.

Pope.

Pinks and roses bloom, And every bramble sheds perfume.

Gay.

To PERFUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your papers

Let me have them very well perfum'd, For she is sweeter than perfume itself To whom they go.

Shaks. Tan. of the Shrew.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs, And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,

Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great, Under the canopies of costly state,

And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? Shaks.

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose, With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.

Shakespeare.

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a perfuming pan. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in perfuming of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The pains she takes are vainly meant,

To hide her amorous heart,

'Tis like perfuming an ill scent,

The smell's too strong for art.

Granville.

See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,

And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies! *Pope.*

PERFUMER. *n. s.* [from *perfume.*] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

A moss the perfumers have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

First issued from perfumers' shops

A crowd of fashionable fops.

Swift.

PERFUMCTORILY. *adv.* [from *perfumctory.*] Carelessly; negligently; in such a manner as to satisfy external form.

His majesty casting his eye perfumctorially upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it than he delivered it to the lord keeper.

Clerendon.

Lay seriously to heart the clearness and evidence of these proofs, and not perfumctorially pass over all the passages of the gospel, which are written on purpose that we may believe, without weighing them.

Lucas.

Whereas all logic is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle very perfumctorially; of the fourth he has said nothing at all.

Baker on Learning.

PERFUMCTORINESS.* *n. s.* [from *perfumctory.*] Negligence; carelessness.

Nothing more frequent than comparative openings of one another; their deserts, with the nimble perfumctorness of some commentators that skip over hard places; but their faults, infirmities, or miscarriages, with descants no less tedious than malicious. *Whitlock, Mem. of the Engl. p. 454.*

PEFUMCTORY. *adj.* [*perfumctorius*, Latin.] Slight; careless; negligent.

It was discerned, indeed, that the king's meaning was, after some ceremonies and perfumctory insisting thereupon, to grow apart to a peace with the French, excluding her majesty.

Bacon, Obs. on a Libel, in 1592.

I have run over the citations here out of Taylor, and find scarce one of those difficulties so peculiar to Scripture, as not to be common to other authors: to know which with exactness, as becomes every writer, especially a declared adversary to a whole order professing learning, is no easy and perfumctory matter; as our author to his shame and sorrow may hereafter find and feel.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 29.

A transient and perfumctory examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes, which a more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have detected.

Woodward.

To PERFUSE. *v. a.* [*perfusus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overspread.

These dregs immediately perfuse the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions.

Harvey on Consumptions.

PERGOLA.* *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of arbour; a covering with boughs.

He was ordained his standing in the pergola of the banquetting-house, on the left hand of that appointed for his majesty and the queen, with carpets to lean and tread on.

Finetti, Obs. on Ambassadors, (1656), p. 210.

PERHA'PS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be.

Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son, And laid a blessing on his head, His arms about him spread,

Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the first design, though Virgil

must be still excepted, when that perhaps takes place.

Dryden.

His thoughts inspir'd his tongue, And all his soul receiv'd a real love, Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes, Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul, Perhaps her love, perhaps her kingdom charm'd him.

Smith.

It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for ought we know, God may perhaps pardon, but to be diligent in such ways, as we know that God will infallibly reward.

Law.

PERIAPT.* *n. s.* [*periapte*, old French; from *περιπτε*, Gr.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against diseases or mischief.

Hammer.

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly: Now help, ye charming spells and periapts!

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

PERICA'RDUM.* *n. s.* [*περὶ* and *καρδία*; *pericarde*, French.]

The pericardium is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity: its basis is pierced in five places, for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the heart: the use of the pericardium is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion.

Quincy.

A man may come unto the pericardium, but not the heart, of truth.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 4.

He desired us first of all to observe the pericardium, or outward case of the heart.

Addison, Spect. No. 281.

PERICA'RPUM. *n. s.* [*περὶ* and *καρπός*; *pericarpe*, Fr.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the seed.

Besides this use of the pulp or pericarpium for the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sustenance of animals.

Ray.

To PERICLITATE.* *v. n.* [*periclitator*, Lat. *periclitari*, Fr.] To hazard.

Cockeram.

PERICLITA'TION. *adj.* [from *periclitator*, Lat. *periclitari*, Fr.]

1. The state of being in danger. *Cockeram.*

2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *n. s.* [from *περὶ* and *κρανίον*; *pericrane*, Fr.]

The pericranium is the membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth, for which reason it is also called the periosteum.

Quincy.

Having divided the pericranium, I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound.

Wiseman, Surgery.

PERIC'ULOUS. *adj.* [*periculosus*, Latin.] Dangerous; jeoparded; hazardous. A word not in use.

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these periculous periods.

Brown.

PERIE'RGY. *n. s.* [*περι* and *ἐργον*.] Needless caution in an operation; unnecessary diligence.

PERIGEE.† } *n. s.* [*περί* and *γή*; *perigée*,
PERIGEUM. } *Fr.*] That point in the
 heavens, wherein a planet is said to be
 in its nearest distance possible from the
 earth. *Harris.*

The sun in his apogee is distant from the centre
 of the earth 1550 semidiameters of the earth, but
 in his perigee 1446.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 379.
 By the proportion of its motion, it was at the
 creation at the beginning of Aries, and the peri-
 geum or nearest point in Libra. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PERIHELUM. *n. s.* [*περί* and *ήλιος*; *peri-
 helie*, *Fr.*] That point of a planet's orbit,
 wherein it is nearest the sun. *Harris.*

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the
 comet which appeared in 1680, by approaching to
 the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of
 heat, as to be 50,000 years a cooling.

Cheyne, Philos. Prin.
PERIL. *n. s.* [*peril*, *Fr.* *perikel*, Dutch;
periculum, Latin.]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pirocles, be liberal unto me of those things,
 which have made you indeed precious to the world,
 and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney.*

How many *perils* do infold

The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Spenser.*

In the act what *perils* shall we find,
 If either place or time, or other course,
 Cause us to alter the order now assign'd. *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
 Have pass'd the *perils* of so hard a way. *Dryden.*
 Strong, healthy, and young people are more in
peril by pestilential fevers, than the weak and old.

Arbuthnot.

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,

On your displeasure's *peril*,
 She should not visit you. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

TO PERIL.* *v. n.* [old *Fr. periller*; "être
 exposé à un *peril*," *Lacombe*.] To be
 in danger.

From the mixture of any ungenerous and un-
 becoming motion, or any soil, wherewith it may
peril to stain itself. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

PERILOUS.† *adj.* [*perileux*, French, from
peril.]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that
 they impair the credit of religion, are therefore
perilous in common-weals, which have no con-
 tinuance longer than religion hath all reverence done
 unto it. *Hooker.*

'Tis chastity, my brother, chastity;
 She that has that, is clad in complete steel;
 And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
 May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd heaths,
 Infamous hills, and sandy *perilous* wilds.

Milton, Comus.

Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
 What arts can captivate the changeful seer:
 For *perilous* the assay, unheard the toil,
 To elude the prescience of a God by guile. *Pope.*

2. It is used by way of emphasis, or ludi-
 crous exaggeration of any thing bad.

Thus was the accomplish'd squire endu'd
 With gifts and knowledge *per'ous* shrewd.

Hudibras.

3. Smart; witty. In this sense it is, I
 think, only applied to children, and prob-
 ably obtained its signification from the
 notion, that children eminent for wit, do
 not live; a witty boy was therefore a
perilous boy, or a boy in danger. It is
 vulgarly *parlous*. *Dr. Johnson.*—*Par-
 lous*, which is the same as *perilous*, in
 this sense, is surely applied otherwise
 than to children; and *Dr. Johnson* had

forgotten his own citation from *Dryden*.
 See **PARLOUS**.

'Tis a *per'ous* boy,
 Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
 He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shaks.*

PERILOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *perilous*.] Dan-
 gerously.

After a man is sanctified, he receiveth from God
 another special grace to raise him; even then,
 when he is most *perilously* fallen.

Professor Benefield, Serm. (1615), p. 36.

PERILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perilous*.]
 Dangerousness.

PERIMETER. *n. s.* [*περί* and *μετρώ*; *peri-
 metre*, *Fr.*] The compass or sum of
 all the sides which bound any figure of
 what kind soever, whether rectilinear or
 mixed.

By compressing the glasses still more, the di-
 ameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth
 of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new
 colour emerged in the centre of the last.

Newton, Opticks.

PERIOD. *n. s.* [*periode*, *Fr.* *περίοδος*.]

1. A circuit.

2. Time in which any thing is performed,
 so as to begin again in the same manner.

Tell these, that the sun is fixed in the centre,
 that the earth with all the planets roll round the
 sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a
 syllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

3. A stated number of years; a round of
 time, at the end of which the things
 comprised within the calculation shall
 return to the state in which they were
 at the beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has
 a beginning and an end, and begins again as often as
 it ends. *Holder on Time.*

We style a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by
 the name of *period*; and you may not improperly
 call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha
 thereof. *Holder on Time.*

4. The end or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,
 And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
 I would expend it with all willingness;
 But mine is made the prologue to their play.

Shakespeare.

There is nothing so secret that shall not be
 brought to light within the compass of our world;
 whatsoever concerns this sublimary world in the
 whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the
 last *period*. *Burnet, Theology.*

What anxious moments pass between
 The birth of plots and their last fatal *periods*.
 Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. The state at which any thing terminates.

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
 Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates.

Suckling.

Light-conserving stones must be set in the sun
 before they retain light, and the light will appear
 greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost
period. *Digby.*

6. Length of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art
 to make plants more lasting than their ordinary
period; as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole
 year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. A complete sentence from one full stop
 to another.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long:
 for so they have their strength too as in a pike or
 javelin. *B. Johnson.*

Is this the confidence
 You gave me, brother?—Yes, and keep it still;
 I lean on it safely, not a *period*
 Shall be unsaid for me. *Milton, Comus.*

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy,
 cunningly wrap up in a smooth *period*. *Locke.*

For the assistance of memories, the first words
 of every *period* in every page may be written in
 distinct colours. *Watts.*

8. A course of events, or series of things
 memorably terminated; as the *periods*
 of an empire.

From the tongue

The unfinish'd *period* falls. *Thomson, Spring.*

TO PERIOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 put an end to. A bad word.

Your honourable letter he desires

To those have shut him up; which falling to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

PERIODICAL.* *adj.* [*periodique*, *Fr.* from
PERIODICK.* *period*.]

1. Circular; making a circuit; making a
 revolution.

Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the
 same plane with that of the diurnal, we should
 miss of those kindly increases of day and night.

Derham.

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet
 Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his
periodical circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated
 time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out
 of some slimy soil, impregnated with the influence
 of the stars upon some remarkable and *periodical*
 conjunctions. *Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing some action at
 stated times.

The confusion of mountains and hollows fur-
 nished me with a probable reason for those *period-
 ical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at
 such particular hours of the day. *Addison.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his poli-
 ticks, in that discourse against Plato, who mea-
 sured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a
periodical fatality of number. *Brown.*

PERIODICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical*.]
 At stated periods.

The three tides ought to be understood of the
 space of the night and day, then there will be a
 regular flux and reflux thrice in that every
 eight hours *periodically*. *Broom.*

PERIOSTEUM. *n. s.* [*περί* and *εστέον*; *perioste*,
Fr.]

All the bones are covered with a very sensible
 membrane called the *periosteum*.

Cheyne, Philos. Prin.

PERIPATETICAL.* *adj.* [*περιπατητικός*,
PERIPATETICK.* *Gr.*] Belonging
 to the Peripateticks; denoting the Peri-
 pateticks. See the substantive.

Aristotle, our great master in the school of na-
 ture, would needs persuade us, that to make up
 a complete happy man, besides the inward virtues
 of the soul, there is required a measure of the
 outward benefits both of person and of fortune.
 But, beloved, these *peripatetick* discourses, that
 thus compound an happy man of so many ingre-
 dients, are like unto the bills of some deceitful
 physicians, who, to make the greater ostentation
 and shew of art, are wont to put in many ingre-
 dients, which do neither good nor harm.

Hales, Rem. p. 239.

Peregrination may be not improperly called a
 moving academy, or the true *peripatetick* school.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 8.

With those of the *peripatetick* school, he allows
 that ideas are impressed upon the mind from sen-
 sible objects. *Norris, Reflect. on Locke, p. 19.*

PERIPATETICK.* *n. s.* [from *peripate-
 tick*.] The notions of the Peripateticks.

No man will dispute whether that be genuine *peripetism*, which is plainly read in the writings of Aristotle. *Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.*

PERIPATE'TICK.* *n. s.* [*περιπατητικός*, Gr. from *περ*, about, and *πατέω*, to walk.]

1. One of the followers of Aristotle; so called, because they used to teach and dispute in the Lyceum at Athens, walking about.

Those
Surnam'd *Peripatetics*, and the sect
Epicurean, and the Stoick severe. *Milton, P. R.*
2. Ludicrously used for one who is obliged to walk, who cannot afford to ride.

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street, while we *peripatetics* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk cross a passage, very thankful that we are not run over for interrupting the machine that carries in it a person neither more handsome, wise, or valiant than the meanest of us. *Tatler, No. 144.*

PERI'PHERY.† *n. s.* [*περί* and *φεία*; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.

The first *periferie* of all
Engend'reth mist, and overmore
The dewes, and the frostes here.

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To PERIPHRASE. v. a. [*periphraser*, Fr.] To express one word by many; to express by circumlocution.

PERIPHRAISIS. *n. s.* [*περιφρασις*; *periphrase*, Fr.] Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one: as, for *death*, we may say, *the loss of life*.

She contains all bliss,
And makes the world but her *periphrasis*.

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven. *Brown.*

They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphrasis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphrases* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it. *Pope.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. adj. [from *periphrasis*.] Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PERIPHRA'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *periphrastical*.] With circumlocution.

Dr. Grainger, — having become sensible that introducing rats in a grave poem, might be liable to banter; could not, however, bring himself to relinquish the idea; for they are thus, in a still more ludicrous manner, *periphrastically* exhibited in his poem [The Sugar-Cane] as it now stands: "Nor with less waste the whisker'd vermin race, A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane."

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

PERIPLUS.* *n. s.* [*περίπλος*, Gr. *periple*, Fr.] A voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast; circumnavigation.

The *periplus* of the Erythrean sea. *Dr. Vincent.*

PERIPNEUMONY. } *n. s.* [*περί* and *πνεύμα*; *peripneumonia*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then depreched schirrous, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and lapidification of the grosser that may be left indurated, through the gross reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease; for nobody dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISCIAN.* *adj.* [from *periscii*, Latin.] Having shadows all around.

In every clime we are in a *periscian* state; and, with our light, our shadow and darkness walk about us. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 11.*

PERISCII.* *n. s.* [*Lat. periscii*, of *περ*, about, and *σκι*, shadow, Gr.] Those who, living within the polar circle, see the sun move round them, and consequently project their shadows in all directions. *Dr. Johnson, Note on Sir T. Brown.*

To PERISH. v. n. [*perir*, Fr. *perco*, Lat.]

1. To die; to be destroyed; to be lost; to come to nothing. It seems to have *for or with* before a cause, and *by* before an instrument. *Locke* has *by* before the cause.

I burn, I pine, I *perish*,
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shaksp.*
If I have seen any *perish* for want of clothing, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade.

He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing* by the sword. *Job, xxxiii. 18.*
They *perish* quickly from off the good land.

I *perish* with hunger. *St. Luke, xv. 17.*
The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking. *Locke.*
Exposing their children, and leaving them in the fields to *perish* by want, has been the practice.

Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,
Some Athens *perishes*, or some Tully bleeds.

In the *Iliad*, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the *Odyssey*, the subjects *perished* through their own fault. *Pope.*

2. To be in a perpetual state of decay.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession; as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whose parts exist together. *Locke.*

3. To be lost eternally.

These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish*. *2 Peter, ii. 12.*
O suffer me not to *perish* in my sins: Lord, earnest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish*.

Ep. Moreton, Daily Exercise.

To PERISH.† v. a. To destroy; to decay. Not in use, *Dr. Johnson* says. Yet surely it is quite common to say of decayed fruit, that "it is *perished*;" and for a person much affected by cold weather to say, that "he is almost *perished* by cold."

The splitting rocks cow'rd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;
Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.

Shakspere, Hen. VI. P. II.
His wants

And miseries have *perish'd* his good face,
And taken off the sweetness that has made
Him pleasing in a woman's understanding.

Beaumont and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.
Rise, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord,
Dryden.

He was so reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings.

Collier on Friendship.
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain,
And in the public we forget your own,
You keep not for a *perish'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PERISHABLE. adj. [from *perish*.] Liable to *perish*; subject to decay; of short duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the same dominion over our immortal souls, which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures. *Ralegh.*

To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of undoubted authority, not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place.

Addison.
It is princes' greatest present felicity to reign in their subjects' hearts; but these are too *perishable* to preserve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful historians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its schemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope, Odyssey.*

PERISHABLENESS. n. s. [from *perishable*.] Liableness to be destroyed; liableness to decay.

Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishableness*, fit to supply the place of money; what reason could any have to enlarge possessions beyond the use of his family? *Locke.*

PERISSÓLOGY.* *n. s.* [*περισσόλογία*, Gr.] A figure of rhetoric, called also *macrology*. See *MACROLOGY*.

PERISTALTICK. adj. [*περιστάλτις*; *peristaltique*, Fr.]

Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *peristaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTERION. n. s. The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTYLE. n. s. [*peristile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PERISTÓLE. n. s. [*περίστωλη* and *πύστωλη*.] The pause or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the systole or contraction of the heart, and that of diastole or dilatation.

Dict.

PERITE.* *adj.* [*peritus*, Latin.] Skilful. Not in use.

A consumption of the whole body — left by the most *perite* physicians as incurable. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, (1654).*

PERITONEUM. n. s. [*περιτόναιον*; *peritœne*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muscles of the lower belly, and is a thin and soft membrane, which incloses all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. *Dict.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wiseman.*

PERJURE. n. s. [*perjurus*, Lat.] A per-
K

jured or forsworn person. Not now in usc.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, and thou similar of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To PERJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] To forswear; to taint with perjury. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun: as, *he perjured himself.*

Who should be trusted now, when the right hand

Is *perjur'd* to the bosom? *Shakspeare.*
The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for *perjured* persons, *1 Tim. i. 10.*

PERJURER.† *n. s.* [from *perjure*.] One that swears falsely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers, which showed vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenser.*

Nor kiss the book to be a *perjurer*.

Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 5.
They write of a river in Bithynia, whose water hath a peculiar virtue to discover a *perjurer*; for if he drink thereof, it will presently boil in his stomach, and put him to visible tortures.

Howell, Lett. ii. 54.

PERJURIOUS. *adj.* [from *perjury*.] Guilty of perjury.

The last [means] their perfidious and *perjurious* equivocating, abetted, allowed, and justified by the Jesuits.

Sir E. Coke in the Proceed. against Garnet, (1606).
Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy untruth.

Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Lib.

PERJURY. *n. s.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] False oath.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud — What scourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford false Calence?
And so he vanish'd! *Shaks. Rich. III.*

PERIWIG.† *n. s.* [*perrique*, Fr. The formation of our word, from the French, is curious; and I am surprized that Dr. Johnson should have taken no notice of it. Late in the sixteenth century, it was written *perwicke*; as, by T. Churchyard; and in the following, *perewake*, by Fuller; afterwards it became *periwig*; and in modern times has sunk into *wig*!] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

She did set such a curled hair upon the queen, that was said to be a *perewyke*, that showed very delicately.

Knolles to Cecil, of the Q. of Scots, Chalm. i. 285.
Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,

I'll get me such a colour'd *periwig*. *Shaks.*

It offends me to hear a robustious *periwig*-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakspeare.*

The sun's
Dishevell'd beams and scatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tires
In lovers sonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *perwig* be call'd. *Cleveland.*

For vailling of their visages his highness and the marquis bought each a *perwig*, somewhat to overshadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*

They used false hair or *periwigs*.

From her own head Megara takes
A *perwig* of twisted snakes. *Swift.*

To PERIWIG.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in false hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To crystallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with snow the bald-pate woods.

Sylvester, Du Bartas.

Having by much dress, and secrecy, and dissimulation, as it were *periwigged* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after no other innocence but concealment. *South, Sermon. viii. 26.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crouded round with antick shapes,
Discord *periwig'd* with snakes,
See the dreadful strides she takes. *Swift, Miscell.*

PERIWINKLE. *n. s.*

1. A small shell fish; a kind of fish snail.

Thetis is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevelled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and escallop shells. *Peacham.*

2. [*Clematis*.] A plant.

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common simples with us are comfrey, bugle, ladies' mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To PERK.† *v. n.* [from *perch*.] Skinner.

Dr. Johnson. — Skinner is certainly right. The original word is used by Nash in his *Lenten Stuffe*, 1599. C. 2. "In 1240 it *perch'd* up to be governed by balies." Probably from a bird's mounting on a *perch* in his cage. Malone.] To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

Is not this therefore a fit bishop of Pergamus, that *perks* thus above all kings, and emperours, and princes of the earth?

More on the Seven Churches, p. 61.

If, after all, you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face;
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood,
In all the rest so impudently good;
Faith, let the modest matrons of the town
Come here in crouds, and stare the strumpet down. *Pope.*

To PERK. *v. a.* To dress; to prank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

PERK.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Pert;

brisk; airy. Obsolete, Dr. Johnson says; but, I believe, it is yet in use among the vulgar. Mr. Nares has noticed this remark, but doubts the justness of it.

Yet it is found among our northern words of the present day, in the sense of proud, affected. See Craven Dialect, 1824, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss.

Additions.

My ragged ronts —
They wont in the wind way their wriggle tails,
Perk as a peacock; but now it avails. *Spenser Shep. Cal.*

PERILOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous*.] Dangerous; full of hazard.

A *perulous* passage lies,
Where many mareaids haunt, making false melodies. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark over the *perulous* shard. *Spenser, F. Q.*

PERLUSTRATION.* *n. s.* [*perlustratus*, Latin.] The act of viewing all over.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheatres, and palaces, some glorious and new, some mouldered and eaten away by the iron teeth of time, he may come to discern the best of all earthly things to be but frail and transitory.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 196.

PERMAGY. *n. s.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*

PERMANENCE. } *n. s.* [from *permanent*.]
PERMANENCY. }

1. Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness.

Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended together, but would remain incompact. *Boyle.*

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a *permanence* or fixedness in being. *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet, Theology.*

2. Continuance in rest.

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to *permanency* and rest. *Bentley.*

PERMANENT. *adj.* [*permanent*, Fr *permanens*, Latin.]

1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily for ever *permanent*, though they be but of circumstance only. *Hooker.*

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From sins, as did my frailter innocence;
Their joy sincere, and with no sorrow mixt,
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

2. Of long continuance.

His meaning is, that in these, or such other light injuries, which either leave no *permanent* effect, or only such as may be born without any great prejudice, we should exercise our patience. *Kettlewell.*

PERMANENTLY. *adv.* [from *permanent*.] Durably; lastingly.

It does, like a compact or consistent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

PERMANSION.† *n. s.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a *permanasion* in either. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Bodies of so long *permanasion*. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.*

PERMEABLE. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] That may be passed through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable* by air. *Boyle.*

PERMEANT. *adj.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Passing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the mesericks. *Brown.*

To PERMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Latin.] To pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fissures, but the very bodies of the strata, *permeating* the interstices of the sand, or other matter whereof they consist. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

PERMEATION.† *n. s.* [from *permeate*.] The act of passing through.

The sensible world is inclosed within the intelligible; but withall I must add, that here is not a mere involution only, but a spiritual *permeation*.

Bp. Hall, Invis. World, B. i. § 2.

PERMISSIBLE.† *adj.* [from *permisceo*, Lat.] That may be mingled.

Fire — causeth matters *permissible* to be.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. (1653,) v. 58.
PERMISSIBLE. *adj.* [*permissus*, Lat.] That may be permitted.

PERMISSION. *n. s.* [*permission*, Fr. *permissus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permission* then, and thus forewarn'd,
 The willing I go. *Milton, P. L.*

You have given me your *permission* for this address, and encouraged me by your perusal and approbation. *Dryden.*

PERMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *permittere*, Lat.]
 1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,

When evil deeds have their *permissive* pass,
 And not the punishment. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
 Invisible, except to God alone
 By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth.

Milton, P. L.

2. Granted; suffered without hinderance; not authorized or favoured.

If this doth authorise usury, which before was
 but *permissive*, it is better to mitigate usury by
 declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance.

Bacon, Ess.

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton, P. L.*

Clad

With what *permissive* glory since his fall

Was left him, or false glitter. *Milton, P. L.*

PERMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *permissive*.]

By bare allowance; without hinderance.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively*, but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it.

Bacon, Holy War.

PERMISTION. *n. s.* [*permistus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.

To **PERMIT.** *v. a.* [*permittere*, Lat. *permettre*, Fr.]

1. To allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

2. To suffer, without authorizing or approving.

3. To allow; to suffer.

Women keep silence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to speak. *1 Cor. xv. 34.*

Ye gliding ghosts, *permi* me to relate

The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden.*

Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any relish, any desire of itself there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permi* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

4. To give up; to resign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,
 Live well; how long or short, *permi* to heav'n.

Milton, P. L.

If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself, it cannot escape many errors. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To the gods *permi* the rest. *Dryden*

Wate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,

She pompously displays before their sight;

Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Dryd.*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows,

But to the gods *permi* th' event of things.

Addison, Cato.

PERMIT. *n. s.* A written permission from

an officer for transporting of goods from place to place, showing the duty on them to have been paid.

PERMITTANCE. *n. s.* [from *permittere*.] Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. A bad word.

When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havoc is made in all living creatures! *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

PERMISTION. *n. s.* [from *permistus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their conceits, by *permistion* and confusion of substances and of properties, growing into one upon their adunation. *Brerewood.*

PERMUTATION.† *n. s.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Latin.]

1. Exchange of one for another.

If you can, by *permutation*, make the benefices more compatible. *Bacon on the Ch. of England.*
A permutation of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley.*

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for this use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities. *Ray.*

2. [In algebra.] Change, or different combination, of any number of quantities.

Permutation of proportion hath place only in homogeneals. *Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, § 10.*

To **PERMUTE.**† *v. a.* [*permuto*, Latin; *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange. *Huloet.*

PERMUTER.† *n. s.* [*permutant*, Fr. from *permute*.] An exchanger; one who permutes. *Huloet.*

PERNICIOUS. *adj.* [*perniciosus*, Latin; *pernicieux*, French.]

1. Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hooker.*

I call you servile ministers,
 That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
 Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
 So old and white as this. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Let this *pernicious* hour
 Stand ay accursed in the kalendar! *Shakspeare.*

2. [*Pernix*, Lat.] Quick. An use which I have found only in Milton, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

Part incentive reed

Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire.

Milton, P. L.

PERNICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pernicious*.] Destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge, *perniciously* against their own conscience, have taught. *Ascham.*

All the commons
 Hate him *perniciously*, and wish him
 Ten fathom deep. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

PERNICIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *pernicious*.] The quality of being *pernicious*.

PERNICITY. *n. s.* [from *pernix*.] Swift-ness; celerity.

Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest that have no such armature endued with great swiftness or *pernicity*.

Ray on the Creation.

PERNOCTATION.* *n. s.* [*pernoctatio*, Lat.] Act of tarrying or watching all night.

Whether we have paid for the pleasure of our sin by smart or sorrow, by the effusion of alms, or *pernoctations* or abodes in prayers.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 4. § 6.

When these *pernoctations* were laid aside, it was the custom to rise early.

Bourne, Antiq. of the Comm. People, p. 191.

PERORATION. *n. s.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The conclusion of an oration.

What means this passionate discourse?

This *peroration* with such circumstances? *Shaks.*

True woman to the last — my *peroration*

I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart.*

To **PERPEND.** *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;

Perpend. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Perpend, my princesse, and give ear. *Shaks.*

Consider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their discoveries.

Brown.

PERPENDER. *n. s.* [*perpigne*, French.] A coping stone.

PERPENDICULE. *n. s.* [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a straight line. *Dict.*

PERPENDICULAR. *adj.* [*perpendicular*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Latin.]

1. Crossing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too.

If in a line oblique their atoms rove,

Or in a *perpendicular* they move;

If some advance not slower in their race,

And some more swift, how could they be en-

tangled? *Blackmore.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, described by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PERPENDICULAR.† *n. s.*

1. A line crossing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus rising and falling be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies in the several parts of the globe; by reason that the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are not restored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the same precise tract of land. *Woodward.*

2. A level.

Her feet were placed upon a cube, to shew stability; and in her lap she held a *perpendicular*, or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest.

B. Jonson, K. James I. Entertainments.

PERPENDICULARLY. *adv.* [from *perpendicular*.]

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude,
 Which thou hast *perpendicularly* fallen. *Shaks.*

Irons refrigerated north and south, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will also obtain the same.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again.

More.

All weights naturally moved *perpendicularly*

downward. *Ray.*

PERPENDICULARITY. *n. s.* [from *perpendicular*.] The state of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary essential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of these lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts, Logick.*

PERPENSION. *n. s.* [from *perpend.*] Consideration. Not in use.

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some sciences. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PERPSSION.* *n. s.* [*perpessio*, Lat.] Suffering.

The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 12.*

To PERPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat. *perpetrer*, French.]

1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill sense.

My tender infants or my careful sire,
These they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the first design,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden.*

The forest, which, in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A sacred refuge made. *Dryden.*

Hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate, Juv.*

2. It is used by Butler in a neutral sense, in compliance with his verse, but not properly.

Success the mark no mortal wit,
Or surest hand can always hit;
For whatso'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

PERPETRATION. *n. s.* [from *perpetrate*.]

1. The act of committing a crime.
A desperate discontented assassinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honested a mere private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a seducer, may be insensibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the most violent acts. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. A bad action.
The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*. *King Charles.*

PERPETUAL. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.

Under the same moral, and therefore under the same *perpetual* law. *Holyday.*
Mine is a love, which must *perpetual* be,
If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.
Within those banks, where rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton, P. L.*

By the muscular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perpetual screw; a screw which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

A *perpetual* screw hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

PERPETUALLY. *adv.* [from *perpetual*.] Constantly; continually; incessantly.

This verse is every where sounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In passing from them to great distances, doth it not grow denser and denser *perpetually*; and thereby cause the gravity of those great bodies towards one another? *Newton, Opt.*

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language, especially to the common people. *Swift.*

To PERPETUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Latin.]

1. To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction; to eternize.

Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities, may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same time *perpetuate* the glories of her majesty's reign. *Addison.*

Man cannot devise any other method so likely to preserve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation, so necessary to mankind. *Forbes.*

2. To continue without cessation or intermission.

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from their lethargick sleep and arise from so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUATION.† *n. s.* [from *perpetuate*.] The act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient custom. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Now the prophetic function consisteth in the promulgation, confirmation, and *perpetuation* of the doctrine containing the will of God for the salvation of man. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

PERPETUITY. *n. s.* [*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter those laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker.*

Yet am I better
Than one that's sick o' the gout, since he had rather
Groan so in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the sure physician's death. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we should, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroic intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which in his time so happily established. *Bacon.*

There can be no other assurance of the *perpetuity* of this church, but what we have from him that built it. *Pearson.*

2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and so obtains a *perpetuity*. *Holder.*

What the gospel enjoins is a constant disposition of mind to practise all christian virtues, as often as time and opportunity require; and not a *perpetuity* of exercise and action; it being impossible at one and the same time to discharge variety of duties. *Nelson.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity*. *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleasure, that accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may be also sure of the *perpetuity*. *South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* should stand;
Estates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope.*

To PERPLEX. *x.†* *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin; from the Greek *περιπλέω*, to entangle, to involve.]

1. To disturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to tease

with suspense or ambiguity; to distract; to embarrass; to puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia. *1 Mac. iii. 31.*

Themselves with doubts the day and night *perplex*. *Denham.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

My way of stating the main question is plain and clear; yours obscure and ambiguous: mine is fitted to instruct and inform; yours to *perplex* and confound a reader. *Waterland.*

2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate.

Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milton, Comus.*

We both are involved
In the same intricate *perplex'd* distress. *Addison, Cato.*

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A sense not proper, nor used.

Chloe's the wonder of her sex,
'Tis well her heart is tender;
How might such killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her! *Granville.*

PERPLEX. *adj.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Granville, Scep sis.*

PERPLEXLY.* *adv.* [from *perplex*.] Confusedly.

This is the sum of what past,—set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.
PERPLEXEDLY.† *adv.* [from *perplexed*.] Intricately; with involution.

He handles the question very *perplexedly*, which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid. *Bp. Bull, Works, iii. 1083.*

PERPLEXEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *perplexed*.]

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.

Be good without much noise: be provident without *perplexedness*: be merry without lightness: be bountiful without waste: live to the benefit of all, but to the service only of God.

Dr. Henshaw, Daily Thoughts, (1651), p. 119.

2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obscurity and *perplexedness* have been cast upon St. Paul's Epistles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLEXITY. *n. s.* [*perplexité*, Fr.]

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.

The fear of him ever since hath put me into such *perplexity*, as now you found me. *Sidney.*

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In pensive plight and sad *perplexity*,
The whole achievement of this doubtful war,
Came running fast to greet his victory. *Spenser.*

2. Entanglement; intricacy.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Sittingfleet.*

PERPOTATION. *n. s.* [*per* and *poto*, Lat.] The act of drinking largely.

PERQUISITE. *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages.

Tell me, peridious, was it fit
To make my cream a *perquisite*,
And steal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

To an honest mind, the best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.

Addison.

To what your lawful *perquisites* amount. *Swift*.

PERQUISITED. *adj.* [from *perquisite*.] Supplied with perquisites.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If *perquisite* varieties frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand.

Savage.

PERQUISITION.† *n. s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] An accurate enquiry; a thorough search.

Ainsworth.

The acid—is so fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers.

Bp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 126.

PERRY. *n. s.* [*poire*, Fr. from *poire*.] A drink made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redstreak cyder.

Mortimer.

To **PERSECUTE.** *v. a.* [*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.]

1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. It is generally used of penalties inflicted for opinions.

I *persecuted* this way unto the death. *Acts*, xxii. 4.

2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *persecuted* of vengeance, and scattered abroad.

Wisdom, xi. 20.

Relate,

For what offence the queen of heaven began
To *persecute* so brave, so just a man! *Dryden*.

3. To importune much: as, he *persecutes* me with daily solicitations.

PERSECUTION. *n. s.* [*persecution*, Fr. *persecutio*, Lat. from *persecute*.]

1. The act or practice of persecuting.

The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts*, xiii. 50.

He endeavoured to prepare his charge for the reception of the impending *persecution*; that they might adorn their profession, and not at the same time suffer for a cause of righteousness, and as evil-doers.

Fell.

Heavy *persecution* shall arise

On all, who in the worship persevere

Of spirit and truth. *Milton*, P. L.

The deaths and sufferings of the primitive Christians had a great share in the conversion of those learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *persecution*.

Addison.

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest. *Lam.* v. 5.

Christian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *persecution*.

Spratt, *Serm.*

PERSECUTOR. *n. s.* [*persecuteur*, Fr. from *persecute*.] One who harasses others with continued malignity.

What man can do against them, not afraid,
Though to the death; against such cruelies
With inward consolations recompends;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors.

Milton, P. L.

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption besides, and became a cruel persecutor.

Swift.

PERSEVERANCE. *n. s.* [*perseverance*, Fr. *perseverantia*, Lat.] This word was once improperly accented on the second syllable.]

1. Persistence in any design or attempt;

steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. It is applied alike to good and ill.

The king-becoming graces,
Bounty, *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness;
I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery. *Shaks.*
They hate repentance more than *perseverance* in a fault. *King Charles*.

Wait the seasons of providence with patience and *perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties soever we may encounter. *L' Etrange*.

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Richardson*, *Clarissa*.

And *perseverance* with his batter'd shield. *Brooke*.

2. Continuance in a state of grace.

We place the grace of God in the throne, to rule and reign in the whole work of conversion, *perseverance*, and salvation. *Hammond*.

PERSEVERANT.† *adj.* [*perseverant*, Fr. *perseverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant.

Ainsworth.

How early was he [Job] and *perseverant* to look after his revelling children's exorbitances! to offer sacrifices for them, and sanctifie them!

Bp. Pridcaux, *Euchologia*, p. 125.

What obedience do we yield to the whole law of our God? If that be entire, hearty, universal, constant, *perseverant*, and truly conscientious, we have whereof to rejoice. *Bp. Hall*, *Rem.* p. 153.

PERSEVERANTLY.* *adv.* [from *perseverant*.] With constancy.

That I may love thee strongly, purely, perfectly, *perseverantly*. *Spiritual Conquest*, (1651), p. 82.

To **PERSEVERE.** *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat. *perseverer*, Fr.] This word was anciently

accented less properly on the second syllable.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design.

But my rude musick, which was wont to please
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;
But in her pride she doth *persevere* still. *Spenser*.

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright!

Milton, P. L.

Thus beginning, thus we *persevere*;
Our passions yet continue what they were. *Dryden*.

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next.

Wake, *Prep. for Death*.

PERSEVERINGLY.† *adv.* [from *persevere*.] With perseverance.

The holy angels—have constantly and *perseveringly* glorified him. *Bp. Bull*, *Works*, ii. 526.

To **PERSIST.**† *v. n.* [*persisto*, Lat. *persist*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which shall last as long as he lasts; for an immortal soul shall *persist* in being, not only when profit, pleasure, and honour, but when time itself shall cease. *South*.

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals.

Addison.

PERSISTENCE. } *n. s.* [from *persist*. *Per-*
PERSISTENCY. } sistence seems more proper.]

1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistence* in any one. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistence*.

Shakespeare.

PERSISTIVE. *adj.* [from *persist*.] Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering.

The protractive trials of great Jove,
To find *persist* constancy in men. *Shakespeare*.

PERSON.† *n. s.* [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.
A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke*.

2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Spratt*.

To that we owe the safety of our *persons* and the propriety of our possessions. *Atterbury*.

3. Individual; man or woman.

This was then the church, which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it. *Pearson*.

4. Human being; considered with respect to mere corporal existence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden*.

5. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering.

If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor *person*; and the rough brake

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shaks. Hen. VIII*.

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* showed no want of courage.

Bacon.

6. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man.

Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should always remember, that he is God's creature.

Richardson, *Clarissa*.

7. One's self; not a representative.

When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you myself. *Bacon*, *Hen. VII*.

Our Saviour in his own *person*, during the time of his humiliation, duly observed the sabbath of the fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and observations. *White*.

The king in *person* visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast. *Dryd*.

8. Exterieur appearance.

For her own *person*,

It beggar'd all description. *Shakespeare*.

9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, saith the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile, for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker*.

These tables Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers.

Baker on Learning.

10. Character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was by the flight of birds. *Bacon*.

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and murderer, but of a traitor to the state. *Hayward*.

11. Character of office.

I then did use the *person* of your father; The image of his power lay then in me:

And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place. *Shaks.*

How different is the same man from himself,
as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that
of a friend! *South.*

12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself the third *person*.

If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

13. Formerly the rector of a parish. See PARSON. [*personne*, old Fr.]

For all curates, *persones*, and vicars.

Jerom was vicar of Steppie, and Garrard was *person* of Honie-lane. *Hollinshed, Hist. p. 953.*

PERSONABLE. *adj.* [from *person*.]

1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.

Were it true that her son Ninias had such a stature, as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after by any such subtlety. *Raleigh.*

2. [In law.] Denoting one that may maintain any plea in a judicial court.

Ainsworth.

PERSONAGE. *n. s.* [*personage*, Fr.]

1. A considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare
Between our statutes, she hath urg'd his height;
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shakspeare.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking: the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage*. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Broomer on Epic Poems.*

PERSONAL. *adj.* [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,
I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;
But for the general, *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well, and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more

personal, and the proofs when so directed come home. *Rogers.*

If he imagines there may be no *personal* pride, vain fondness of themselves, in those that are patched and dressed out with so much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

3. Present; not acting by representative.

The favourites that the absent king

In deputation left,

When he was *personal* in the Irish war. *Shaks.*

This immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, simply and eternally moral; for some of them were *personal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *White.*

4. Exterior; corporal.

This heroic constancy determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character. *Addison.*

5. [In law.] Something movable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land.

This sin of kind not *personal*,

But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three persons; opposed to impersonal, that has only the third.

PERSONAL. *n. s.* Any movable possession; goods: in opposition to lands and tenements, or real estate.

PERSONALITY. *† n. s.* [from *personal*.]

1. The existence or individuality of any one. Is not the whole consistency of the body of man as a cruddled cloud, or coagulated vapour? and his *personality* a walking shadow, and dark imposture? *More, Repl. to Eugen. Observ. 41.*

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present. *Locke.*

2. Reflection upon individuals, or upon their private actions or character.

PERSONALLY. *adv.* [from *personal*.]

1. In person; in presence; not by representative.

Approval not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign, or act, but also when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *personally* deliver to her

What thou commanded me, but by her woman

I sent your message. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

There are many reasons, why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those Pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them. *Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense. *Rogers.*

TO PERSONATE. *† v. a.* [from *persona*, Latin.]

1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to act.

Herself awhile she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crashaw.*

3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun.

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate* themselves members of the several sects amongst us. *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in use.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion, under which any kind of impiety is disguised. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism. *Glanville, Stepsis.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

6. To make a representation of, as in picture. Out of use.

Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her ivory hand wafis to her. *Shakspeare.*

7. To describe. Out of use.

I am thinking, what I shall say; it must be a *personating* of himself; a satire against the softness of prosperity. *Shakspeare.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expressure of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly *personated*. *Shakspeare.*

8. To celebrate loudly. [*persono*, Lat.] Not in use.

They loudest sing
The vices of their deities and their own,
In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame. *Milton, P. R.*

- TO PERSONATE. ** v. n.* To play a fictitious character.

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies and interludes, often-times *personating* with the actors. *Sir G. Buck, Rich. III. p. 76.*

PERSONATION. *n. s.* [from *personate*.]

Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

PERSONATOR. ** n. s.* [from *personate*.]

1. One who personates a fictitious character.

Expressing a most real affection in the *personators*. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

2. One who acts or performs.

The most royal princes, and greatest persons, — are commonly the *personators* of those actions. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

PERSONIFICATION. *† n. s.* [from *personify*.]

Prosopopoeia; the change of things to persons: as, "Confusion heard his voice." *Milton, P. L.*

Boethius's admired allegory on the Consolation of Philosophy introduced *personification* into the poetry of the middle ages. *Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 64.*

When words naturally neuter are converted into masculine and feminine, the *personification* is more distinctly and forcibly marked. *Louth, Eng. Grammar.*

TO PERSONIFY. *† v. a.* [from *person*.] To change from a thing to a person.

The poets take the liberty of *personifying* inanimate things. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

TO PERSONIZE. ** v. a.* To personify.

Milton has *personized* them and put them into the Court of Chaos. *Richardson, Notes on Milton.*

PERSPECTIVE. *n. s.* [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspicio*, Lat.]

1. A glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the perspective, and shew it so little, that he can scarce discern it. *Denham.*

It may import us in this calm to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best perspectives to discover from what coast they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glass, but turn the perspective, And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give Her immortal perspective. *Prior.*

2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of perspective. *Addison on Medals.*

3. View; visto.

Lofly trees with sacred shades, And perspectives of pleasant glades, Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

PERSPECTIVE. *† adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical.

We have perspective houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

This vizard, wherewith thou would'st hide thy spirit,

Is perspective, to shew it plainlier.

Bacon. and *Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.*

PERSPECTIVELY. ** adv.* [from perspective.]

Optically; through a glass; by representation. *Hulot.*

My lord, you see them perspective, the cities turned into a maid. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

PERSPICABLE. ** adj.* [from *perspicabilis*, Lat.]

Discernible. Not in use.

Albeit there be but nineteen pillars at this day extant, yet the fractures and bases of other one-and-twenty more are perspicable.

The sea — rather stable, and to the eye without any perspicable motion. *Ibid.* p. 188.

PERSPICACIOUS. *adj.* [from *perspicax*, Lat.]

Quicksighted; sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be perspicacious and quick in seeing. *South.*

PERSPICACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perspicacious*.]

Quickness of sight.

PERSPICACITY. *† n. s.* [from *perspicacitè*, Fr.]

Quickness of sight.

It [angling] requires as much study and perspicacity as the rest. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 266.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the secrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose optics there is no opacity. *Brown.*

PERSPICACY. ** n. s.* [from *perspicacia*, Lat.]

Quickness of sight; discernment.

Lady, do not scorn us, though you have the gift of perspicacy above other.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

PERSPICIENCE. *n. s.* [from *perspicens*, Lat.]

The act of looking sharply. *Dict.*

PERSPICILL. *n. s.* [from *perspicillum*, Lat.]

A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. Little used.

Let truth be

Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology, Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye that can Out-stare the broad beam'd day's meridian,

Will have a perspicill to find her out,

And through the night of error and dark doubt,

Discern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,

As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Crashaw.*

The perspicill, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville, Scopsis.*

PERSPICUITY. *n. s.* [from *perspicuitè*, Fr. from *perspicuous*.]

1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity.

As for diaphaneity and perspicuity, it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthy and salinious parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing precepts, have not so much need of ornament as of perspicuity. *Dryden.*

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's.

Locke on Reading.

PERSPICUOUS. *adj.* [from *perspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and perspicuous body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peachment.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance; Whose grossness little characters sum up. *Shaksp.*

All this is so perspicuous, so undeniable, that I need not be over industrious in the proof of it.

Syrat.

PERSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perspicuously*.]

Clearly; not obscurely.

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and perspicuously. *Bacon.*

PERSPICUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *perspicuous*.]

Clearness; freedom from obscurity; transparency; diaphaneity.

PERSPIRABLE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.]

1. That may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a course of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or perspirable will subject it to too strong a perspiration, debility, and sudden death. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration. Not proper.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more perspirable: and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most perspirable. *Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluviations, is plain and granted by most; for electricks will not commonly attract, unless they become perspirable. *Brown.*

PERSPIRATION. *n. s.* [from *perspire*.] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Insensible perspiration is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

PERSPIRATIVE. *adj.* [from *perspire*.] Performing the act of perspiration.

PERSPIRATORY. ** adj.* Perspirative.

The finest capillaries and perspiratory ducts.

Bp. Berkeley, Stris, § 54.

TO PERSPIRE. *v. n.* [from *perspiro*, Lat.]

1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. To be excreted by the skin.

Water, milk, whey, taken without much exercise, as so to make them perspire, relax the belly. *Arbutnot.*

TO PERSPIRE. ** v. a.* To emit by the pores.

Firs grow and thrive in the most barren soil, and continually perspire a fine balsam of turpentine. *Smollett.*

TO PERSTRINGE. *† v. a.* [from *perstringo*, Lat.]

To touch upon; to glance upon.

Look out, look out, and see, What object this may be, That doth perstringe mine eye.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 477.

In those verses of Callimachus — he perstringeth the impiety of Eumenides.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1692,) p. 144.

Men from this text of Scripture would perstringe philosophy. *More, Conj. Cobb.* p. 230.

The womanishness of the church of Rome in this period is perstringed.

More on the Seven Churches, p. 78.

PERSUADABLE. *adj.* [from *persuade*.] That may be persuaded.

PERSUADABLY. ** adv.* [from *persuadable*.]

So as to be persuaded. *Sherwood.*

TO PERSUADE. *v. a.* [from *persuadeo*, Lat. *persuader*, French.]

1. To bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

We are persuaded better things of you, and things that accompany salvation. *Ileb.* vi. 9.

Joy over them that are persuaded to salvation.

2 Esdr. vii. 61.

Let a man be ever so well persuaded of the advantages of virtue, yet till he hungers and thirsts after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed great good. *Locke.*

Men should seriously persuade themselves that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

2. To influence by argument or expostulation. Persuasion seems rather applicable to the passions, and argument to the reason; but this is not always observed.

Philoclea's beauty not only persuaded, but so persuaded as all hearts must yield; Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were persuaded for money.

2 Mac. x. 20.

To sit cross-legg'd, or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad, and friends will persuade us from it. *Brown.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to persuade with eloquence to use all imaginable insinuations and intreaties that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make six! *Wilkins.*

I should be glad if I could persuade him to write such another criticism on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we persuade confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things. *Bp. Taylor.*

4. To treat by persuasion. A mode of speech not in use.

Twenty merchants have all persuaded with him; But none can drive him from the envious plea Of forfeiture. *Shakespeare.*

PERSUADE. ** n. s.* Persuasion. Not in use.

Indeed, Lucina, were her husband from her, She happily might be won by thy persuades.

Soliman and Perseda, (1399.)

PERSUA'DER. *n. s.* [from *persuade*.] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser.

The earl, speaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author or principal persuader of that counsel.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

He soon is mov'd

By such persuaders as are held upright.

Daniel, *Civil Wars.*

Hunger and thirst at once,

Powerful persuaders! quicken'd at the scent
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me so keen.

Milton, *P. L.*

PERSUASIBILITY.* *n. s.* [from *persuasive*.]
Capability of being persuaded.

It is sufficient that the gospel suggests and offers *πισκός λόγος*, such rational arguments and motives as are proper to beget belief in moral agents; but the *ῥὸ πεισθεῖν*, *persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded, is a work of men's own.

Hallywell, *Saving of Souls*, (1677.), p. 39.

PERSUASIBLE.† *adj.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat. *persuasibile*, Fr. from *persuadeo*, Latin.]

1. To be influenced by persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the Psalmist reproaches.

Gov. of the Tongue.

2. Having power to influence.

My speech and my preaching, was not without effecting [in the margin, *persuasible*] words of man's wisdom.

1 Cor. ii. 4.

PERSUASIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *persuasible*.]
The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUASION. *n. s.* [*persuasion*, Fr. from *persuadus*, Latin.]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success.

Otway.

2. The state of being persuaded; or opinion.

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it.

Hooker.

You are abus'd in too bold a *persuasion*.

Shakespeare.

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasions* that we are so; this may often be but making one error the gage for another.

Gov. of the Tongue.

The obedient and the men of practice shall ride upon those clouds, and triumph over their present imperfections; till *persuasion* pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beatific vision.

South.

PERSUASIVE. *adj.* [*persuasif*, Fr. from *persuade*.] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *persuasive* utterance in the presence of great men, as what do most avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal.

Hooker.

Let Martius resume his farther discourse, as well for the *persuasive* as for the consult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprise.

Bacon.

Notwithstanding the weight and fitness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *persuasive* evidence with a suitable assent, no assent followed, nor were men thereby actually persuaded.

South.

PERSUASIVE.* *n. s.* Exhortation; argu-

ment or importunity employed to direct the mind to any purpose or pursuit.

These were the arguments here used by this great Apostle; arguments, in comparison of which he knew that the most flowing rhetoric of words would be but a poor and faint *persuasive*.

South, *Serm. v.* 461.

PERSUASIVELY. *adv.* [from *persuasive*.] In such a manner as to persuade.

The serpent with me

Persuasively hath so prevail'd, that I

Have also tasted.

Milton, *P. L.*

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and *persuasively* in any business.

Locke on Education.

PERSUASIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *persuasive*.]
Influence on the passions.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of menaces can be.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

PERSUASORY. *adj.* [*persuasorios*, Latin, from *persuade*.] Having the power to persuade.

Neither is this *persuasory*.

Brown.

PERT. *adj.* [*pert*, Welsh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth;

Turn melancholy forth to funerals.

Shakespeare.

On the tawny sands and shelves,

Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves.

Milton, *Comus*.

From *pert* to stupid sinks supinely down,

In youth a cockcomb, and in age a clown.

Spectator.

2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion?

Collier on Pride.

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen.

Addison.

Vanessa

Scarce list'n'd to their idle chat,

Further than sometimes by a frown,

When they grew *pert*, to pull them down.

Swift.

PERT.* *n. s.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person.

O then how blind to all that truth requires,

Who think it freedom when a *pert* aspires!

Goldsmith, *Traveller*.

TO PERT.* *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To behave with pertness; to be saucy.

Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiors.

Bp. Gauden, *Arti Baal-Berith*, (1661.), p. 292.

TO PERTAIN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have.

Hayward.

A chevron or rafter of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession.

Peachment.

PERTEREBRATION. *n. s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through.

Ainsworth.

PERTINACIOUS. *adj.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sander-son to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical

in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities.

Walton.

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant and *pertinacious* study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that, which at first seemed locked up from it.

South.

PERTINACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pertinacious*.]

Obstinately; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves.

King Charles.

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtly against it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination.

Tillotson.

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and though, one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard.

Ray.

PERTINACIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [*pertinacia*, Lat. from *pertinacious*.]

1. Obstnacy; stubbornness.

In this reply, was included a very gross mistake, and, if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital error.

Brown.

2. Resolution; constancy.

Fearing lest the *pertinaciousness* of her mistress's sorrows should cause her evil to revert.

Bp. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, ch. 5. § 8.

PERTINACY. *n. s.* [from *pertinax*.]

1. Obstnacy; stubbornness; persistency.

Their *pertinacy* is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another.

Duppa.

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in pursuing people into their graves.

L'Estrange.

2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy.

St. Gorgonia prayed with passion and *pertinacy*, till she obtained relief.

Bp. Taylor.

PERTINECE. } *n. s.* [from *pertineo*, Lat.]

PERTINENCY. } *n. s.* Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.

I have shewn the fitness and *pertinency* of the Apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random.

Bentley.

PERTINENT. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Lat. *pertinent*, Fr.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended.

My caution was more *pertinent*.

Than the rebuke you give it.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business.

Bacon.

Here I shall seem a little to digress, but you will by and by find it *pertinent*.

Bacon.

If he could find *pertinent* treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all.

Locke.

2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this sense the word now used is *pertain-ing*.

Men shall have just cause, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise and learned in that faculty shall judge most sound.

Hooker.

PERTINENTLY. *adv.* [from *pertinent*.] Appositely; to the purpose.

Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interposing without leave or reason.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
P E R T I N E N T N E S S. *n. s.* [*from pertinent.*]

Appositeness.

P E R T I N E N T. *adj.* [*pertingens, Lat.*] Reaching to; touching.

P E R T L Y. *adv.* [*from pert.*]

1. Briskly; smartly.

I find no other difference betwixt the common town wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong.

Pope.

2. Saucily; petulantly.

Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,

Must kiss their own feet.

Shakespeare.

When you *pertly* raise your snout,

Flee, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;

This, among Hibernian asses,

For sheer wit, and humour passes.

Swift.

P E R T N E S S. *n. s.* [*from pert.*]

1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance.

Dulness delighted ey'd the lively dunce,
Remembering she herself was *pertness* once.

Pope.

2. Petty liveness; spiritiveness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the reveries.

Watts on the Mind.

P E R T R A N S I E N T. *adj.* [*pertransiens, Lat.*] Passing over.

Dict.

T O P E R T U R B. } *v. a.* [*perturb.*]
T O P E R T U R B A T E. } Latin. Dr. Johnson. — This is an old verb in our language. Chaucer has *perturb*. Of *perturbate* Dr. Johnson could find no example. Henry More uses it, with the accent on the first syllable.]

1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit!

Shaksp. Hamlet.

His wasting flesh with anguish burns,

And his *perturbed* soul within him mourns.

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.

2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity.

Where the name of church governours is grown contemptible, the whole state of the church must needs be *perturbed*.

Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker, § 11.

Corruption

Hath then no force her bliss to *perturbate*.

More, Immortal. of the Soul, iii. i. 14.

They are content to suffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the publick peace.

King Charles.

The inservient and brutal faculties controul'd the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit over-swaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality *perturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemisphere.

Brown.

P E R T U R B A T I O N. *n. s.* [*perturbatio, Lat.* *perturbation, French.*]

1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity.

Love was not in their looks, either to God,

Nor to each other: but apparent guilt,

And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair.

Milton, P. L.

The soul as it is more immediately and strongly affected by this part, so doth it manifest all its passions and *perturbations* by it.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Restlessness of passions.

Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years.

Bacon, Ess.

3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.

Although the long dissensions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities.

Bacon.

4. Cause of disquiet.

O polish'd *perturbation*! golden care!

That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide

To many a watchful night: sleep with it now,

Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,

Sleeps out the watch of night.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

5. Commotion of passions.

Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers; And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak.

B. Jonson.

P E R T U R B A T O R. *n. s.* [*perturbator, Lat.* *perturbateur, Fr.*] Raiser of commotions.

All which are to be employed against the *perturbators* of the peace of Italy, until they be reduced to the estate of not being able to keepe the field.

Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 196.

P E R T U R B E R. *n. s.* [*from perturb.*] A disturber.

It was high time for the archbishop and state to look strictly to these *perturbers* of our church's happy quiet.

Str G. Paul, Life of Abp. Whitgift, p. 55.

Such — that were by the chancellor pronounced *perturbers* of the peace.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. (under the year 1279.)

P E R T U S E D. *adj.* [*pertusus, Lat.*] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.

Dict.

P E R T U S I O N. *n. s.* [*from pertusus, Lat.*]

1. The act of piercing or punching.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses.

Arbuthnot.

2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.

Bacon.

T O P E R V A D E. *v. a.* [*pervado, Lat.*]

1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate.

The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores

In all the arterial perforated shores.

Blackmore.

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise.

Newton, Opt.

2. To pass through the whole extension.

Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it.

Bentley.

What but God

Pervades, adjusts, and agitates the whole? *Thomson.*

P E R V A S I O N. *n. s.* [*from pervade.*] The act of pervading or passing through.

If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcurions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted; both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to saltpetre, will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body.

Boyle.

P E R V A S I V E. *adj.* [*from pervasion.*] Having power to pervade.

Or suits him more the winter's candied thorn,
When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost
Pervasive, radiant icicles depend?

Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.

P E R V E R S E. *adj.* [*pervers, Fr. perversus, Lat.*]

1. Distorted from the right.

Where nature breeds

Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things.

Milton, P. L.

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.

'Thou for the testimony of truth hast born

Universal reproach; far worse to bear

Than violence; for this was all thy care,

To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds

Judg'd thee *pervorse*.

Milton, P. L.

It to so *pervorse* a sex all grace is vain,

It gives them courage to offend again.

Dryden.

3. Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.

O gentle Romeo,

If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully,

Or if you think I am too quickly won,

I'll frown and be *pervorse*, and say thee nay,

So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world.

Shakespeare.

P E R V E R S E L Y. *adv.* [*from pervorse.*] With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity.

Men *perversely* take up piques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate.

Decay of Christian Piety.

Men that do not *perversely* use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas.

Locke.

A patriot is a dangerous post,

When wanted by his country most,

Perversely comes in evil times,

Where virtues are imputed crimes.

Swift.

P E R V E R S E N E S S. *n. s.* [*from pervorse.*]

1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.

Virtue hath some *perverseness*; for she will

Neither believe her good, nor others' ill.

Her whom he wishes most shall seldom gain

Through her *perverseness*; but shall see her gain'd

By a far worse.

Milton, P. L.

The *perverseness* of my fate is such,

That he's not mine, because he's mine too much.

Dryden.

When a friend in kindness tries

To shew you where your error lies,

Conviction does but more incense;

Perverseness is your whole defence.

Swift.

2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use.

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often established as lawful potentates; but of some *perverseness* and defection in the nation itself.

Bacon.

P E R V E R S I O N. *n. s.* [*perversion, Fr. from pervorse.*] The act of perverting; change to something worse.

Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations.

Bacon.

He supposes that whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*.

Swift.

P E R V E R S I T Y. *n. s.* [*perversité, Fr. from pervorse.*] *Perverseness*; crossness.

What strange *perversity* is this of man!

When 'twas a crime to taste th' enlightning tree,

He could not then his hand refrain.

Norris.

P E R V E R S I V E. *adj.* [*from pervorse.*] Having power to corrupt, or turn from right to wrong.

To **PERVERT**. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.]

1. To distort from the true end or purpose.
Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to extreme injustice. *Spenser on Ireland*.
If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, marvel not. *Eccles. v. 8*.
If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil.

Milton, P. L.
He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden*.
Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorical. *Broome*.
We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, fill we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law*.

2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; opposed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.
The heinous and despicable act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*
The subtle practices of Eudoxius, bishop of Constantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens. *Waterland*.

PERVERTER. *n. s.* [*from pervert*.]
1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter.
Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damned into the world. *South*.
2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose.
He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillington*.

PERVERTIBLE. *adj.* [*from pervert*.] That may be easily *perverted*.
There are many passages that have an evident character of harmless mirth and jollity; which, although they are piquant, yet are not easily *pervertible* to any disparagement of our neighbour. *W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648), p. 131*.

To **PERVESTIGATE**. *v. a.* [*pervestigo*, Latin.] To find out by searching. *Cockeram*.

PERVESTIGATION. *n. s.* [*pervestigatio*, Lat.] A diligent inquiry, or search after.
In the *pervestigation* of the true and genuine text, it was perspicuously manifest to all men, that there was no argument more or certain to be relied on. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Protestants*.

PERVICACIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale most *pervicacious*. *Denham*.
May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures. *Richardson, Clarissa*.

PERVICACIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from pervicacious*.] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obstinacy.
It is *pervicaciousness* to deary, that he created matter also. *Bentley, Sermon. p. 241*.

PERVICACITY. *n. s.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obstinacy.

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PERVICACITY. *n. s.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.] Spiteful obstinacy.

PERVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Lat.]
1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Bp. Taylor*.

Leda's twins
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,
Nor had they miss'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steel. *Dryden*.

Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward*.

2. Pervading; permeating. This sense is not proper.
What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior*.

PERVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*from pervious*.] Quality of admitting a passage.

The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtle than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass. *Boyle*.
There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech*.

PERVUS. *n. s.* [*from pervius*.] See **PARVIS**.

PERUKE. *n. s.* [*peruque*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter derives this word from the Gr. *περίχρημα*, (Dor. for *περίχρημα*), signifying yellow; the first perukes consisting of hair of this light colour, which was anciently much esteemed.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.

Neither was the use of *peruques* unknown in those times, as may appear by this of the epigrammatist, [Martial,] "Calvo turpius est nihil comato." *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 413.
The deformity of their hair is usually supplied by borders and combings; also by whole *perukes*, like artificial skulls, fitted to their heads. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 44*.

I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wiseman*.

To **PERUKE**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To dress in adscititious hair.

PERUKEMAKER. *n. s.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERUSAL. *n. s.* [*from peruse*.]
1. The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward*.

If upon a new *perusal* you think it is written in the very spirit of the ancients, it deserves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury*.

2. Examination.
The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak. *Tatler*, No. 265.

To **PERUSE**. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]
1. To read.

Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions. *Bacon*.

Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specific qualities of the author whom he *peruses*. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To observe; to examine.
I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings. *Shakespeare*.

PERUSE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]
1. To read.

PERUSE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]
2. To observe; to examine.

PERUSE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use*.]
3. To observe; to examine.

I've *perus'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shakespeare*.
Myself I then *perus'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton, P. L.*

PERUSER. *n. s.* [*from peruse*.] A reader; examiner.

Marke herein his laborious and fruteful doings,
and ye shal fynde him no lesse profitable to us
in the descriptioun of this particular nacyon, than were
Strabo, Pliny, Ptholome, and other geographers,
to their *perusers*, in the pycturinge out of the uni-
versall worlde.

Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift, sign. II. 1.
The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less. *Woodward*.

PERUVIAN BARK. *n. s.* See the second definition of **BARK**.

PESADE. *n. s.*
Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PÉSSARY. *n. s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus upon some extraordinary occasions.
Of cantharides, he prescribes five in a *pessary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot*.

PEST. *n. s.* [*peste*, Fr. *pestis*, Lat.]

1. Plague; pestilence. See **PESTHOUSE**.
Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the pest assuage. *Pope*.

2. Any thing mischievous or destructive. [*peste*, Italian.]
Wretches, — the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. So that if any unexperienced young novice happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such *pests*, presently they are upon him, plying his full purse, and his empty pate, with addresses suitable to his vanity. *South, Sermon. ii. 214*.

For her words the hellish pest
Forbore. *Milton, P. L.*

Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common pest. *Waller*.
The pest a virgin's face and bosom bears,
High on her crown a rising snake appears,
Guards her black front, and hisses in her hairs. *Pope*.

To **PESTER**. *n. s.* [*pester*, Fr.]

1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil.
Who then shall blame
His *pester'd* senses to recall and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shaks*.
We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very serviceable. *More against Atheism*.

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden*.

They did so much *pester* the church and delude the people, that contradictions themselves asserted by Rabbits were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South*.

At home he was pursu'd with noise;
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift*.

2. To encumber. [*pesta*, Ital. a crowd, or throng.]
Cloistered monks — which fill and *pester* every city. *Harmer, Tr. of Beza*, (1687), p. 351.

The churches, and new calendere,
Pester'd with mongrel saints. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 7*.

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PESTER. *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.]

The people crowding near within the *pester'd* room.
Drayton.

Men, —

Confin'd and *pester'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.

Milton, Comus.

PE'STERER, n. s. [from *pester*.] One that pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS, adj. [from *pester*.] Encumbering; cumbersome.

In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of gaoing them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

PE'STHOUSE, † n. s. [from *pest* and *house*.] An hospital for persons infected with the plague.

Which kind of reasoning is just as if a man should go into a *pest-house* to learn a remedy against the plague.

South, Serm. vi. 199.

Are we from noisome damp of *pesthouse* free?
And drink our souls the sweet ethereal air?

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 68.

PE'STIDUCT,* n. s. [Lat. *pestis* and *duco*.] That which conveys or brings contagion.

When I am but sick, and might infect, they [the friends of the diseased] have no remedy, but their absence, and my solitude. It is an excuse to them that are great, and pretend, and yet are loth to come; it is an inhibition to those who would truly come, because they may be made instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others, by their coming.

Dunne, Devot. p. 94.

PESTIFEROUS, † adj. [from *pestifer*, Lat.]

1. Destructive; mischievous.

Beware of the *pestiferous* see of Rome, that she make you not drunk with her pleasaunt wyne.

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, Pref.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy leud, *pestiferous* and dissentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride.

Shaks.

You, that have discover'd secrets, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men nobly held, must die.

Shakspeare.

2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.

A *pestiferous* contagion to the whole kingdom.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot.

Arbuthnot.

PE'STILENCE, † n. s. [*pestilence*, old Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious distemper.

The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish.

Shakspeare.

When my eyes beheld Olivia first,
Methought she purg'd the air of *pestilence*.

Shaks.

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness.

Psalms xci. 6.

There shall be famines, and *pestilences*, and earthquakes in divers places.

St. Matth. xxiv. 7.

PE'STILENT, † adj. [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Latin.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities dissipated *pestilent* air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon their spears railed against king Ferdinand, who with such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed them.

Knolles.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual spring would be most *pestilent* and insupportable summer.

Bentley.

2. Mischievous; destructive: applied to things.

There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent* than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good.

Hooker.

Which precedent, of *pestilent* import.
Against thee, Henry, had been brought.

Daniel.

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine.

Swift, Miscell.

3. Mischievous: applied to persons.

We have found this man a *pestilent* fellow.

Acts, xxiv. 5.

4. In ludicrous language, it is used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

One *pestilent* fine,

His beard no bigger than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest.

Suckling.

PE'STILENTIAL, adj. [*pestilenciel*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.

These with the air passing into the lungs, infect the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers.

Woodward.

Fire involv'd

In *pestilential* vapours, stench and smook.

Addison.

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.

If government depends upon religion, then this shows the *pestilential* design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests.

South.

PE'STILENTLY, † adv. [from *pestilent*.]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

2. In ludicrous language, so as to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

The pretence of making people sagacious, and *pestilently* witty!

Echard, Gr. of the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 43.

PESTILLA, † n. s. [from *pestle*. See *PESTLE*.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The best diamonds are comminable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pestillation*, and resist not any ordinary *pestle*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PE'STILE, † n. s. [*pestail*, old French; *pistillum*, Latin.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *pestle* make in any body, but of the texture of it?

Locke.

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *pestle* and mortar.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

PE'STLE of Pork, † n. s. A gammon of bacon. A very old expression. Huloet and Barret give it. And the Exmore dialect yet calls a leg of pork by this name.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of porke.

Damon and Pythias.

To **PE'STLE,* v. n.** [from the noun.] To use a *pestle*.

It will be a *pestling* device; it will pound all your enemy's practices to powder.

B. Jonson, Epicoene.

PET, † n. s. [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *despit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. or perhaps it may be derived some way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius derives it from the Su. Goth. *pett*, an interjection expressing dislike or contempt. It may be from the Italian *petto*, the breast, Dr. Jamieson says; to be in a *pet*, thus signifying to retain something in one's breast. Huloet renders *pettish* into the Lat. *impetuosus*; and thus seeming to countenance the proposed Lat. etymon, *impetus*.]

1. A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness.

If all the world

Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frize,

The All-giver would be unthankt, would be unpais'd.

Milton, Comus.

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our next business is to take *pet* at the refusal.

L'Estrange.

Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love.

Collier.

They cause the proud their visits to delay,
And send the godly in a *pet* to pray.

Pope.

2. A lamb taken into the house, and brought up by hand; a caud lamb: hence any creature that is fondled and indulged. See **PEAT**. [probably from *petit*, little.]

The other has transferred the amorous passions of her first years to the love of cronies, *pets*, and favourites, with which she is always surrounded.

Taitler, No. 266.

To **PET,* v. a.** [from the noun.] To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge. A *petted* child is a very common phrase in the north of England.

To **PET,* v. n.** [from the noun.] To take offence; to be in a slight passion

He, sure, is queasy-stomach'd that must *pet*, and puke, at such a trivial circumstance.

Fellham, Res. B. 2. R. 2.

PET'AL, n. s. [*petalum*, Lat.]

Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants: whence plants are distinguished into monopetalous, whose flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when they consist of three, five, or many leaves.

Quincy.

PETALISM,* n. s. [*πεταλισμός*, Gr. from *πέταλον*, a leaf; *petalisme*, Fr.] A form or sentence of banishment among the Syracusans, writing his name, whom they would be rid of, in an olive leaf.

Cotgrave.

I wonder why Mr. Harrington — did not mention the *petalism* of Syracuse as well as the ostracism of Athens, in imitation of which it was invented.

Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, (1659), p. 144.

PET'ALOUS, adj. [from *petal*.] Having petals.

PET'AR, } n. s. [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*,
PET'ARD, } Ital.]

A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madder or plank, bound down fast with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of such places as are designed to be surprized, to blow them up: they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries.

Military Dict.

'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own *petar*.

Shaks. Hamlet.

Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noise and scolding;

The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullises of ears. *Hudibras.*
PETECHILÆ* *n. s.* [Latin.] In medicine, pestilential spots.
A vast number of the true *petechiæ*, purple as violets, made their appearance.

Fordyce on the Muriet. Acid. p. 13.
PETECHIAL. *adj.* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] Pestilentially spotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers.

Arbutnot.
PETEREL* *n. s.* A kind of sea bird.

The *petrels*, to which sailors have given the name of mother Carey's chickens.

Hawkesworth's Voyages.
PETER-PENCE* *n. s.* A tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope, otherwise called *Romesco*, viz. a penny for every house, payable at Lammass day. *Bullockar.*

We pay no *petter-pence*, we run not to Rome market to buy trash.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy. p. 238.
PETER-WORT. *n. s.* [*Ascyron*.] A plant.

PETIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; little; inconsiderable.

It would be good to have some *petite* matters beside. *Harnar, Tr. of Besa, (1587.) p. 415.*

Do but view what *petite* things swell men up: the stage never presented the pride of a constable so really, as it is frequently to be found in men under that burdensome honour! I dare say Solomon, nay kings, at this day, hold their sceptres with more humility, than those small officers their staves! *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 398.*

By what small, *petit* hints does the mind catch hold of, and recover, a vanishing notion?

South, Serm. i. 302.
PETITION. *n. s.* [*petitio*, Lat.]

1. Request; intreaty; supplication; prayer. We must propose unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in causes of this nature.

Hooker.
My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shakespeare.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my request. *Esther, vii. 3.*
Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy name, and to be a house of prayer and *petition* for thy people. *I Mac. vii.*

We must not only send up *petitions* and thoughts now and then to heaven, but must go through all our worldly business with a heavenly spirit. *Lave.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then pray'd that she might still possess his heart,
And no pretending rival share a part;
This last *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

To PETITION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To solicit; to supplicate.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my prosperity. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow upon them the greatest gift that could be given.

Addison.
PETITIONARILY. *adv.* [from *petitionary*.]

By way of begging the question.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah.

Brown.
PETITIONARY. *adj.* [from *petition*.]

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shaks.*

It is our base *petitionary* breath
That blows 'em to this greatness, *B. Jonson.*

2. Containing petitions or requests.

Petitionary prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to questionary and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETITIONER. *n. s.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners*? *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires. *L'Estrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers; this raised so much rallery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to draw the lawgivers of their country. *Addison.*

PETITORY. *adj.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Bullockar.*

Off have I season'd savoury periods
With sugar'd words, to delude Gustus' taste: —
And oft perfum'd my *petitory* style

With civit-speech, to entrap Olfactus' nose!
Brewer, Com. of Lingua, A. i. S. 1.

PETRE. *n. s.* [from *petra*, a stone.] Nitre; salt petre. See *NITRE*.

Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, bath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report.

Brown.
The vessel was first well healed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*.

Boyle.
Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre-salt*; when refined, *salt-petre*. *Woodward.*

PETRESCENT. *adj.* [*petrescens*, Latin.] Growing-stone; becoming stone.

A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *petrificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of turning to stone; the state of being turned to stone.

Its concretion spirit has the seeds of *petrification* and gorgon within itself. *Brown.*

2. That which is made stone.

Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifications*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFICATIVE. *adj.* [from *petrificatio*, Lat.] Having the power to form stone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and *petrificative* mutation of bodies.

Brown.
To PETRIFICATE.* *v. a.* [*petrificatio*, Lat.] To petrify. Not now in use.

Though our hearts *petrified* were,
Yet caus'd'st thou thy life be graven there,
And set a guardian o'er't, that never dies,

J. Hall, Poems, (1646.) p. 96.
PETRIFICATION. *n. s.* [*petrification*, Fr.]

1. A body formed by changing other matter to stone.

In these strange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts. *Boyle.*

2. Obduracy; callousness.

It was observed long ago by Epictetus, that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths; and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind. *Hallywell, Melamprom. p. 1.*

PETRI'FICK. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to stone.

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrified*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton, P. L.*

Winter's breath,
A nitrous blast that strikes *petrified* death. *Savage.*

To PETRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrefier*, Fr. *petra* and *fy*, Latin.]

1. To change to stone.

A few resemble *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

2. To make callous; to make obdurate.

Schism is markt out by the Apostle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

Who stifle nature, and subsist on art,
Who coin the face, and *petrify* the heart. *Young.*

To PETRIFY. *v. n.* To become stone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETROL. *n. s.* [*petrole*, Fr.]

PETROLEUM. *n. s.* [*petroleum*, Fr.] A liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs. *Woodward.*

PÉTRONEL. *n. s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A pistol; a small gun used by a horseman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield, the blow receiv'd;
The gun recoil'd, as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PETTICOAT. *n. s.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dress.

What trade art thou, Feeble? — A woman's taylor, sir. — Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat*? *Shakespeare.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats*. *Addison.*

To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,
We trust th' important charge, the *petticoat*;
Oft have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

To PETTIFOG.* *v. n.* [*petit* and *voguer*, Fr. See the neuter verb, *To FOG*.]

To play the *pettifogger*. *Sherwood.*

What marvel if it cheered them to see some store of their friends, and in the Roman, not the *pettifogging* sense, their clients so near about them!

Milton, Eneidoclast. § 4.
He is a common barterer for his pleasure, that takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis. *Bulwer, Charac.*

PETTIFOGGER. *n. s.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty small-rate lawyer.

The worst conducted and least cliented *pettivoggers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful prosecution of actions.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.
Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls
To share with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Consider, my dear, how innocent it is to abandon your shop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a plea between two country esquires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bull, surety, or solicitor. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

Physicians are apt to despise empyrics, lawyers, *pettifoggers*, and merchants, pedlars. *Swift.*

PETTIFO'GGERY.* *n. s.* [from *pettifogger*.]

The practice of a *pettifogger*; trick; quibble.

The last and lowest sort of their arguments, that men purchased not their title with their land, and such like *pettifoggery*, I omit.

Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.

Whence tedious suits, crafty pleadings, quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries* will necessarily creep in.

Barrow, Sermon on the Unity of the Church.

PET'TINESS. *n. s.* [from *petty*.] Smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.

The losses we have borne, the subjects we have lost, and the disgrace we have digested; To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under.

Shakespeare.

PET'TISH.† *adj.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peevish.

They [melancholy persons] are apt to mistake and amplify; testy, *pettish*, peevish, and ready to snarle upon every small occasion.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 185.

There are those who are *pettish* and crabbed in youth; there are contrarily those who are mild, gentle, sociable, in their decayed years.

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence; They're froward, *pettish*, and unus'd to smile.

Creech.

PET'TISHLY.* *adv.* [from *pettish*.] In a pet.

Pettishly, ridiculously, To fling away your fortune.

Beaumont and Fl. Mad Lover.

PET'TISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *pettish*.] Fretfulness; peevishness.

Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness*.

Collier.

PET'TITOES.† *n. s.* [*petty* and *toe*.]

1. The feet of a sucking pig.

Cheep sallads, sliced beef, giblets, and *pettitoes*, to fill up room.

Beaumont and Fl. Wom. Hater.

2. Feet in contempt.

My good clown grew so in love with the wench's song, that he would not stir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words.

Shaks. Wint. Tale.

PETTO.† *n. s.* [Italian.] The breast; figuratively privacy: as, "*in petto*," i. e. in reserve, in secrecy.

The employments of treasurer of the navy, and secretary at war, were to be kept in *petto* till the dissolution of parliament.

Ld. Chesterfield.

PET'TY.† *adj.* [*petit*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius derives it from the Goth. *patte*, a boy; others from *petilus*, Lat. small, or from *putillus*, a dwarf, dimin. of *putus*, an old word for small; others from the Heb. *pethi*, small. The Su. Goth. *ped* is also small.] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little.

When he had no power;

But was a *petty* servant to the state, He was your enemy.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some *petty* fellow is sent out to kill the dogs.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

It importeth not much, some *petty* alteration or difference it may make.

Bacon.

Will God incense his ire For such a *petty* trespass?

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung, Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome.

Denham.

They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon, and stars as *petty* gods.

Stillington.

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a

free people do of themselves divide into three powers.

Swift.

Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.* Can an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettiest* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner?

Swift.

PET'TYCHAPS.* *n. s.* [*motacilla hippolais*.] A kind of wagtail; called in some parts of the north the beam-bird, from its nesting under beams in buildings.

PET'TYCOY. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium minus*.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

PET'ULANCE. } *n. s.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petu-*
PET'ULANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.] Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the *petulancy* of our words.

B. Jonson.

Such was others' *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused.

King Charles.

Wise men knew that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off.

Clarendon.

However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets.

Swift.

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers.

Watts, Logic.

PET'ULANT.† *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, French.]

1. Saucy; perverse; abusive.

Many are of so *petulant* a spleen, and have that figure "sarcasmus" so often in their mouths, so bitter, so foolish, that they cannot speak, but they must bite.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.

Not a stridulous jay, not a *petulant* sparrow.

Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.

If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer.

Watts.

2. Wanton; licentious.

The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions.

Spectator.

PET'ULANTLY.† *adv.* [from *petulant*.]

1. With petulance; with saucy pertness.

It is the most enormous sauciness that can be imagined, to speak *petulantly* or perty concerning him [God].

Barrow, Sermon i. 182.

2. Wantonly; licentiously.

My flowery wreaths they *petulantly* spoil, And rob my crystal lamps of feeding oil.

Parnell, Homer's Batrach. B. 2.

PET'ULCOUS.* *adj.* [*petulculus*, Lat.] Wanton; frisking. Not in use.

What does the pape or Christian pastour do in this case? When the tumult is once raised, and a disorder begun in any part of his flock by some proud turbulent spirit amongst them, the pape first whistles him and his *petulcous* rams into order by charitable admonition, which still increases louder by degrees.

Cane's Fiat Lux, &c. (1665), p. 151.

PEW. *n. s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A seat inclosed in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*.

Bacon.

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*.

Addison.

She decently, in form, pays heav'n its due; And makes a civil visit to her *pew*.

Young.

To **PEW.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with pews.

Ash.

PE'WET. *n. s.* [*piewit*, Dutch, *vannellus*.]

1. A water fowl.

We reckon the dip-chick, so named of his diving and littleness, puffs, *pewets*, meaves.

Carew.

2. The lapwing.

Ainsworth.

PE'WELLOW.* *n. s.* [*pew* and *fellow*.] A companion. Dr. Johnson has the following remark on this word as it is used by Shakespeare. "*Pewfellow* seems to be companion. We have now a new phrase, nearly equivalent, by which we say of persons in the same difficulties, that they are in the *same box*." Sir J. Hawkins added, that the word was then in use, i. e. about half a century since.

This carnal cur

Prays on the issue of his mother's body, And makes her *pewfellow* with others' moan.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

The *pewfellow* to pride is self-love, and no less enemy to peace.

Bp. Hall, Peace-Maker, § 8.

PE'WTER.† *n. s.* [*peauter*, Teutonic.] V. Kilian, who notices the French *espeautre*, but not the old word *peutre*, which Lacombe states to have been in use in 1220.]

1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compose *pewter*.

Pemberton.

Coarse *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead.

Bacon.

The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible.

Bacon.

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will hinder melting.

Bacon.

2. The plates and dishes in a house.

The eye of the mistress was wont to make her *pewter* shine.

Addison.

PE'WTERER. *n. s.* [from *pewter*.] A smith who works in *pewter*.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

We caused a skilful *pewterer* to close the vessel in our presence with soder exquisitely.

Boyle.

PE'XITY.* *n. s.* [from *pex*, Lat. to comb.]

The nap or shag of cloth.

Coles.

PHENOMENON. *n. s.* See PHENOMENON.

This has sometimes *phenomena* in the plural. [*φαινόμενα*, Greek.] An appearance in the course of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phenomenon* might be discernible.

Newton.

PHA'ETON.* *n. s.* [*phaeton*, Fr. so called in allusion to Phaeton, the fabled driver of the chariot of the sun.] A kind of lofty open chaise upon four wheels.

Like Nero, he's a fiddler, charioteer, Or drives his *phaeton*, in female guise.

Young, Night Th. 5.

At Blagrove's once upon a time, There stood a *phaeton* sublime: Unsullied by the dusty road, Its wheels with recent crimson glow'd.

Watson, Phaeton and One-Horse Chair.

PHAGEDE'NA. *n. s.* [*φαγιδενα*; from *φάγω*, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDENICK. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.]
PHAGEDENOUS. } Eating; corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are those which eat away fungous or proud flesh.

A *bubo*, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wiseman, Surg.*

When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

PHALANX. *n. s.* [*phalanx*, Lat. *phalanx*, Fr.] A troop of men closely embodied.

Far otherwise th' inviolable saints,
 In cubic *phalanx* firm, advance'd entire
 Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton, P. L.*
 The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,
 On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

PHANTASM. } *n. s.* [*φάντασμα*, Greek;
PHANTASMA. } *phantasma*, Lat. *phantasma*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance;

something appearing only to imagination.

All the interim is
 Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream. *Shaks.*
 This armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court

A *phantasma*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport

To the prince and his book-mates. *Shaks.*
 They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions.

Raleigh, Hist.
 If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Why,
 In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
 Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son.

Milton, P. L.
 Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach
 The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
 Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams.

Milton, P. L.
PHANTA'STICAL. } See **FANTASTICAL.**
PHANTA'STICK. }

PHANTASY. } See **FANTASY.**

PHANTOM. *n. s.* [*phantome*, Fr.]

1. A spectre; an apparition.

If he cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard, he may still have room to believe that, what this airy *phantom* said is not absolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
 Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;
 Dreadful as hermits' dreams in haunted shades,
 Or bright as visions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd, along the sable skies,
 To calm the queen, the *phantom* sister flies. *Pope.*

PHARISA'ICAL. } *adj.* Ritual; exter-
PHARISA'ICK. } nally religious, from the sect of the *Pharisees*, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies; proud; contemptuous; hypocritical.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

With every little or offensive thing they, who are proud and *pharisaical*, will be scandalled.

Hooker's Fabr. of the Ch. (1604), p. 75.
 Cynical clouds, and *pharisaick* frowns.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 191.

Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical* washings instead of Christian reformers.

King Charles.

PHARISA'ICALNESS. * *n. s.* [from *pharisaical*.] *Pharisaical* observance of rituals.

Their many kinds of superstitions, and *pharisaicalness*. *Puller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 489.*

PHARISAISM. * *n. s.* [from *Pharisee*.] The notions and conduct of a *Pharisee*.

That was never censured in him as a piece of *pharisaism*, or hypocrisy.

Hammond, Pract. Catech. B. 3. § 4.
 In this many of the Romanists and enthusiasts exceedingly agree, as acted by the same spirit and practice of *pharisaism*.

Puller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 4.
 Pride of every kind, and in every shape, exalting itself, whether in Judaical *pharisaism*, or in Gentile philosophy, shall be made low, and subdued to the obedience of Christ.

Bp. Horne, Consid. on St. John the Bapt. p. 112.

PHARISE'AN. * *adj.* [from *Pharisee*.] Following the practice of the *Pharisees*.

All of them *pharisean* disciples, and bred up in their doctrine. *Milton, Colasterion.*

PHARISEE. * *n. s.* [from the Heb. *pharash*, to divide.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies; and whose pretended holiness occasioned them to hold at a distance, or separate themselves from, not only Pagans, but all such Jews as complied not with their peculiarities.

Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and *Pharisees*, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

St. Matt. v. 20.
 Thou blund *Pharisee*, cleanse first that which is within the cup and the platter, that the outside of them may be clean also. *St. Matt. xxiii. 26.*

PHARMACEUTICAL. } *adj.* [*φαρμακευτικός*,
PHARMACEUTICK. } from *φαρμακείον*.]
 Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

We shall now in the last place have recourse to chyrurgical and *pharmaceutical* remedies.

Ferrand on Love Melanch. p. 336.

The apprentice shall read some good *pharmaceutical*, botanick, and chymical insitutions.

Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib. p. 16.

PHARMACOLOGIST. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον* and *λόγος*.] One who writes upon drugs.

The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologist* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PHARMACOLOGY. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον* and *λόγος*.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOEIA. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον* and *ποιέω*; *pharmacopoeia*, Fr.] A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIST. *n. s.* [*φάρμακον* and *πώλεω*; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHARMACY. *n. s.* [from *φάρμακον*, a medicine; *pharmacie*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,
 So nice her art in impious *pharmacy*. *Garth.*

PHARO. } *n. s.* [from *pharos* in Egypt.]
PHAROS. } A light-house; a lantern

PHARE. } from the shore to direct sailors.

So high nevertheless it is, [the peak of Teneriff,] as in serene weather it is seen 150 English miles, which some double; serving as an excellent *pharo*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 3.
 He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PHARANG. * See **PARASANG.**

PHARYNGOTOMY. *n. s.* [*φάρυγξ* and *τέμνω*.] The act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHASELS. *n. s.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French beans.

PHASIS. *n. s.* In the plural *phases*. [*φάσις*; *phase*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the universe. *Clamville.*

He o'er the seas shall love, or fame pursue;
 And other matters, another *phasis* view;
 Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,
 And pass those rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

PHASM. } *n. s.* [*φάσμα*.] Appearance;
PHASMA. } phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phasmas*, and chimeras, created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

In gross darkness the *phasma* having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 374.

Such *phasmas*, such apparitions, are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves.

Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 83.

PHÉASANT. *n. s.* [*faisan*, Fr. *phasianus*, from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardest to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock, and *pheasant*. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men Will chuse a *pheasant* still before a hen. *Pope.*

PHÉER. } *n. s.* A companion. See **FEAR**, and **FERE**.

To **PHÉESE.** *v. a.* [perhaps to *fease*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. See **TO FEAZE**.

An he be proud with me, I'll *phéese* his pride. *Shakespeare.*

PHÉNICOPTER. *n. s.* [*φαινικόπτερος*; *phenicopterus*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which is thus described by Martial:

Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lingua gulosis
Nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the livers of gilthead, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampreys.

Hakewill on Providence.

PHÉNIX. *n. s.* [*φώνιξ*; *phoenix*, Latin.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix* At this hour reigning there. *Shaks. Tempest.*

To all the fowls he seems a *phenix*. *Milton, P. L.*

Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist? *Locke.*

PHENOMENON. *n. s.* [*φαινόμενον*; *phenomene*, Fr.] it is therefore often written *phenomenon*; but being naturalised, it has changed the *e*, which is not in the English language, to *e*. But if it has the

original plural termination *phænomena*, it should, I think, be written with æ.]

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe, in comprehensive theories, the *phænomena* of the world and their causes. *Burnet.*

These are curiosities of little or no moment to the understanding the *phænomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

The most considerable *phænomenon*, belonging to terrestrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHÉON.* *n. s.* [In heraldry.] The barbed iron head of a dart.

PHIAL. *n. s.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiale*, Fr.] A small bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebenon in a phial. *Shaks.*
He proves his explications by experiments made with a phial of water, and with globes of glass filled with water. *Newton.*

To PHIAL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep in a phial.

Heaven search my soul! and if through all its cells

Lurk the pernicious drop of poisonous guile,
Full on my fenceless head its phial'd wrath
May fate exhaust! *Shenston, Love and Honour.*

PHILANTHROPICAL.* *adj.* [from *philan-*
PHILANTHROPICK....] *thropy.* Loving
mankind; wishing to do good to man-
kind.

The effect of this *philanthropic* spirit is, that the
vices which are still generally harboured, are sins
of indulgence and refinement rather than of cruelty
and barbarism. *Bp. Horsley, Serm. (1792.)*

PHILANTHROPIST.* *n. s.* [from *philan-*
thropy.] One who loves, and wishes to
serve, mankind.

O, how Omnipotence
Is lost in love! Thou great *philanthropist*,
Father of angels, both the friend of man; —
How art thou pleas'd by bounty to distress!
Young, Night Th. 4.

PHILANTHROPY.† *n. s.* [*φιλία* and
ἐνδραχμός, Gr. Dr. Johnson.—This word is
much older, in our language, than the
time of Addison; from whom alone Dr.
Johnson cites an example of the word.
Mr. Malone is of opinion that Dryden,
in his character of Polybius, printed in
1692, first introduced *philanthropy*, as
an English word; but it had been in
use long before that time. It is in
the vocabulary of Cockeram; and other
valuable authors employed it before
Dryden.] Love of mankind; good
nature.

The supposition we would willingly make, is
certainly most agreeable to that impartial good-
ness and *philanthropy* of God, which the sacred
writers so much celebrate.

Plafiere's App. to the Gospel, (early in the 17th cent.)
The greater wonder it is, that so many doctrines
among the Heathens, and Christians too, should
be received with a non obstante to this native and
easy sense of the divine goodness and *philanthropy*
lodged in their minds.

Spencer on Prodigies, (1666,) p. 290.
Such a transient temporary good nature is not
that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which de-
serves the title of a moral virtue. *Addison.*

PHILIBEG.* See FILLIBEG.

A dress resembling the highland *philibeg*.

Drummond, Trav. p. 66.

PHILIPPICK.† *n. s.* [from the invec-
tives of Demosthenes against Philip of
Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

Before the author wrote this and the following
scene, he had warned his patriotism, as well as his
imagination, with the *philippicks* of Cicero.

Bp. Hurd on Addison's Cato, A. ii. S. 1.

To PHILIPPIZE.* *v. n.* [from *philippick*.]
To declaim against; to utter or write
invectives.

I know they set him [Dr. Price] up as a sort of
oracle; because, with the best intentions in the
world, he naturally *philippizes*, and chaunts his
prophetic song in exact unison with their designs.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

PHILLYRÉ.* *n. s.* [Botan. Lat.] An
evergreen plant.

The *phillyrea*, of which there are five or six sorts,
and some variegated, are sufficiently hardy.

Everlyn.

PHILOLOGER. *n. s.* [*φιλολόγος*.] One whose
chief study is language; a grammarian;
a critic.

Philologers and critical discourses, who look
beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things,
will not be angry with our narrower explorations.

Brown.

You expect that I should discourse of this mat-
ter like a naturalist, not a *philologer*.

Boyle.

The best *philologers* say, that the original word
does not only signify domestick, as opposed to
foreign, but also private, as opposed to common.

Sprat, Serm.

PHILOLOGICAL.† *adj.* [from *philology*.]
PHILOLOGICK. } Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, lan-
guage, grammar, rhetoric, poesy, and criticism.

Watts.

He who pretends to the learned professions, if
he doth not arise to be a critic himself in *philologi-*
cal matters, should frequently converse with dic-
tionaries, paraphrasts, commentators, or other
criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

Ménage, the greatest name in France for all
kinds of *philologic* learning.

Warburton, Pref. to Shakespeare.

PHILOLOGIST.† *n. s.* See PHILOGER. A
critick; a grammarian.

Why the rods and staffs of the princes were
chosen for this decision, *philologists* will consider.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 31.

Of a later age, and a harsher style, was Mar-
tinus Capella, if he did not deserve the name ra-
ther of a *philologist*, than of a philosopher.

Harris, Hermes, B. iii. ch. 5.

To PHILOGIZE.* *v. n.* [from *philology*.]
To offer criticisms.

Nor is it here that we design to enlarge, as
those who have *philologized* on this occasion.

Everlyn, B. iii. ch. 6. § 2.

PHILOLOGY.† *n. s.* [*φιλολογία*; *philolo-*
gie, Fr.] Criticism; grammatical learn-
ing.

My lady maistres, dame *Philology*,
Gave me a gift, in my nest when I lay,
To learnle al language. *Skelton, Poems, p. 93.*

To students in *philology* it is now grown familiar.

Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.

Temper all discourses of *philology* with in-
terpersions of morality. *Walker.*

PHILOMATH.* *n. s.* [*φιλομαθης*, Gr.] A
lover of learning; generally used in
slight contempt.

Modern enthusiasts and crazy *philomaths*.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 294.

Ask my friend L'Abbé Sallier to recommend to
you some meagre *philomath* to teach you a little
geometry and astronomy. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PHILOMEL. } *n. s.* [from *Philomela*,
PHILOMELA. } changed into a bird.]

The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakspeare.*

Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when *philomela* sings? *Pope.*

PHILOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille*
morte, a dead leaf. Coloured like a
dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and an-
other *philmot*, the fourth was of a pink colour,
and the fifth of a pale green.

Addison, Spect. No. 265.

To PHILOSOPHATE.* *v. n.* [*philosophatus*,
Lat.] To moralize; to play the philo-
sopher.

Few there be, that with Epictetus can *philoso-*
phate in slavery, or like Cleanthes, can draw water
all the day, and study most of the night.

Barrow, vol. i. S. 12.

PHILOSOPHATION.* *n. s.* [*philosophatus*,
Lat.] Philosophical discussion.

The work being to be the basis of many future
inferences and *philosophations*.

Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, p. 18.

PHILO'SOPHEME. *n. s.* [*φιλισόφημα*.] Prin-
ciple of reasoning; theorem. An un-
usual word.

You will learn how to address yourself to chil-
dren for their benefit, and derive some useful *philoso-*
phemes for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *n. s.* [*philosophus*, Lat.
philosophe, Fr.] A man deep in know-
ledge, either moral or natural.

Many sound in belief have been also great *phi-*
losophers.

Hooker, Eccl. Pol.

The philosopher hath long ago told us, that ac-
cording to the divers nature of things, so must
the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argu-
ment of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge
this. *Wilkins.*

They all our fam'd philosophers defie,
And would our faith by force of reason try.

Dryden.

If the philosophers by fire had been so wary in
their observations and sincere in their reports, as
those, who call themselves *philosophers* ought to
have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here
about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the
world a philosopher, which sufficiently appeared
by his writing the natures of things upon their
names; he could view essences in themselves,
and read forms without the comment of their re-
spective properties. *South.*

PHILO'SOPHER'S Stone. *n. s.* A stone
dreamed of by alchemists, which, by
its touch, converts base metals into
gold.

That stone

Philosophers in vain so long have sought.

Milton, P. L.

PHILOSOPHICAL.† *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr.
PHILOSOPHICK. } from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a
philosopher; formed by philosophy.

Others in virtue plac'd felicity:

The Stoick last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing.

Milton, P. R.

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone.

Prior.

When the safety of the publick is endangered,
the appearance of a philosophical or affected indo-
lence must arise either from stupidity or per-
fidiousness. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Skilled in philosophy.

We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless.

Shakespeare.

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge.

Atterbury.

3. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice: But since among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to *philosophick* fare, I'll mingle something of our times to please.

Dryden.

PHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonweals that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all.

Brown.

No man has ever treated the passion of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid.

Dryden.

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed: to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not sound very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist.

Bentley, Serm.

TO PHILOSOPHIZE. *v. n.* [from *philosophy*.]

To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to enquire into the causes of effects.

Qualities occult to Aristotle, must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy.

Glanville.

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire.

L'Estrange.

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures.

L'Estrange.

Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God.

Dryden.

PHILOSOPHY. *† n. s.* [*philosophie*, *Fr.* *philosophia*, *Latin*.] Not often found in the plural number. Atterbury, however, in one of his sermons, has *philosophies*.

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my succour.

Sidney.

Hang up *philosophy*; Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet, Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom, It helps not.

Shakespeare.

The progress you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written.

Digby.

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools.

Locke.

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argu'd then; Vain wisdom all, and false *philosophy*!

Milton, P. L.

His decisions are the judgement of his passions not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the sinner not of the man.

Rogers.

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHILTER. *n. s.* [*φίλτρον*; *philtre*, *Fr.*] Something to cause love.

The melting kiss that sips

The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought, You need not fear a *philter* in the draught.

Dryden.

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love. *Addison.*

TO PHILTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PHIZ. *n. s.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and should, therefore, if it be written at all, be written *physz*.] The face, in a sense of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss, As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBOTOMIST. *n. s.* [*phlebotomiste*, *Fr.* from *φλέψ* and *τέμνω*.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

England may well despair to be healed by such *phlebotomists* or quacksalers.

Venice Looking-Glass, &c. p. 21.

TO PHLEBOTOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, *Fr.* from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*.

Howell, Engl. Tears.

PHLEBOTOMY. *n. s.* [*φλεβοτομία*, *φλέψ*, *φλεβος*, *vena*, and *τέμνω*, *Gr.* *phlebotomie*, *Fr.*] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlebotomy is not cure, but mischief; the blood so flowing as if the body were all vein.

Holyday.

Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Pains for the spending of the spirits, come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy*.

Harvey.

PHLEGM. *† n. s.* [*φλέγμα*; *phlegme*, *Fr.*]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dullness.

Make the proper use of each extreme, And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*.

Roscommon.

He who supreme in judgement, as in wit, Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ, Yet judg'd with coolness, though he sung with fire; His precepts teach, but what his works inspire.

Our critiques take a contrary extreme, They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm*.

Pope.

Let melancholy rule supreme, Choler preside, or blood or *phlegm*, It makes no difference in the case, Nor is complexion honour's place.

Swift.

2. Water among the chymists.

A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth.

Boyle.

3. Coolness; indifference.

I here affirm with great *phlegm*.

Swift on the Barrier Treaty.

They can talk of the wretched state of it [religion] amongst their friends, and countrymen, with the same *phlegm* and indifference that they speak of the broken power of the States of Holland.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 55.

PHLEGMAGOGUES. *n. s. pl.* [*φλέγμα* and *ἀγω*; *phlegmagogue*, *Fr.*] A purge of the

milder sort, supposed to evacuate *phlegm* and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it.

Floyer.

PHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [*φλεγματικός*; *phlegmatique*, *Fr.* from *phlegm*.]

1. Abounding in phlegm.

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body.

Harvey.

Chewing and smoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Generating phlegm.

A neat's foot, I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat.

Shakespeare.

Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations.

Brown.

3. Watery.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*.

Newton.

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest.

Addison.

Who but a husband ever could persuade His heart to leave the bosom of thy love, For any *phlegmatick* design of state.

Southern.

PHLEGMATICKLY.* *adv.* [from *phlegmatick*.] With *phlegm*; coolly.

He introduces his story with a cool, philosophical lecture on the dignity of human nature: the interpretation of the haruspices is only taken notice of as it was evidence against Lentulus; and all the rest is *phlegmatically* passed over.

Warburton on Prodiges, p. 80.

PHLEGMON. *n. s.* [*φλεγμονή*.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon or inflammation is the first generation from good blood, and nearest of kin to it.

Wiseeman.

PHLEGMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory burning.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or *oedematick* tumour.

Harvey.

PHLEME. *n. s.* [from *phlebotomus*, *Lat.*] A fleam, so it is commonly written; an instrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horses.

PHLOGISTICK.* *adj.* [*φλογιστική*, *Fr.*; from *phlogiston*.] Partaking of *phlogiston*.

These bodies are called *phlogistic* bodies.

Adams.

PHLOGISTON. *† n. s.* [*φλογιστόν*, from *φλέγω*.]

1. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body. The doctrine of *phlogiston*, as understood by modern chemists, implies, that a quantity of fire, or the matter of light and heat, is occasionally contained in bodies, as part of their composition.

Adams.

PHONICKS. *n. s. pl.* [from *φωνή*.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCAMPICK.* *adj.* [*φωνική* and *κάμπη*.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocampick* objects.

Derham.

PHO'SPHOR. } n. s. [*phosphorus*,
PHO'SPHORUS. } Lat.]

1. The morning star.

Why sit we sad when *Phosphorus* shines so clear?

Pope.

2. A chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire.

Phosphorus is obtained by distillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire.

Pemberton.

Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor*.

Addison.

Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air.

Cheyne.

PHO'SPHORATED.* *adj.* [from *phosphorus*.] Impregnated with *phosphor*.

Saline substances (gypsum and *phosphorated calx* excepted) seem to serve vegetables (as they do animals) rather as a *condimentum* or promoter of digestion, than as a *pabulum*.

Kirwan on Manures, p. 50.

PHOTOMETER.* n. s. [*φῶς*, light, and *μέτρον*, measure, Gr.] An instrument which measures light.

Mr. Leslie tells us, that since he constructed this instrument in 1797, he has been delighted with the nicety of its performance. It not only measures the direct rays of the sun, but the reflected light of the sky. It is sensible to every change of the atmosphere, and marks the progress and decline of the light of day, and of the brightness of the year. By it also the light of a candle, or other luminous body, may be estimated. The comparison of two *photometers* easily determines the relative properties of different coloured bodies, in reflecting, absorbing, and transmitting light.

Dr. Garnett, *Annals of Philosophy*, &c. (1801).

PHRASE. n. s. [*φράσις*.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech.

Now mince the sin,

And mollify damnation with a phrase:

Say you consented not to Sancho's death,

But barely not forbid it.

Dryden.

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are phrases which the Scripture useth to express the sum of religion.

Tillotson.

3. Style; expression.

Thou speak'st

In better phrase and matter than thou didst.

Shakspeare.

TO PHRASE.† v. a. [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term.

These suns,

For so they phrase them, by their heralds challenged

The noble spirits to arms. Shaks. Hen. VIII.

Xenophon phrases it pharsanga, and computes it thirty furlongs. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 117.

She will turn puritan, not moderate protestant, as she phraseth it.

A. Cook to Atty. Usher, Lett. p. 373.

TO PHRASE.* v. n. To employ peculiar expressions.

We have not tied ourselves to an uniformity of phrasing, or to an identity of words.

Translators of the Bible, Pref.

PHRASEOLOGICAL.* *adj.* [from *phraseology*.] Peculiar to a language or phrase.

This verbal or phraseological answer may not seem sufficient.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 8.

PHRASEOLOGY. n. s. [*φράσις* and *λόγος*.]

1. Style; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a stile, but run on in a flat phraseology, often mingled with barbarous terms.

Swift, Miscell.

2. A phrase book.

Ainsworth.

PHRENE'TICK.† *adj.* [*φρενητικός*; *phreni-*

PHRE'NTICK. *adj.* *tique*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantic.

What cestrum, what *phrenetick* mood,

Makes you thus lavish of your blood? Hudibras.

Where now is the ground of our discontent?

At what are so many peevish and *phrenetick*?

B. Jenks, Sermon. 5 Nov. (1689), p. 31.

PHRENE'TICK.* n. s. A madman; a *frank-*
PHRE'NTICK. *adj.* *tick* person.

They — made this poor king, even as a *phrenetick*, commit what posterity receives now among the worst actions of princes.

Seldon, on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.

Phreneticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within. Harvey.

The world was little better than a common fold of *phreneticks* or bedlams. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

PHRENI'TIS. n. s. [*φρενίτις*.] Madness; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

PHRENOLOGY.* n. s. [*φρην* and *λόγος*, Gr.] The science of cerebral pathology; craniology. A word of recent introduction into our language.

PHRENSY. n. s. [from *φρενίτις*; *phrén-*
sie, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phren-*
sic.] Madness; frantickness. This is too often written *frenzy*. See FRENZY.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrensy*.

Hooker.

Demoniack *phrensy*, moping melancholy.

Milton, p. L.

Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the *phrensy* were more innocent; but lunatics will needs be kings. Decay of Chr. Piety.

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

PHRO'NTISTERY.* n. s. [Gr. *φροντιστήριον*.] A school; a seminary of learning. Not in use.

Your next attempt is made upon England's grand *phrontisteries*, seminaries, and seed plots of learning, the two famous flourishing universities, Oxford and Cambridge.

Corah's Doom, &c. (1672), p. 136.

PHRY'GIAN.* *adj.* Denoting, among the ancients, a sprightly and animating kind of music.

In a little time they began to grow riotous, and threw stones: Cornelius then withdrew, but with the greatest air of triumph in the world: Brother, said he, do you observe I have mixed unawares too much of the *Phrygian*; I might change it to the Lydian, and soften their riotous tempers: but it is enough: learn from this sample to speak with veneration of ancient music.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.

PHTHISICAL. *adj.* [*φθισικός*; *phthisique*, Fr. from *phthisick*.] Wasting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthisical* consumption.

Harvey on Consumptions.

PHTHISICK.† n. s. [*φθσις*; *phthisie*, Fr.]

A consumption.

Liberty of speaking, than which nothing is more sweet to man, was girded and strait-laced almost to a broken-winded *phthisick*.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.

His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma off incurring to an orthopnea. Harvey on Consumptions.

PHTHISIS. n. s. [*φθσις*.] A consumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula. Wiseman.

PHYLA'CTER.† n. s. [*φυλακτήριον*; *phy-*
PHYLA'CTERY. *lactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

The *phylacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience. Hammond.

The Pharisees were — skilful expositors of the Mosical law; wearing the precepts thereof in *phylacters* (narrow scrolls of parchment) bound about their brows, and above their left elbows.

Sondys, Christ's Passion, p. 77.

Golden sayings,

On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. Prior.

PHYLA'CTERED.* *adj.* [from *phylacter*.] Wearing *phylacteries*; dressed like the Pharisees.

Nor they so pure, and so precise,

Immaculate as their white of eyes;

Who for the spirit hug the spleen,

Phylacter'd through all their mien.

Green's Poems of the Spleen, v. 335.

PHYLACTERICAL.* *adj.* [from *phylacter*.] Relating to *phylacteries*.

The Jewish church ordained that all their publick prayers should be concluded with Amen; I say publick prayers; for in their private or *phylacterical* prayers, it was omitted.

L. Addison, Christian Sacrifice, p. 128.

PHY'SICAL. *adj.* [*physique*, Fr. from *physick*.]

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.

The physical notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary. Hammond.

I call that *physical* certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of sense, which is the first and highest kind of evidence, of which human nature is capable. Wilkins.

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *physical* philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may this afford us! Pope.

Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union.

Cheyne, Philos. Principles.

2. Pertaining to the science of healing: as, a *physical* treatise, *physical* herbs.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health.

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*

To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours

Of the dank morning? Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*

Than dangerous to me. Shakspeare, Coriol.

4. Resembling *physick*: as, a *physical* taste.

PHY'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *physical*.]

1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *physically* produceth the same.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The outward act of worship may be considered *physically* and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and so it receives its denomination from the law.

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be *physically* and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they pro-

ceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may pass for one and the same action. *South, Sermon.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating physically of light or colours. *Locke.*

2. According to the science of medicine; according to the rules of medicine.

He that lives physically, must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

PHYSICIAN. *n. s.* [*phísicien*, Fr. from *physick*.] One who professes the art of healing.

Trust not the physician,
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Some physicians are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease; and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon, Ess.*

His gratulatory verse to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus an ignorant physician, who had been the death of thousands. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage physician
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK.† *n. s.* [*φυσικη*, which, originally signifying natural philosophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.]

1. The science of healing.

Were it my business to understand *physick*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists? *Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

Intiself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake. *Hooker.*

Use *physick* or ever thou be sick.

Ecclus. xviii. 19.
Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases. *Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

As all seasons are not proper for *physick*, so all are not fit for purging the body polittick. *Davenant.*

3. [In common phrase.] A purge.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

4. In the plural, natural philosophy; physiology.

His [Aristotle's] *physicks* contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with *physick*; to cure.

The labour we delight in *physicks* pain. *Shakspeare.*
It is a gallant child; one that indeed *physicks* the subject, makes old hearts fresh. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause. *Shakspeare.*

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed,
as well as *physicked* with pleasure. *L'Estrange.*

PHYSICOTHOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *physico* and *theology*.] Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *n. s.* [*physionomiste*,
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } Fr. from *physiognomy*.] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digonus, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would sow much dissension among the christians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom those pictures represented. *Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomist* examine his features. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNOMICAL.† *adj.* [*φυσιογνωμονικη*,
PHYSIOGNOMICK. } from *physiognomy*-
PHYSIOGNOMONICK. } *my.*] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

In long observation of men, he may acquire a *physiognomist* intuitive knowledge; judge the interiors by the outside; and raise conjectures at first sight. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 22.*

PHYSIOGNOMY. *n. s.* [for *physiognomonny*; *φυσιογνωμονια*; *physionomie*, Fr.]

1. The act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress. *Bacon, Not. Hist.*

2. The face; the cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleveland.*

They'll find it the *physiognomies*
O' the planets all men's destinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL.† *adj.* [from *physiologic*-
PHYSIOLOGICK. } *gy.*] Relating to the doctrine of the natural constitution of things.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiologic* notions. *Boyle.*

It may ascertain the true era of *physiologic* allegory. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 5.*

PHYSIOLOGER.* *n. s.* [from *physiology*.] A physiologist. But this is the old word.

He [Hobbes] was sanguine-melancholicus, which the *physiologists* say is the most ingeniose complexion. *Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 619.*

He blames *physiologists* for attempting to account for phenomena, — overlooking the *τὸ ἀγαθὸν* and *τὸ βέον*. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 260.*

PHYSIOLOGIST.† *n. s.* [from *physiology*.] One versed in physiology; a writer of natural philosophy.

The national menagerie is collected by the first *physiologists* of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature. *Burke, Lett. 4.*

PHYSIOLOGY. *n. s.* [*φύσις* and *λέγω*; *physiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs. *Glennville.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the Deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for by their *physiology*. *Bentley.*

PHY'SNOMY.* *n. s.* The old word for *physiognomy*: [effigies, vultus.] *Barret.*

Yet certes by her face and *physynomy*,
Whether she man or woman inly were,
That could not any creature well descry. *Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 5.*

Faith, sir, he has an English name; but his *physiomy* is more hotter in France than there.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

PHY'SY. *n. s.* I suppose the same with *fusee*. See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, some have strings and *physies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTIVOROUS. *adj.* [*φύβον* and *voro*, Lat.] That eats grass or any vegetable.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare kind. *Ray.*

PHYTOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*φυτόν* and *γραφία*.] A description of plants.

PHYTOLOGIST.* *n. s.* One skilled in *phytology*. See PHYTOLOGY.

As our learned *phytologist* Mr. Ray has done. *Evelyn.*

PHYTOLOGY. *n. s.* [*φυτόν* and *λόγος*.] The doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PHYTONESS.* See PYTHONESS.

PHYZZ.* See PHIZ.

PI'ACLE.† *n. s.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. A word not now in use, as Dr. Johnson has observed, citing the passage from Howell. Howell, indeed, often employs it; but it had probably been common.

But may I, without *piacle*, forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did? *Bp. King, Sermon. (1619.) p. 52.*

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing? *Howell, Engl. Tears.*

PIA'CULAR.† } *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculus*, Lat.]
PIA'CULOUS. } *culum*, Lat.]

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.

2. Such as requires expiation.

It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nudineæ, observed every ninth day. *Brown.*

The neglecting any of their auspices, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a *piacular* crime which required more expiation than murder. *Bp. Story on the Priesthood, ch. 5.*

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

The Assassins hold it *piacular* to build their own houses of the same matter which is reserved for their churches. *Bp. Hall, Rom. p. 261.*

While we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glennville.*

PIA MATER. *n. s.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the surface of the brain.

PI'ANET.† *n. s.* [*picus varius*.] 1. A bird; the lesser wood-pecker. *Bailey.*

2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland, Dr. Johnson says; and in Northumberland, he might have added, where it is called *pyanot*, as in Lancashire *pynot*.

PIANO-FORTE.* *n. s.* [Italian.] The name of a musical instrument, of the harpsichord kind; so called from the facility with which the player upon it can give a soft or strong expression.

PIA'STER. *n. s.* [*piastra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value. *Dict.*

PIA'TION.* *n. s.* [*piatio*, Lat.] Expiation; the act of atoning or purging by sacrifice. Not in use. *Cockeram.*

PIAZZA† *n. s.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof supported by pillars.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in *piazas*, that they that meet us may talk of us.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651.) p. 99.

Some gallery or terrass had its prospect north towards the garden, under which a *piazza* was, where attendants might walk.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 139.

He stood under the *piazza*.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

PÍBRACH, or **PÍBROCH*** *n. s.* [*piob*, Gael. *più*, Cornish, a-pipe.] A kind of martial musick among the highlanders of Scotland.

The *pibrach*, the march or battle-tune of the highland clans, is fitted for the bagpipe only.

Tytler, Dissert. on the Scott. Mus. p. 223.

PÍCA† *n. s.*

1. Among printers, a particular size of their types, or letters. It is probably so called from having been first used among us in printing the *pie*, an old book of liturgy. See **PIE**.

It is supposed, that, when printing came in use, those letters which were of a moderate size, i. e. about the bigness of those in these comments and tables [of the *pie*, Lat. *pica*,] were called *pica* letters. *Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer*, ch. 3. § 10. u.

2. In medicine, a deprivation of appetite. [*malacia*, Lat.]

Common experience shows how the *pica* or longing of a pregnant woman will, by a keen fancy, stamp and impress the character of the thing so passionately desired upon the child in her womb. *Hallywell, Melanymr.* (1681.) p. 72.

PICARÓON† *n. s.* [from *picare*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. From the Spanish *picaro*, a rogue, a robber. Mr. Nares.] A robber; a plunderer.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picarouns*. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 39. Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picarouns* from infesting the coast.

Resolut. in Ld. Clarendon's Life, iii. 748.

Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picarouns*. *Temple, Miscell.*

PÍCADIL* } *n. s.* [*piccadille*, French.
PÍCADILLY.] Menage derives it from
PÍCKARDIL.] the Span. *picadillo*, the diminutive of *picado*, which last means any thing pinked like cloth. Pegge. The Fr. *piqué*, however, is *quilted*. Ben Jonson has converted the word into *pickardil*, as others have into *pickadillo* and *peccadillo*. See **PECCADILLO**. "*Piccadilles*, the several divisions or pieces fastened together about the brim of the collar of a doublet." Cotgrave. Blount and Pegge imagine that the street in London, called *Piccadilly*, took its name from the article of this description being chiefly vended there.] A high collar; a kind of ruff.

They wore great cut-work bands and *piccadillies*. *Wilson, Hist. of K. James I.* (under 1612.)

He that wears no *picadell*,
By law may wear a ruff.

Bp. Corbet's Poems, ed. Güchrist, p. 34.

Ready to cast at one whose band sits ill,
And then leap mad on a neat *pickardill*.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

PÍCCAGE. *n. s.* [*piccagium*, low Latin.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

To **PICK**† *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]

1. To cull; to chuse; to select; to glean;

to gather here and there. It has commonly out after it when it implies selection, and up when it means casual occurrence.

This fellow *picks* up wit as pigeons peas.

Shakspeare.

He hath *pick'd* out an act,
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Trust me, sweet,

Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakspeare.*
Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more
than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious
in *picking* out circumstances of contempt, they do
kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope,
that he should out of these his enemies distresses
pick some fit occasion of advantage. *Knolles, Hist.*

They must *pick* me out with shackles tir'd,
To make them sport with blind activity.

Milton, S. A.

What made thee *pick* and chuse her out,
T'employ their sorceries about? *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we seen of men that
have been *picked* up and relieved out of starving
necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons!
L'Estrange.

If he would compound for half, it should go
hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it up.

L'Estrange.

A painter would not be much commended, who
should *pick* out this cavern from the whole *Eneids*;
he had better leave them in their obscurity.

Dryden.

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower
that they find most proper to make honey.

Dryden.

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picks* up
under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them
to himself. *Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had
picked up such a blockhead. *Addison, Spect.*

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects,
but it cannot create any to work on.

Cheyne, Philos. Principles.

Deep through a miry lane she *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick* out, and willing
to transfer into his new history; but the rest
of your character will probably be dropped, on
account of the antiquated stile they are delivered
in. *Swift.*

Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last, best work, but forms a softer man,
Picks from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest,
Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest. *Pope.*

2. To take up; to gather; to find industriously.

You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick*
a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

It was believed, that Perkin's escape was not
without the king's privy, who had him all the
time of his flight in a line; and that the king did
this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

They are as peevish company to themselves as
to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance
in nature, but they shall find matters to *pick*
a quarrel at. *L'Estrange.*

Pick the very refuse of those harvest fields.

Thomson.

She has educated several poor children, that
were *picked* up in the streets, and put them in a
way of honest employment. *Laws.*

3. To separate from any thing useless or
noxious, by gleaning out either part;
to clean by *picking* away filth.

For private friends: his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile
Of musty chaff. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is
dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yaweth;
for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the
ear is extended by the drawing of the breath.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation,
by suppressing some, and communicating
others. *Addison.*

4. To clean, by gathering off gradually
any thing adhering.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment;
as when a dog expects, till his master has done
picking a bone. *More.*

You are not to wash your hands, till you have
picked your salad. *Swift.*

5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to strike
with a sharp instrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep,
and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat
of the strong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a wart or fiery pustule, heated by
scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate cor-
rosive. *Wiseman.*

6. [*Pýcan*, Saxon.] To strike with bill or
beak; to peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens
of the valley shall *pick* out. *Prov. xxx. 17.*

7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my
pocket *picked*; this house is turn'd a bawdy-house,
they *pick* pockets. *Shakspeare.*

They have a design upon your pocket, and the
word conscience is used only as an instrument to
pick it. *South.*

8. To open a lock by a pointed instru-
ment.

Did you ever find

That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open? *Denham.*

9. To pitch. Still used in some parts of
England: And so *pick-fork* for *pitch-
fork*.

Catch him on the hips, and *picke* him on his
neck. *Strübes, Anat. of Abuses*, (1595,) p. 138.

As high

As I could *pick* my lance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

10. To **PICK** a hole in one's coat. A pro-
verbial expression for finding fault with
another.

To **PICK**. *v. n.*

1. To eat slowly and by small morsels.
Why stand'st thou *picking*? is thy palate sore,
That beet and radishes will make thee roar? *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely and leisurely.
He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

PICK† *n. s.* [*pique*, French.]

1. A sharp-pointed iron tool.
What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters *picomia*, is so hard, that the *picks* will not
touch it; it will not split but irregularly. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. A toothpick.

He eats with *picks*.

Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

3. A pique; which formerly was written
pick. See **PIQUE**.

4. A spot on cards. See the second sense
of **PIP**.

PÍCKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a re-
duplication very common in our lan-
guage.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry she whips up her darling under her
arms, and carries the other a *pickpack* upon her
shoulders. *L'Estrange.*

PICKAXE. *n. s.* [*pick* and *axe*.] An axe not made to cut but pierce; as an axe with a sharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flattened at the other to drive iron wedges.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.
I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*
As when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field.

Milton, P. L.

PICKBACK. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack*.] On the back.
As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

PICKED. *† adj.* [from *pike*.]
1. Sharp.

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it. *Mortimer, Husb.*

2. Smart; spruce. [perhaps from *piqué*, French.] Obsolete.

Minshew, and Sherwood.
He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected.

Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

PICKEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *picked*.]

1. State of being pointed or picked.

2. Foppery; spruceness. Obsolete.

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

TO PICKER. *† v. n.* [*piccare*, Italian.]

1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob.

Ainsworth.

2. To make a flying skirmish.

So within shot the doth *pickear*,
Now galls the flank, and now the rear.

Loveless, Luc. Posthum. p. 45.

No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *pickers*,

And made the stoutest yield to mercy,

When he engag'd in controversy. *Hudibras.*

After all, you are *pickereering* at the Roman empire five times for my once.

Bp. Parker, Repr. of the Rel. Trans. (1673), p. 123.

PICKER. *† n. s.* [from *pick*.]

1. One who picks or culls.

The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth.

Mortimer.

2. One who hastily takes up a matter; "a *picker* of quarrels."

Huloet, and Sherwood.

3. A *pickaxe*; an instrument to pick with.

With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer.*

PICKEREL. *† n. s.* [from *pike*.] A small pike.

Bet is, quoth he, a pike than a *pickerel*.

Chaucer, Merch. Tale.

Trail no spears but spare-ribs of pork; toss no pikes but boiled *pickrels*.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, A. 2. S. 1.

PICKET.* *n. s.* [*piquet*, French.]

1. In fortification, a small stake.

2. A guard, posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach.

TO PICKET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten to a picket.

The cavalry are *picketted* without order, or regularly, around the standards of their respective chiefs.

Lieut. Moore, Narr. of the Maltratta Army, (1794).

PICKEREL-WEED. *n. s.* [from *pike*.] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gosner be mistaken. *Walton.*

PICKLE. *† n. s.* [*pekel*, Teut. Kilian, who says it is Saxon also. Serenius cites the Sueth. *spiken*, "salutis et arefactus; à *picka*, pungere, ad indigitandum saponem salis pungentem." One William Beukelen of Biervelt near Sluys is said to have first invented the art of pickling herrings, whence *pekel*. See Brit. Zool. iii. 290.]

1. Any kind of salt liquor, in which flesh or other substance is preserved.

Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,

Smarting in lingering *pickle*. *Shakspeare.*

Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

He instructs his friends that dine with him in the best *pickle* for a walnut.

Addison, Spect.

A third sort of antiscorbutics are called astringent; as capers, and most of the common pickles prepared with vinegar.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Thing kept in pickle.

3. Condition; state. A word of contempt and ridicule.

How can'st thou in this *pickle*? *Shakspeare.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while she was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon.

L'Estrange.

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,

E'en sits him down. *Swift, Miscell.*

PICKLE, PYCLE, or PIGHTEL. *† n. s.* [*piccolo*, Ital. See *PIGHTEL*.] A small

parcel of land inclosed with a hedge,

which in some counties is called a *plinge*.

Phillips.

TO PICKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve in pickle.

Autumnal cornels next in order serv'd,

In lees of wine well *pickled* and preserv'd. *Dryden.*

They shall have all, rather than maké a war,

The straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;

Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*

2. To season or imbue highly with any thing bad; as, a *pickled* rogue, or one consummately villanous.

PICKLEHERRING. *† n. s.* [*pickle* and *her-*

ring. "There is a set of merry drolls,

whom the common people of all countries

admire;—those circumforaneous wits,

whom every nation calls by the name of

that dish of meat which it loves best.

In Holland they are termed *pickled her-*

*ring*s; in France, Jean Potages; in Italy,

maccaronies; and in Great Britain, jack-

puddings." *Addison, Spect. No. 47.*] A

jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany;

a buffoon.

A plague o' these *pickle-herrings*!

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him,

for upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky

wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces,

that the countryman could not forbear smiling,

and lost the prize. *Addison, Spect.*

PICKLOCK. *† n. s.* [*pick* and *lock*.]

1. An instrument by which locks are

opened without the key.

We take him to be a thief too, sir; for we have

found upon him, sir, a strange *picklock*. *Shaks.*

Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage.

Brown.

It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets.

L'Estrange.

Thou raisest thy voice to describe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbutnot.*

2. The person who picks locks.

Confession is made a minister of state, a *picklock* of secrets, a spy upon families, a searcher of inclinations.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 2.

These are some of those many artifices, whereby Satan, like a cunning *picklock*, slyly robs us of our grand treasure.

Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 246.

PICKNICK.* *n. s.* [*picknick*, an assembly of young people of both sexes at a tavern, where every one pays his club." *Widegren, Swedish and Eng. Lexicon, Stockholm, 1788.*] A modern colloquial term, meaning perhaps a select feasting assembly, where each person makes some particular contribution towards the general entertainment.

PICKPOCKET. *† n. s.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or *PICKPURSE*.] *† purse.* A thief who steals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse.

I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horsestealer.

Shakspeare.

It is reasonable, when Squire South is losing his money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

Pickpockets and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves.

Bentley, Serm.

His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job,

Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,

Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

PICKPOCKET.* *adj.* Privately stealing.

I do not mean the aural *pickpocket* confession of the papists, but public confession.

South, Serm. xi. 29.

PICKTOOTH. *† n. s.* [*pick* and *tooth*.] An instrument by which the teeth are

cleaned. Ridiculed by Gascoigne, in

1572, as a foreign introduction.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the

table after dinner, look upon it as part of your

vaits. *Swift.*

PICKTHANK. *† n. s.* [*pick* and *thank*.] An

officious fellow, who does what he is not

desired; a whispering parasite.

Every where had they their spies, their Judases,

their false accusers, their sommoners, their balyves,

and their *pickthankes*.

Bale on the Revelat. P. iii. (1550), sign. F. f. 1.

Many tales devis'd,

Oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,

By smiling *pickthankes* and base newsmongers.

Shakspeare.

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,

A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices.

L'Estrange.

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pick-*

thankes generally provoke him to persecute and

tyrannize over the innocent and the just. *South.*

PICO.* *n. s.* [Spanish.] Peak; point.

Though every rock of the sea was as high as

the *pico* of Teneriffe. *Bentley, Serm. viii.*

PICR. *n. s.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted per-

son.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,

But think the nations all turn'd *Picts* again. *Lee.*

PICTORIAL. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and useful.

Sea horses are but grotesque delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shapes.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PICTURAL.* *n. s.* [from *picture*.] A representation. Not in use.

Whose walls

Were painted faire with memorable gestes

Of famous wisards; and with *pictures*

Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 53.

PICTURE.† *n. s.* [*pictura*, Lat.]

1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber.

Shakspeare.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects, and please or displease but in memory.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Devouring what he saw so well design'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of animals should be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

She often shews them her own *picture*, which was taken when their father fell in love with her. *Law.*

2. The science of painting.

Whosoever loves not *picture*, is injurious to truth, and all the wisdom of poetry. *Picture* is the invention of heaven, the most ancient, and most akin to nature.—*Picture* took her feigning from poetry; from geometry her rule, compass, lines, proportion, and the whole symmetry.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

3. The works of painters.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wotton.*

If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture* drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee. *Dryden.*
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or *picture*, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

TO PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To paint; to represent by painting.

I have not seen him so *pictur'd*. *Shaks. Cymb.*
He who caused the spring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an exposition.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face. *South.*

2. To represent.

All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*

Fond man,

See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomson, Winter.*

PICTURELIKE.* *adj.* Like a picture; according to the manner of a picture.

I (considering, how honour, would become such a person; that it was no better than *picturelike*, to hang by the wall, if renown made it not stir;) was

pleased to let him seek danger where he was like to find fame. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

PICTURER.* *n. s.* [from *picture*.] A painter. Not now in use.

Zeuxis, the curious *picturer*, painted a boy holding a dish full of grapes, done so lively, that the birds being deceived, flew to peck the grapes.

Fuller's Holy State, (1648), p. 173.

Old, foul, and wrinkled dames, to whom no glass is allowed but the *picturer's*, that flatters them with a smooth, fair, and young image.

By. Hall's Works, vol. ii. p. 336.

PICTURESQUE.* *adj.* [*pittresco*, Italian; *picture-sque*, Fr.] "No word corresponding to this, or of exactly similar meaning, is to be found in any of the languages of antiquity now extant; nor in any modern tongue, as far as I have been able to discover, except such as have borrowed it from the Italian; in which, the earliest authority, that I can find for it, is that of Redi, one of the original academicians of la Crusca, who flourished towards the end of the sixteenth century.—In our own language, it has lately been received into very general use: but, nevertheless, it has not been considered as perfectly naturalized among us; for Johnson has not admitted it into his dictionary, though he has received the word *pictorial*."

Knight, Analyt. Inq. into the Principles of Taste, 2d ed. 1805, ch. 2. § 16. It has escaped this learned critic, that Johnson, in his dictionary, has used *picture-sque*; which, however, is not the earliest employment of the word that I have found. Gray uses it several years before Johnson.] Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture.

You cannot pass along a street but you have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picture-sque* and noble one can imagine. *Gray, Lett. to his Mother*, (1740).

Anglesey, a tract of plain country, very fertile, but *picture-sque* only from the view it has of Caernarvonshire. *Gray, Lett. to Mason*, (1756).

In a *picture-sque* manner; with good description or delineation.

Johnson in V. Graphically, (Dict. 1755).

View delineated; a *picture-sque* representation of a landscape.

Johnson in V. Prospect, (Dict. 1772).

From these little fragments, the first of which is an example of the pathetic, and the second of the *picture-sque*, the manner of Sappho might have been gathered. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

This is described by striking and *picture-sque* personifications. *Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 315.*

Shenstone had no description of an whole, or of disposing his environs on any consistent plan, and giving it its present beautiful and *picture-sque* appearance. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 51.

PICTURESQUENESS.* *n. s.* [from *picture-sque*.] State or quality of being *picture-sque*.

Deformity is to ugliness what *picture-squeness* is to beauty. *Price, Essay on the Picturesque*, (1794).

TO PIDDLE.† *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; Skinner derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr.]

little; Mr. Lye thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *breyta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for Skinner gives for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]

1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.

From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.

Too precise, too curious, in *piddling* thus about the imitation of others. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Take some little *piddling* revenge.

Bacon, and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

Now for those other *piddling* complaints,

Breath'd out in bitterness.

Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.

PIDDLE. *n. s.* [from *piddle*.]

1. One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.

2. One who is busy about minute things.

PIE.† *n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *biesan*, to build, that is to build of paste; by Junius derived by contraction from *pasty*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple *pasty* is still called an apple foot.]

1. Any crust baked with something in it.

No man's *pie* is freed

From his ambitious finger. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*

Chuse your materials right;
From thence of course the figure will arise,
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*. *King.*

Eat beef or *pie* crust, if you'd serious be. *King.*

2. [*Pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird.

The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tusser.*

The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung. *Shakspeare.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chattering *pie*?
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.

The word *pie*, some suppose, derives its name from *πιεζε*, which the Greeks sometimes use for *table* or *index*; though others think these tables or indexes were called the *pie*, from the party-coloured letters of which they consisted: the initial and some other remarkable letters and words being done in red, and the rest all in black. And upon this account, when they translate it into Latin, they call it *pica*. *Wheatly.*

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause, that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more business to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.

Conn. Prayer, Pref. concern. the Serv. of the Church.

4. *Cock and pie* was a slight expression in Shakspeare's time, of which I know not the meaning. Dr. Johnson.—It was an adurbation by the *pie* or service-book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted.

Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you. —

—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, sir. —

—By *cock and pie*, you shall not choose, sir; come, come. *Shaks. M. Wives of Windsor.*

PIE BALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

It was a particoloured dress,

Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds. *Locke.*

They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Islington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsey-wolsey brothers,

Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

PIECE-† n. s. [*piece*, Fr.]

1. A patch.

His coat of many colours, [in the margin *pieces*.]

Gen. xxxvii. 29.

No man putteth a *piece* of a new garment upon an old. *St. Luke, v. 36.*

2. A part of a whole; a fragment.

Bring it out *piece* by *piece*. *Ezek. xxiv. 26.*

The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts, xxiii. 10.*

These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses? *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

3. A part.

It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*

4. A picture.

If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawning, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

Each heavenly *piece* unwearied we compare, Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

5. A composition; performance.

He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

6. A single great gun.

A *piece* of ordnance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakspeare.*

Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh, Ess.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

7. A hand gun.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot. *Cheyne.*

8. A coin; a single piece of money.

When once the poet's honour ceases, From reason far his transports rove; And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*, Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer, or smatterer. Dr. Johnson.

—No example is given by Dr. Johnson

here; but in a note on Titus Andronicus, he says that *piece* was then, as it is now, used personally as a word of contempt. He might have added, that it was also used without contempt.

Go, give that changing *piece* To him that flourish'd for her with his sword. *Titus Andronicus.*

I had a wife, a passing princely *piece*, Which far did passe that gallant girl of Greece. *Mir. for Mag. p. 208.*

How doth he, though a better Pharisee, look awry, to see such a *piece* in his house! *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

10. Applied to time. [*piece*, old Fr. *piece*, modern.] This is yet used in the north of England: stay a *piece*, i. e. a little while.

11. Castle; any building. Obsolete. [*piece*, Span. a room.]

And evermore their wicked capytayn Provoked them the breaches to assay, Sometimes with threats, sometimes with hope of gayn,

Which by the ransack of that *piece* they should attain. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 14.*

All the *piece* he shaked from the floor. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 21.*

Of this town and *piece*, Conde de Fuentes had the command. *Speed, Hist. of Gr. Brit. p. 1169.*

12. A-*PIECE*. To each.

I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear a-*piece*. *More against Atheism.*

13. Of a *PIECE* with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.

Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd, That all seems uniform and of a-*piece*. *Roscommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a *piece*. *L'Estrange.*

My own is of a *piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a *piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*

Too justly ravish'd from an age like this; Now she is gone, the world is of a *piece*. *Dryden.*

Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a *piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To *PIECE-† v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch.

Piers. O peerless poesy, where is then thy place?

If nor in prince's palace thou dost sit, Ne breast of baser birth thee doth embrace, Then make thee wings of thine aspiring wit, And whence thou cam'st, fly back to heaven apace. *Cud. Ah, Percy, it is all to weak and wan, So high to soar, and make so large a flight; Her peeced pyneons bene not so in plight.*

What use was there of those delegates for the *piecing* up of these domestick breaches betwixt husband and wife, if the imperious husband had power to right himself by turning the scold out of doors? *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 2.*

2. To enlarge by the addition of a *piece*.

I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time, To draw it out in length. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

If aught within that little seeming substance, Or all of it with our displeasure *piec'd*, And nothing more may fitly like your grace, She is yours. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Let him that was the cause of this have power To take off so much grief from you as he Will *piece* up in himself. *Shakspeare.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may spread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

3. To join; to unite.

4. To *PIECE* out. To increase by addition. He *pieces* out his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakspeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

Whether the *piecing* out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

To *PIECE* v. n. [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.

The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

PIE-CER-† n. s. [from *piece*.] One that *pieces*; a patcher. *Sherwood.*

PIE-CLESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate *pieces*.

In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types, the *pieciless* centers flow, And are in all the lines which always go. *Donne.*

PIE-CELY. adv.* [from *piece*.] In *pieces*. Not in use. *Hulnot.*

PIE-CEMEAL. *adv.* [*piece* and *mel*; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In *pieces*; in fragments.

He strooke his helme, full where his plume did stand, On which, it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*

Why did I not his carcass *piecemeal* tear, And cast it in the sea? *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse, E'er I'll take you for better or worse. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then subject to distempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that; Glean on, and gather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

PIE-CEMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.

Other blasphemies level; some at one attribute, some at another: but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and, as if it scorned these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*

PIE-CEMEAL. n. s.* A fragment; a scrap; a morsel.

My countrymen, in the revolution of 1000 years almost, afford but only Caradoc Lliancaran, and the continuance thereof, to register any thing to the purpose of the acts of the princes of Wales, that I could come by, or hear of; some few *piecemeals* excepted. *R. Vaughan to Abp. Usher, Lett. p. 562.*

PIE-CEMEAL. adj.* [from *piecemeal*.] Divided into small morsels or pieces. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PIED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; parti-coloured.

They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pie'd*, orient, and various colours. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

All the yearlings which were streak'd and *pie'd*, Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The seat, the soft wool of the bee, The cover, gallantly to see, The wing of a *pie'd* butterfly, I trow 'twas simple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daisies *pie'd*, Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton, L'Al.*

PIEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diversity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *pietness* shares
With great creating nature. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*
PIELED.† *adj.* [*peler*, Fr. to pull the hair off.] Bald; bare; *peeled*: Cornish, *piliez*.

Pie'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?—

I do. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Every head was made bald, and every shoulder was *peeled*. *Beck. xxix. 18.*

TO PIEP.* *v. n.* To cry like a young bird. See **TO PEEP.** *Huloot.*

PIEPOWDER *Court.*† *n. s.* [Supposed by some to be from the Fr. *pied*, a foot, and *pouldré*, dusted, because justice was done to any injured person, before the dust of the fair was off his feet; by others from *pied-pouldreux*, a pedlar, because this court is to determine disputes between those who resort to fairs, and this kind of venders who generally attend them. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 322.—It should seem to be from the circumstance of fairs being in summer, and the suitors being persons with dusty feet. For though *pie-poudreux*, or *pied-pouldreux*, is found in old French for a travelling vender, as also for one of a wandering disposition; yet our *pedlar*, as Dr. Johnson has observed, may be rather from *petty dealer*, which will remove the application of *pedlar* to the court of *piepowder*. Our old writers evidently thus considered *pedlar* as *petty dealer*: "Light wanderers and *petting* [i. e. *petty*] sellers, who carry about and sell pinnes, points, and other small trifles, whom they call *pedlars*." Booke of Certain Canons, 1571, C. ii. b. "To tender a trade of so invaluable a commodity to these *petting* *petty* chapmen!" Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4. *Piepowder* may be considered therefore as simply from the French *poudre des piez*, dust of the feet, without particular reference to *pedlars*.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

The court of conscience, which in man
Should be supreme and sovereign,
Is't fit should be subordinate
To every *petty court* 't the state,
And have less power than the lesser,
To deal with perjury at pleasure?
Have its proceedings disallow'd, or
Allow'd, at fancy of *pie-powder*? *Hudibras*, ii. ii.

PIER.† *n. s.* [pep, pepe, Sax. *pila*, moles; *pierre*, French.]

1. A column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; for *piers*, sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm.

The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*.

Hayward.
The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third the distance

is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet.

Arbutnot on Coins.
2. A projecting mole erected in the sea, to break the force of the waves.

A *peer* [*pier*] is from *petra*, because of the congestion of great stones to the raising up of such a pile: 'tis a kind of small artificial creek or sinus, as the *pier* of Dover, the *pier* of Portland, &c.

Gregory, Posthum. (1640,) p. 328.
TO PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.]

1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,

Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
The love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some coveted after, they have *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows. 1 Tim. vi. 10.
With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,
I pierce her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple shall arise,
And with new lustre *pierce* the neighbouring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.

Did your letters *pierce* the queen?
She read them in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakspeare.*

TO PIERCE. *v. n.*

1. To make way by force into or through any thing.

Her sighs will make a battery in his breast;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shaks.*
Short arrows, called sprights, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would *pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *pierce*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
2. To strike; to move; to affect.

Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And say she uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shaks.*

3. To enter; to dive as into a secret.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himself should declare, so would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*

4. To affect severely.

They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakspeare.*

PIERCEABLE.* *adj.* [from *To pierce.*]
That may be penetrated.

A shade grove—
Whose lofty trees yclad with somner's pride,
Did spread so broad that heaven's light did hide,
Not *perceivable* with power of any star.

Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 7.

PIERCER. *n. s.* [from *pierce.*]

1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.

Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perser* and pod. *Tusser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.

The hollow instrument, *terebra*, we may English *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it, inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Rey on the Creation.*

3. One who perforates.

PIERCING.* *n. s.* [from *pierce.*] Penetration.

There is that speaketh like the *piercings* of a sword; but the tongue of the wise is health.

Prov. xii. 18.

PIERCINGLY.† *adv.* [from *pierce.*] Sharply. *Sherwood.*

PIERCINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *piercing.*]
Power of piercing.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

PIET, or **PIOT.*** *n. s.* [from *pie.*] A magpie: so called in some parts of England.

PIETISM.* *n. s.* [from *piety.*] A kind of extremely strict devotion. See **PIETIST.**

They have not stuck more than once openly to declare in their meetings, that they would not give over till they had driven *pietism* out of their community, root and branch.

Frey, cited by Bp. Lavington, Morav. Comp. p. 47.

PIETIST.* *n. s.* [from *piety.*] One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning and ecclesiastical polity; a kind of mystick. The sect sprung up in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The breach, that ran through the Lutheran churches, appeared at first openly at Hamburg, where many were going into stricter methods of piety, who from thence were called *Pietists*.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times, (under K. Will.)
There is a new sect sprung up in Switzerland, which spreads very much in the Protestant cantons. The professors of it call themselves *Pietists*; and as enthusiasm carries men generally to the like extravagancies, they differ but little from several sectaries in other countries. They pretend in general to great refinements, as to what regards the practice of Christianity.

Addison, Remarks on Italy.
What mention is there ever made of the refined transports of seraphic love, and all the other fanciful abstractions of monastick and recluse *pietists*? *Conventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.*

PIETY. *n. s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, Fr.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, pity, fortitude, did Æneas possess beyond his companions? *Peacham on Poetry.*

Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*. *Prior.*

There be who faith

Prefer, and *piety* to God. *Milton, P. L.*
Praying for them would make them as glad to see their servants eminent in *piety* as themselves. *Lavo.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.

Pope's filial *piety* excels,
Whatever Grecian story tells. *Swift.*

PIG.† *n. s.* [*bigge*, Teut. *pic*, Sax. *pic-bæp*, glans.]

1. A young sow or boar.

Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig*,
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shaks.*

Alba, from the white sow nam'd,
That for her thirty sucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*

The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are *pigs*, lamb, rabbit, and chicken. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron, or mass of metal melted from the ore is called, I know not why, *sow-metal*, and pieces of that metal are called *pigs*.

A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

TO PIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PIGEON. *n. s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl

bred in cots or a small house: in some places called dovecot.

This fellow picks up wit as pigeons peas. *Shaks.*
A turtle dove and a young pigeon. *Gen.* xv. 9.
Perceiving that the pigeon had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rolled with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Ralegh.*

Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,
The fearful pigeon flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*
See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a pigeon-house. *Addison, Guardian.*

This building was design'd a model,
Or of a pigeon-house, or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*
P'IGEONFOOT. *n. s.* [*geranium.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

P'IGEONHEARTED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *heart.*] Timid; frightened.

I never saw such pigeon-hearted people: what drum? what danger? who's that that shakes behind there? *Beaumont and Fl. Pilgrim.*

P'IGEONHOLES. *n. s. pl.*

1. The title of an old English game; so called from the arches in the machine, through which balls were rolled, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house. *Steevens.*

Threepence I lost at ninepins; but I got Six tokens towards that at pigeon-holes. *The Antipodes, (1638).*

2. Cavities, or divisions, in which letters and papers are deposited.

Abbé Sieyès has whole nests of pigeon-holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered. *Burke.*

P'IGEONLIVERED. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; soft; gentle.

I am pigeonliver'd, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

P'IGGIN. *† n. s.* In the northern provinces, a small wooden vessel. *Dr. Johnson.* — It is not confined to the north, and is an old word in our language, though *Dr. Johnson* has cited no authority for it. It is also in *Sherwood's* dictionary.

Of drinking cups divers sorts we have: some of elm: — broad-mouthed dishes, noggins, whiskins, *Piggins.*

Haywood, Drunkard Opened, &c. (1635), p. 45.
PIGHEADED. *† adj.* [*pig* and *head.*] Having a large head: a word still vulgarly applied to stupid and to obstinate persons.

Come forward; you should be some dull tradesman by your pig-headed scone now, that think there's nothing good any where, but what's to be sold. *B. Jonson, Maques.*

PIGHT. old preter, and part. pass. of *pitch*. Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. Not now in use.

The body big and mightily pight,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mochel mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

An hideous rock is pight,
Of mighty Magnes stone, whose craggy cliff,
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Then brought she me into this distast vass,
And by my wretched lover's side me pight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Stay yet, you vile abominable tenty,
Thus proudly pight upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cres.*

I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

To PIGHT. ** v. a.* [perhaps from *pigg*, *Su. Goth.* stimulus; *picka*, *Swed.* to prick.]
To pierce. Obsolete.

Thei schulen se into them thei pighten thorough. *Wicliffe, St. John, xix. 37.*

PR'IGHTEL. ** n. s.* [*piccòlo*, *Ital.* small. *Cowel.*] A little enclosure. See PICKLE.

PR'IMENT. *† n. s.* [*pigmentum*, *Latin.*] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Artificial enticements, and provocations of gestures, clothes, jewels, pigments, exornations. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 474.*

They would be ashamed to think, that ever they had faces to daub with these heastly pigments. *Ep. Hall, Contempt. B. 4.*

Consider about the opacity of the corpuses of black pigments, and the comparative diaphanicy of white bodies. *Boyle.*

P'IGMY. *n. s.* [*pigmée*, *Fr.* *pygmaeus*, *Lat.* *πυγμαίος.*] One of a small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable: it should be written with a *y*, *pygmy*.

Of so low a stature, that in relation to the other, they appear as pigmies. *Heylin.*

When cranes invade, his little sword and shield
The pigmy takes. *Dryden, Jew.*

The critics of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the antique poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us pigmies of a more limited genius. *Garth.*

But that it wanted room,
It might have been a pigmy's tomb. *Swift.*

PR'GMY. ** adj.* Small; little; short.
The sun is gone: but yet Castara stays,
And will add stature to thy pigmy days. *Habington's Castara, To Winter, p. 62.*

PIGNORATION. *† n. s.* [*pignoration*, old *Fr.* from *pignus*, *pignoris*, *Lat.*] The act of pledging. *Cockeram.*

PR'GNORATIVE. ** adj.* [*pignoratif*, *Fr.* from *pignoration*.] Pledging; pawning. *Bullokar.*

PR'GNUT. *n. s.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee pignuts. *Shakspeare.*

PR'GSNEY. *† n. s.* [*piga*, *Sax.* a girl. *Lye*, and *Dr. Johnson.* — The Romans used *oculus* (the eye) as a term of endearment, and perhaps *piggessnie*, in vulgar language, only means *ocellus*, (little eye,) the eyes of a pig being remarkably small. *Tyrwhitt.* — There is good reason for this etymology, which escaped Mr. *Tyrwhitt's* notice, as it has since that of Mr. *Douce*, who differs from Mr. *Tyrwhitt*, saying, "that *nie* cannot well be put for *eye*; that in this case the word would have been *pigseye*; and that it is rather formed from the *Sax.* *piga*, a girl;" there is good reason, I say, for agreeing with Mr. *Tyrwhitt*, if it can be shewn that the word has been written *pigseye*, and that this term of endearment was not confined to girls. And this a learned correspondent has enabled me to do, in the citation from the translated work of bishop Gardiner. *Piggessny*, now *pigsney*, is old in our language.]

1. A word of endearment.
She was a primerole, a piggesnie. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

What prate ye, pretty pyggyes ny. *Skellon, Poems, p. 259.*

How pretely she could talke to him, Howe doth my swete heart, what sayth nowme pigs cie? *Bp. Gard. De Obed. Tr. (Roane, 1553), sign. k. ii.*

Pretty diminutives, pleasant names, may be invented; bird, mouse, lamb, puss, pigeon, pigsney, kid, honey! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 527.*

2. It is used by Butler for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other pigsney. *Hudibras.*

PR'GTAIL. ** n. s.* [*pig* and *tail.*]

1. A cue; the hair tied behind in a ribbon so as to resemble the tail of a pig. A low expression.

2. A kind of twisted tobacco, having a similar resemblance. A ludicrous term.

I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan, prebendary of Clonmethan, my silver box in which the freedom of the city of Corke was presented to me; in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail*. *Swift's Will.*

P'RWIDGEON. *n. s.* This word is used by Drayton as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.

Where is the Stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of Pym's disease;
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such pigwidgeon myrmidons as they? *Cleveland.*

PIKE. *† n. s.* [*picque*, *Fr.* his snout being sharp. *Skinner* and *Junius.*]

1. The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters: Sir Francis Bacon observes the pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she pike will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not. *Walton, Angler.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two pikes, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the pikes grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn. *Hale.*

The pike, the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

2. A long lance used by the foot soldiers, to keep off the horse, to which bayonets have succeeded. [*picque*, or *pique*, *Fr.* *picken*, *Germ.* *picka*, *Icel.* *pungere.*]

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He wanted pikes to set before his archers. *Shaks.*
They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their pikes they strained in both hands and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the pike against the right foot, the other breast high against the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron pike;
Th' other half would thrust, the other strike. *Hudibras.*

3. A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to pike them into handsome to drie. *Tusser.*
Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we be-
come rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread,
not for revenge. *Shakespeare.*

4. A peak; a point. [*pic*, old Fr. *pico*, Span.]

The whole compass of this mountain is esteemed to be about 160 miles. The high *pique* or peer thereof is properly called *Athos*.

Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 217.
It was ordained in the Parliament of Westminster, anno 1463, Ap. 29, "that no men wear shoes or boots, having *pikes* passing two inches in length."

Bryant, Observ. on Rowley's Poems.

5. Among turners, two iron sprigs between which any thing to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes*. *Mozon.*

6. A large cock of hay. Common in the north of England.

PICKED† *adj.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminate; ending in a point. In *Shakespeare*, it is used of a man with a pointed beard, Dr. Johnson says, citing the following passage; in which it is supposed by later commentators to mean merely *picked*, or spruce in dress. See **PICKED**.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My *piked* man of countries. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
Their shoes and pattens are snouted and *piked*
more than a finger long. *Camden, Rem.*

PICKLET* *n. s.* In the north of Eng-
PICKLIN. } land, a light cake; a kind
of muffin.

Whenever he smiled, he crumpled up his broad face like an half-toasted *picket*.

A. Seward's Lett. v. 15.

PICKMAN. *n. s.* [*pika* and *man*.] A soldier armed with a *pika*.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed against the enemy. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

PICKSTAFF. *n. s.* [*pika* and *staff*.] The wooden pole of a *pika*.

To me it is as plain as a *pikestaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently loves, t'other steals a kind look. *Tatler.*

PILASTER. *n. s.* [*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastro*, Italian.] A square column, sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only shewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness. *Dict.*

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges.

Wotton.

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
Were set. *Milton, P. L.*
The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen,
joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage. *Dryden.*

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,
That laid with bits of rustick makes a front. *Pope.*

PILCH* *n. s.* [*pylca*, *pyleece*, Sax. from *pellis*, Lat.] A cloke or coat of skins; a furred gown. See **PILCHER**.

After grete hete comith colde,
No man caste his *pilche* away. *Chaucer, Prov. ver. 4.*
I'll beat five pounds out of his leather *pilch*.

Decker, Satiromastix, (1602.)

A grey furred coat, or *pilch*.

PILCHARD* *n. s.* The fish called also *pilcher*. But *pilchard* is now the more usual term.

Fools are as like husbands, as *pilchards* are to herrings. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

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PILCHER† *n. s.* [Warburton says we should read *pilch*, which signifies a cloke or coat of skins, meaning the scabbard: this is confirmed by Junius, who renders *pilly*, a garment of skins; *pyleece*, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pelliccia*, Italian; *pellis*, Lat.]

1. A furred gown or case; any thing lined with fur. *Hammer.*

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears? *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

2. A fish like a herring much caught in Cornwall.

Papers — to make winding-sheets in Lent for *pilchers*. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnust.*

PILE† *n. s.* [*pil*, Sax. moles; *pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Mozon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles*, as the houses in Amsterdam are. *Locke.*

2. A heap; an accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shakespeare.*

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! what expence by the hour
Seems to flow from him! how i' the name of thrift
Does he rake this together? *Shakespeare.*

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused *pyle*. *Woodward.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry't to the *pile*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezek. xxiv. 9.*

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern.

Collier on the Value of Life.

The wife, and counsellor or priest,
Prepare and light his fun'ral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior.*

4. An edifice; a building.

The ascending *pile* stood fix'd her stately highth. *Milton, P. L.*

Not to look back so far, to whom this isle
Owes the first glory of so brave a *pyle*. *Denham.*

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the sight. *Dryden.*

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope, Miscell.*
No longer shall forsaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;

A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,
Fit to invade or prop the skies. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.]

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face;
his left cheek is a cheek of two *piles* and a half;
but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

6. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured;
the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pyle* of velvet. *Grew.*

7. [*Pilum*, Lat.] The head of an arrow.
Whom, on his hair-plum'd helmet's crest, the
dart first smote, then ran
Into his forehead, and there stucke the steele *pyle*,
making way
Quite through his skull. *Chapman.*

His spear a bent,
The *pyle* was of a horsefly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought revers'd.

Drayton, Nymph.

8. [*Pile*, Fr. *pila*, Italian. Serenius derives this meaning from *pil* (Lat. *pilum*), an arrow, or the head of an arrow; the side of the coin having such a figure upon it: Henault, from *pillars*, as the stamp upon it: others from the Lat. *pilcus*, a cap or hat; or from the old Fr. *pile*, a ship.] One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up so. *Locke.*

9. [In the plural *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which seldom miss to relieve the head. *Arbutnot.*

To **PILE**. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate.

The fabrick of his folly, whose foundation
Is *pil'd* up on his faith, and will continue

The standing of his body. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Let them pull all about my ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be thus. *Shakespeare.*

Against beleaguer'd heaven the giants move;
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden.*

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies. *Addison.*

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury.*

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of comments, which are *piled* so high upon authors, that it is difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish. *Felton.*

2. To fill with something heaped.

Attaliba had a great house *piled* upon the sides with great wedges of gold.

Abbot, Desc. of the World.

PIL'EATED. *adj.* [*pilcus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat.

A *pil'eated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PIL'EMENT* *n. s.* [from *pile*.] Accumulation.

What? had he nought, whereby he might be known,

But costly *pil'ements* of some curious stone?
Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 2.

PIL'ER. *n. s.* [from *pile*.] One who accumulates.

PIL'EWORT. *n. s.* [*chelidonium minus*, Lat.] A plant.

To **PILFER**† *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — The old French language has *pilfer*.] To steal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from such strangers as do land. *Abbot.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was easy. *Bacon, Ess.*

When these plagiaries come to be stripped of their *pilfered* ornaments, there's the damage of the fable. *L'Estrange.*

Triumphant leaders, at an army's head,
Hemm'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

To **PILFER**. *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

They of those marches
 Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
 Our inland from the pilfering borders. *Shaksp.*
 I came not here on such a trivial toy,
 As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth
 Of pilfering wolf. *Milton, Comus.*
 Every string is told,
 For fear some pilf'ring hand should make too bold.
Dryden.

PILFERER. *n. s.* [from *pilfer*.] One who steals petty things.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Promote those charities which remove such pests of society into prisons and work-houses. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

To glory some advance a lying claim,
 Thieves of renown, and pilferers of fame. *Young.*
PILFERING.* *n. s.* [from *pilfer*.] A petty theft. *Sherwood.*

Your purpos'd low correction
 Is such as basest and the meanest virtues
 For pilfering, and most common trespasses,
 Are punish'd with. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

PILFERINGLY.† *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly. *Sherwood.*

PILFEERY. *n. s.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.
 A wolf charges a fox with a piece of pilfery;
 the fox denies, and the ape tries the cause. *L'Estrange.*

PILGARLICK.* See **PILLED-GARLICK.**
PILGRIM. *n. s.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch; *pelgrim*, Fr. *pelegrino*, Italian; *pelegrinus*, Lat.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two pilgrims, which have wandered some miles together, have a heart's grief when they are near to part. *Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an ordinary pilgrim's; yet they should know some difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet.*

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
 The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.
Dryden.

To PILGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble; not used.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but pilgrims up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants. *Grew.*

PILGRIMAGE. *n. s.* [*pelegrinage*, Fr. from *pilgrim*.]

1. A long journey; travel; more usually a journey on account of devotion.

We are like two men
 That vow a long and weary pilgrimage. *Shakespeare.*
 Most miserable hour, that time ere saw
 In lasting labour of his pilgrimage.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
 Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.
 2. Shakespeare uses it for time irksomely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a pilgrimage,
 And, like a hermit, overpast thy days. *Shakespeare.*

To PILGRIMIZE.* *v. n.* [from *pilgrim*.]
 To ramble about like a pilgrim. Not in use.

I'll bear thy charges, and thou wilt but pilgrimage it along with me to the land of Utopia.

B. Jonson, Case is altered.

PILL. *n. s.* [*pilula*, Lat. *pillule*, Fr.]

1. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or pills, the head and the neck shake. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
 When I was sick, you gave me bitter pills.
Shakespeare.

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,
 Certain hard words made into pills. *Crashaw.*

2. Any thing nauseous.

That wheel of fops! that santer of the town;
 Call it diversion, and the pill goes down. *Young.*

To PILL.† *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr. See **To PEELE**.]
 1. To take off the rind, or outside; to peel; to strip off the bark. This is the primary sense.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and pilled white streaks in them. *Gen. xxx. 37.*
 Commons are always bare, pilled and shorn, as the sheep that feed upon them. *South, Sermon. vii. 69.*

2. To strip; to rob; to plunder.

That no man be so hardy to go into no chambre, or logyone, where that any woman lyeth in child-bedde, her to robbe ne pille of no goods.

Statutes and Ord. of War, (1513.) sign. C. iii.
 So did he good to none, to many ill;
 So did he all the kingdom rob and pill. *Spenser.*

The commons hath he pill'd with grievous taxes,
 And lost their hearts. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
 And pill by law. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

He who pill'd his province 'scapes the laws,
 And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.
Dryden.

To PILL.† *v. n.*

1. To be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoriæ. This should be peel; which see.

The whiteness pilled away from his eyes.
Tobit, xi. 13.

2. To commit robbery.

We prowle, poll, and pill. *Mir. for Mag. p. 84.*
 Suppose pilling and polling officers, as busy upon the people, as those flies were upon the fox.
L'Estrange.

PILLAGE. *n. s.* [*pillage*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling.

Others, like soldiers,
 Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
 Which pillage they with merry march bring home. *Shakespeare.*

2. The act of plundering.

Thy sons make pillage of her chastity. *Shaks.*

To PILLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to spoil.

The consul Mummio, after having beaten their army, took, pillaged, and burnt their city.

Arbutnot on Coins.
PILLAGER.† *n. s.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a spoiler.

Jove's seed, the pillager,
 Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

[He] left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
 Without controul to strip and spoil the dead.

Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.
PILLAR. *n. s.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pillar*, Spanish; *pilastro*, Italian; *piler*, Welsh and Armoric.]

1. A column.

Pillars or columns, I could distinguish into simple and compounded. *Wolton on Architecture.*

The palace built by Pegasus vast and proud,
 Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

2. A supporter; a maintainer.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;
 And call them pillars that will stand to us.
Shakespeare.

Note, and you shall see in him
 The triple pillar of the world transform'd
 Into a strumpet's stool. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

I charge you by the law,
 Whereof you are a well deserving pillar,
 Proceed to judgement. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

PILLARED. *adj.* [from *pillar*.]

1. Supported by columns.

If this fail,
 The pillar'd firmament is rottenness,
 And earth's base built on stubble. *Milton, Comus.*

A pillar'd shade
 High overarch'd, and echoing walks between.
Milton, P. L.

2. Having the form of a column.

Th' infuriate hill shoots forth the pillar'd flame.
Thomson.

PILLED-GARLICK.† *n. s.*

1. One whose hair is fallen off by a disease. "A pleasant discourse between the author and *pildgarlike*: wherein is declared the nature of the disease." 4to. 1619.

2. A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, a poor forsaken wretch. *Garlick*, Mr. Steevens has observed in a note on Shakespeare's Coriolanus, was once much used in England, and afterwards as much out of fashion.

"Fortune favours no body but *garlick*, nor *garlick* neither now, &c." Decker, 1612. Hence, perhaps, the cant denomination *Pil-garlick* for a deserted fellow, a person left to suffer without friends to assist him. *Steevens.*

PILLER.* *n. s.* [*pilleur*, Fr. from *pill*.] A plunderer; a robber. *Huloet.*

Pillours and destroyers of holy churches goodes.
Chaucer, Pers. Tale.

The pillers, the pollers, and usurers.
Const. of N. Shaxton, (1546.) sign. B. vi.

PILLERY.* *n. s.* [*pillerie*, Fr.] Rapine; robbery. *Huloet.*

PILLION. *n. s.* [from *pillow*.]

1. A soft saddle seat behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

The horse and *pillion* both were gone;
 Phyllis, it seems, was fled with John. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of the saddle that touches the horse.

PILLORY. *n. s.* [*pilori*, old Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and movable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have stood on the pillory for the geese he hath killed. *Shakespeare.*

As thick as eggs at Ward in pillory. *Pope.*

The jeers of a theatre, the pillory and the whipping-post are very near akin. *Watts on the Mind.*

An opera, like a pillory, may be said
 To nail our ears down, but expose our head.

Young.
To PILLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To punish with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or pilloried, is a more lasting reproach than to be scourged or confin'd.

Gov. of the Tongue.
PILLOW. *n. s.* [*pyle*, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads.
 One turf shall serve as pillow for us both,
 One heart, one bed, two bosoms, and one troth. *Shakespeare.*

A merchant died that was very far in debt; his goods and household stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs buy a pillow there, saying, this pillow sure is good to sleep on, since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts. *Bacon.*

Thy melted maid,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy pillow laid. *Donne.*
Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows,
yielding us soft and warm lodging.

Ray on the Creation.

To PYLLOW. *v. a.* To rest any thing on a pillow.

When the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail. *Milton, Ode Nat.*

PR'LOWBEAR.† *n. s.* The cover of a PR'LOWCASE. } pillow.

In his male he had a *pillowbear*.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

His wrought night-cap, and lawn pillowbear.

Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

When you put a clean pillowcase on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins. *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *pilosus*, Latin.] Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *pilosity*, more roughness in the skin. *Bacon.*

PILOT.† *n. s.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch; from *pile*, old Fr. a ship.] He whose office is to steer the ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; to then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a pilot. *B. Jonson.*
To death I with such joy resort,
As seamen from a tempest to their port;
Yet to that port ourselves we must not force,
Before our pilot, Nature, steers our course. *Denham.*

What port can such a pilot find,
Who in the night of fate must blindly steer? *Dryden.*

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights,
and conducted by pilots without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To PR'LOT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To steer; to direct in the course.

Where the people are well educated, the art of piloting a state is best learned from the writings of Plato. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 332.*

PR'LOTAGE. *n. s.* [*pilottage*, French, from *pilot*.]

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and pilottage of that part of the world. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainsworth.*

PR'LOTISM.* *n. s.* [from *pilot*.] Pilottage; skill of a pilot. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PR'LOTRY.* *n. s.* [from *pilot*.] Skill of a pilot.

As a ship is the end of shipbuilding, or navigating the end of piloting.

Harris, Three Treat. Notes, § 15.

PR'LOUS.* *adj.* [*pilosus*, Lat.] Hairy; full of hairs.

That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrements of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very pilous.

Dr. Robinson, Endorra, &c. (1658), p. 124.

PR'LSER. *n. s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PR'MENT.* *n. s.* [*pimentum*, low Lat.] Wine mixed with spice or honey. Obsolete.

He sent her *piment*, methue, and spiced ale.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

PIMENTA.† *n. s.* [*piment*, Fr.] A kind PIMENTO. } of spice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and

the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the several aromatics, it has obtained the name of allspice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and resembles cloves more than any other spice. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

The *pimento* trees grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica, but more particularly on hilly situations near the sea, on the northern side of the island; where they form the most delicious groves that can possibly be imagined, filling the air with fragrance.

Edwards, Hist. of the West Indies.

PIMP. *n. s.* [*pinge*, Fr. *Skinner*.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

I'm courted by all

As principal pimp to the mighty king Harry.

Addison.

Lords keep a pimp to bring a wench;

So men of wit are but a kind

Of panders to a vicious mind;

Who proper objects must provide

To gratify their lust of pride. *Swift.*

To PIMP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the lust of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's possess'd with a thousand imps,

To work whose ends his madness pimps. *Swift.*

PR'PERNEL. *n. s.* [*pimpernella*, Lat. *pimpernelle*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

PIMPIN'LLA.* *n. s.* A plant. See BURNET.

PR'PIMPING. *adj.* [*pimple mensch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PR'PMPEL.† *n. s.* [*punpel*, Sax.] A small red pustule.

If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigralilla is as unhappy in a pimple. *Addison, Spect.*

If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,

Or raise a pimple on a beauteous face. *Pope.*

The rising of a pimple in her face, the sting of a gnat, will make her keep her room two or three days. *Law.*

PR'PMPELED. *adj.* [from *pimple*.] Having red pustules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled*.

PIN. *n. s.* [*espingle*, Fr. *spina*, *spinula*, Lat. *spilla*, Italian; rather from *pennim*, low Lat. Isidore.]

1. A short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakspeare.*

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be stopt in vials, or transfixt with pins. *Pope.*

2. Any thing inconsiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,

In woven mail all armed warily,

And sternly looks at him, who not a pin

Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Spenser.*

His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than.

Tusser.

Tut, a pin; this shall be answer'd.

'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a pin matter whether the fact be true or false. *L'Estrange.*

3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt.

With pins of adamant
And chains, they made all fast. *Milton, P. L.*
4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Stick in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakspeare.*

These bulleis shall rest on the pins; and there must be other pins to keep them. *Wilkins.*

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a lynch pin.

6. The central part.

Romeo is dead; — the very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

7. The pegs by which musicians intend or relax their strings.

8. A note; a strain. In low language.

A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the pin of commending itself, and despising the bramble. *L'Estrange.*

As the woman was upon the peevish pin, a poor body comes, while the froward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Estrange.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. Hamner. Skinner seems likewise to say the same. I should rather think it an inflammation, which causes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye.

Wish all eyes

Blind with the pin and web. *Shakspeare.*

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling pins. *Corbett.*

11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

To PIN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with pins.

He must set down the order, and as I may say the carpentership; he must pin it, [the coach,] and fit it throughout.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587), p. 361.

The skilful artisan had taken it [a watch] in hand, and curiously pinned the joints.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 9.

If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pin*'d upon the breast. *Pope.*

Not Cynthia, when her manteau's *pin*'d awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Pope.*

2. To fasten; to make fast.

Our gates,

Which yet seem shut, we have but *pin*'d with rushes;

They'll open of themselves. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To join; to fix; to fasten.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would pin her to her heart. *Shakspeare.*

If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall pin this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodies.*

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your pinning oaths upon your sleeve. *Hudibras.*

They help to cozen themselves, by chusing to pin their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred Scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke.*

It cannot be imagined, that so able a man should take so much pains to pin so closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous. *Locke.*

4. [Pyñan, Sax.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine: as, in pinfold. This is written also *pen*.

If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience. *Hooker.*

PINA'STER.* *n. s.* [*Latin.*] The wild pine.

The holly arm'd with gold and silver spines,
The branch'd *pinaster*, and the fir that shines.

PINCASE.† *n. s.* [*pin* and *case.*] A pin-cushion. *Ainsworth.*

Some brought a silke lace,
Some brought a *pin-case.* *Skelton, Poems, p. 138.*

PINCERS. n. s. [*pincette, Fr.*]

1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt iot.

Spenser.

2. The claw of an animal.

Every ant brings a small particle of that earth
in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole.

Addison, Guardian.

To PINCH. v. a. [*pincer, Fr.*]

1. To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth.

When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given consent to go with him.

Shakspeare.

2. To hold hard with an instrument.

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.

Thou shalt be *pinch'd*,

As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made them. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard,
that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To press between hard bodies.

5. To gail; to fret.

As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he
cries out, no more. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten.

Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole
nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only
some number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary.

Raleigh, Ess.

She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughters too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*
Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his
pocket. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To distress; to pain.

Avoid the *pinching* cold and scorching heat.

Milton, P. L.

Afford them shelter from the wintry winds,
The sharp year *pinches*. *Thomson, Autumn.*

8. To press; to drive to difficulties.

The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*,
bites 'em off, and leaving them to his pursuers,
saves himself. *L'Estrange.*

When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong
objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection
of the opponent. *Watts.*

9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within.

This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore,
let what will come of it, I will stand the test
of your method. *Collier.*

To PINCH. v. n.

1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling.

A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved.

But thou

Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
See'st where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail.

Dryden.

2. To spare; to be frugal.

There is that waxeth rich by his wariness and
pinching. *Ecclus. xi. 18.*

The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat.

Dryden.

The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord.

Dryden.

PINCH. n. s. [*pinçon, French, from the verb.*]

1. A painful squeeze with the fingers.

If any straggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound. *Dryd.*

2. A gripe; a pain given.

There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More sharp than this is. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

3. Oppression; distress inflicted.

Return to her: no, rather I chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Necessity's sharp *pinch.* *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard winter,
that he was forced to feed his family upon the
mash stock. *L'Estrange.*

4. Difficulty; time of distress.

A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*,
than all the stratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*
The devil helps his servants for a season; but
when they once come to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in
the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and
must excuse him. *Dryden.*

They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift, Miscell.*

5. In all the senses except the first, it is used only in low language.

PINCHBECK.* *n. s.* [from the name of the inventor.] Mixed gold-coloured metal.

PINCHFIST.† *n. s.* [*pinch, fist, and pinchpenny.*] *ny.* A miser.

Huloet, and Ainsworth.

PINCUSHION. n. s. [*pin* and *cushion.*] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck.

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity,
that goes to a large *pin-cushion*, sufficient to
make her a gown and petticoat.

Addison, Guardian.

Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in
remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pin-cushions*.

Congreve.

PINDARICK.* *n. s.* An irregular ode; so named from a pretended imitation of the odes of the Grecian poet Pindar.

Can any thing be more ridiculous than for men
of a sober and moderate fancy, to imitate this poet's
way of writing in those monstrous compositions
which go among us under the name of *Pindaricks*?

Addison, Spect. No. 160.

PINDARICK.* *adj.* After the style or manner of Pindar.

You will find, by the account which I have already
given you, that my compositions in gardening
are altogether after the *Pindarick* manner, and
run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without
affecting the nicer elegancies of art.

Addison, Spect. No. 477.

If the *Pindarick* style be, what Cowley thinks
it, the highest and noblest kind of writing in verse,
it can be adapted only to high and noble spirits.

Johnson, Life of Cowley.

PINDUST. n. s. [*pin* and *dust.*] Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.

The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with
sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter.

Digby.

PINE.† *n. s.* [*pinus, Lat. pin, French; pinn, Sax.*]

The *pine-tree* hath amentaceous flowers
or katkins, which are produced at remote
distances from the fruit, on the

same tree; the seeds are produced in
squamous cones: to which should be
added, that the leaves are longer than
those of a fir-tree, and are produced by
pairs out of each sheath. *Miller.*

You may as well forbid the mountain *Pinces*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.

Shakspeare.

Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his
spray;

Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days.

Shakspeare.

To PINE. v. n. [*pinan, Sax. pijnen, Dutch.*]

1. To languish; to wear away with any
kind of misery.

My hungry eyes through greedy covetise,
With no contentment can themselves suffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain.

Spenser.

I burn, I *pine*, I perish,
If I achieve not this young modest girl. *Shaks.*
Since my young lady's going into France,
The fool hath much *pin'd* away. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

See, see the *pinning* malady of France,
Behold the most unnatural wounds,
Which thou thyself hast given her woful breast.

Shakspeare.

Ye shall not mourn, but *pine* away for your
iniquities. *Ezek. xxiv. 23.*

The wicked with anxiety of mind

Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath.

Sandys.

To me, who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Farewell the year, which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show;

Welcome the new, whose every day,
Restoring what was snatch'd away
By *pinning* sickness from the fair,

That matchless beauty does repair. *Waller.*

This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,
The roses wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tickell.*

2. To languish with desire.

We may again

Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage, and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

We stood amaz'd to see your mistress mourn,
Unknowning that she *pin'd* for your return.

Dryden.

Your new commander need not *pine* for action.

Philips.

To PINE.† *v. a.*

1. To wear out; to make to languish.

Part us; I towards the north,
Where shivering cold and sickness *pineth* the climate.

Shakspeare.

One is *pin'd* in prison; another tortur'd on the
rack; a third languisheth under the loss of a dear
son, wife, or husband.

Bp. Hall, Breath. of the Devout Soul, § 27.
Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;

There view your beauties, there you'll find
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*

Bereave, *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain.

Dryden.

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Abash'd the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is, and saw
Virtue in her shape how lovely; saw, and *pin'd*
His loss. *Milton, P. L.*

PINE.† *n. s.* [*pin, Saxon; pyne, Teut.*]
Woe; want; suffering of any kind.

My sheepe —
All were they lustie as thou diddest see,
Bene all starved with *pyne* and penury.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

His raw-bone cheeks, through penurie and *pine*,
Were shronke into his jaws. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Women, money, and wine,
Have their good and their pine.

Prov. in Wodroephe's Fr. Gram. (1623,) p. 484.
On all their weary ways wait care and pain,
And pine and penury, a meagre train. *Pope, Odys.*

PINEAPPLE. *n. s.* The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.

The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small and almost kidney-shaped. *Miller.*

Try if any words can give the taste of a *pineapple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish.

Locke.
If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple*, has of that particular relish. *Locke.*

PINEAL. *adj.* [*pineale*, Fr.] Resembling a pine-apple. An epithet given by Des Cartes from the form, to the gland which he imagined the seat of the soul.

Couriers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

PINEFUL.* *adj.* [*pine* and *full*.] Full of woe and lamentation.

And gript the mawes of barren Sicily
With long constraint of *pineful* penury.

Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.

PINERY.* *n. s.* A place where pineapples are raised.

PINFATHERED. *adj.* [*pin* and *feather*.] Not feathered; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

We see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing;
Who for false quantities was whipt at school.

Dryden.

PINFOLD. *n. s.* [*pinban*, Sax.] To shut up, and *fold*. A place in which beasts are confined.

The Irish never come to those raths but armed; which the English nothing suspecting, are taken at an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold*.

Spenser on Ireland.

I care not for thee. —

— If I had thee in Lipsbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Confin'd and pester'd in this *pinfold* here.

Milton, Comus.

Oaths were not purpos'd more than law

To keep the good and just in awe,

But to confine the bad and sinful,

Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras.*

PINGLE† *n. s.* A small close; or an inclosure. Ainsworth. Perhaps a corruption of *pightle*. See **PICKLE**.

PINGUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. Little used.

Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the surface.

Mortimer.

PINHOLE. *n. s.* [*pin* and *hole*.] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole*.

Wiseman.

PINION. *n. s.* [*pignon*, Fr.]

1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.

2. Shakspeare seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.

He is plucked, when hinder
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakspeare.*

3. Wing.

How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting skies, like flying pursuivant. *Spenser.*
The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight sustain.

Pope.

Though fear should lend him *pinions* like the wind,

Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind. *Swift.*

4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.

5. Fetters or bonds for the arms.

Ainsworth.

To **PINION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind the wings.

Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned*.

Bacon.

2. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

3. To bind the arm to the body.

A second spear, sent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left.

Dryden.

4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides.

Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And seiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight.

Dryden.

5. To shackle; to bind.

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court: rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

You are not to go loose any longer, you must be *pinion'd*.

Shakspeare.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!

That my free soul may use her wing,

Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,

As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,

The great man boasts of liberty;

He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

6. To bind to. This is not proper.

So by each bard an alderman shall sit,
A heavy load shall hang at every wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side. *Pope.*

PINIONED.* *adj.* [from *pinion*.] Furnished with wings.

The 'wings of swans, and stronger-*pinion'd* rhyme.

Dryden, Virg. Ecl.

PINIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *pinion*.] Any bird that flies.

He sung the outrage of the lazy drone

Upon the labouring bee, in strains so rare,

That all the flitting *pinionists* of air

Attentive sat. *Brownie, Brit. Past. i. 4.*

PINK† *n. s.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *oeillet*, i. e. eyelet; *caryophyllum*, Latin.]

1. A small fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind.

In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the bluish *pink*.

Bacon, Ess.

2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as *pink-eyed*.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,

Plump Bacchus, with *pink-eyne*,

In thy vats our cares be drown'd.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

3. Any thing supremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinnacle*.

I am the very *pink* of courtesy.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Tom Courtly is the *pink* of courtesy.

Tatler, No. 204.

Then let Crispino, who was ne'er refus'd
The justice yet of being well abus'd,
With patience wait; and be content to reign
The *pink* of puppies in some future strain. *Young.*

4. A colour used by painters.

Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

5. [*Pincke*, Danish; *pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship: hence the sea term *pink-sterned*.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire, she is my prize.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

6. A fish. The minnow. *Ainsworth.*

To **PINK.**† *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]

1. To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handsomely wrought and *pink'd*.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Happy the climate, where the beau

Wears the same suit for use and show;

And at a small expence your wife,

If once well *pink'd*, is cloth'd for life. *Prior.*

2. To pierce with a sword; to stab; a cant expression.

They grew such desperate rivals for her, that one of them *pink'd* the other in a duel.

Addison, Drummer.

To **PINK.** *v. n.* [*pincken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pincking*, as if he had sore eyes.

L'Estrange.

PINKEY'D.* *adj.* [*pink* and *eye*.] Having little eyes.

Them that were *pink-eyed*, and had verie small eies, they termed "ocelle."

Holland, Tr. of Pliny's Nat. Hist. B. xi.

PINKNEEDLE.* *n. s.* [*pink* and *needle*.]

A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

PINKSTERNED.* *adj.* [*pink* and *stern*.]

Having a narrow stern: applied to ships.

PINMAKER. *n. s.* [*pin* and *maker*.] He who makes pins.

PINMONEY.† *n. s.* [*pin* and *money*.]

"There is a very ancient tax, in France, for providing the queen with *pins*, from whence the term of *pin-money* has been applied by us to that provision for married women, with which the husband is not to interfere." Barrington on the Statutes. Yet the following expression of *money* bestowed for *pins* has no reference to this custom. "House-keeper, holde; there is to drinke. Where is the maiden? holde, my she-friend; behold, to buy *pinnes*, to the end you remember me another time." Hollyband's *French Littleton*, 1581, p. 50.] An annual sum settled on a wife to defray her own charges.

The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone.

Addison, Guardian.

It was stipulated, that she should have 400*l.* a year for *pinmoney*.

Addison, Spect. No. 295.

Should a man, unacquainted with our customs, be told the sums which are allowed in Great

Britain, under the title of *pin-money*, what a prodigious consumption of pins he would think there was in this island! Addison, *Spect.* No. 295.

The lawyers furnished the writings, in which, by the way, there was no *pinmoney*; and they were married. Tuller, No. 231.

The beauties of Europe at last appeared; grace in their steps and sensibility smiling in every eye. — They opened their pretensions with the utmost modesty; but unfortunately, as their orator proceeded, she happened to let fall the words, "house in town, settlement, and *pin-money*." These seemingly harmless terms had instantly a surprising effect: the genius of love, with ungovernable rage, burst from amidst the circle! Goldsmith, *Ess.* 23.

PINNACE. *n. s.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian; *pinaca*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship.

Whilst our *pinnacle* anchors in the Downs,
Here shall they make their ransom on the sand.

Shakespeare.
For fear of the Turks' great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinnacle* to the Rhodes.

Knolles, *Hist.*
He cut down wood, and made a *pinnacle*, and entered the South-sea.

Heylyn.
I sent a *pinnacle* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship.

Spelman.
Thus to ballast love,
I saw I had love's *pinnacle* overfraught. Donne.
I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from cape Blanch. Raleigh, *Apology*.
A *pinnacle* anchors in a craggy bay. Milton.
Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnacle* shot along the sea. Pope.

PINNACLE. *n. s.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Latin.]

1. A turret or elevation above the rest of the building.

My letting some men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to cast me down headlong. King Charles.

He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly. Decay of Chr. Piety.

He took up ship-money where *No* left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almost broke his neck. Clarendon.

Some metropolis
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd.
Milton, *P. R.*

2. A high spiring point.

The slipp'ry tops of human state,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. Cowley.

TO PINNACLE.* *v. a.* [from *pinnacle*.]
To build with pinnacles.

The pediment of the southern transept is *pinnacled*, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.

Warton, *Hist. of Kidlington*, p. 8.
Or some old fane, whose steeple Gothic pride,
Or *pinnacled*, or spir'd, would boldly rise. Mason.

PINNAGE.* *n. s.* [from *To pin*.] Poundage of cattle. Huloet.

PINNATED.* *adj.* [*pinnatus*, Lat.] Formed like a wing. Applied by botanists to leaves.

PINNER.† *n. s.* [from *pinna*, Lat. or *pinion*.]

1. The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose. Dr. Jamieson objects to the derivation given by Dr. Johnson from *pinna*, or *pinion*: and says that it is more probably a French word; observing that, in the celebrated history of Prince Erastus, the term *pignoirs* occurs

in such connexion as to indicate that some kind of *night-dress* for the head is meant, such as might anciently be used even by males: "Oùte cela elle y mit plusieurs autres besonges de nuict, comme coiffes, couruchefs, *pignoirs*, oreilliers, &c." Hist. du Prince Erast. 1564. Dr. Jamieson adds, that he had not met with this word in any French dictionary. It has escaped this learned etymologist, that Cotgrave has the word *pignoir*, a comb-case, (from the old Fr. *pigner*, to comb,) which is probably the convenience intended in the old history.

Her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinnars* clean. Gay.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. Addison on Anc. Medals.

2. A pinmaker. Huloet.

3. A pounder of cattle; a keeper of the pound. Huloet. A *pinner* is a shepherd in some parts of England, one who pins the fold. Warton.

PINNOCK. *n. s.* [*curruca*.] The tom-tit. Ainsworth.

PINT. *n. s.* [*pync*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Lat.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. Dryden.

PINULES. *n. s.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe. Dict.

PINNY.* *adj.* [from *pine*.] Abounding with pine trees.

Their shout not that can pass,
Which the loud blast of Thracian Boreas
On *pinny* Ossa makes, and bows amain
The rattling wood, or lets it rise again.

May, *Luc.* (1627.) B. 1.
Atlas, whose *pinny* head, to storms expos'd,
Is bound about with clouds continually.

Fenshaw, *Virg. Æn.* B. 4.
Atlas, whose head, with *pinny* forests crown'd,
Is beaten by the winds. Dryden, *Virg. Æn.* B. 4.

PIONEER.† *n. s.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete, Fr. *pion*, according to Scaliger, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot soldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *spadenier*, from *spade*, a spade; whence Junius imagines that the French borrowed *padenier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*. Dr. Johnson.—*Pion*, the old French word for a foot-soldier, may be from the Indian term *peon*. See PAWN, and PEON. Our word was also *pionier*, and was rather a contemptuous expression. "Such a one is to be dismissed with punishment, or to be made some abject *pioneer*." Davies, *Art of War*, 1619. "They shall remain in quality of *pioners* or scavengers." Laws and Ordn. of Virg. 1640.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations.

Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; these we call *pioners* or miners. Bacon.
Well said, old mole, can'st thou work i' th' ground so fast?

A worthy *pioneer*. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. Fairfax.

Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill. Milton, *P. R.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island. Addison on Italy.

PIONING.† *n. s.* Work of pioneers. With painful *pionings*.

From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound. Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. x. 63.

PIONY.† *n. s.* [*pione*, Sax. *pæonia*, Lat.] A large flower. See PEONY.

PIOUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.

Pious awe that fear'd to have offended. Milton, *P. L.*

Learn
True patience, and to temper joy with fear
And *pious* sorrow. Milton, *P. L.*

2. Careful of the duties of near relation. As he is not called a just father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; so that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious.

By, Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy*.
Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread. Pope.

3. Practised under the appearance of religion. I shall never gratify spitefulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced. King Charles.

PIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made. Hammond.

This martial present *piously* design'd,
The loyal city give their best lov'd king. Dryden.

Let freedom never perish in your hands!
But *piously* transmit it to your children. Addison, *Cato*.

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plains;
Piously valiant. Philips.

PIP.† *n. s.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by Skinner from *pituuta*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.]

1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues.

When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
And chickens languish of the *pip*. Hudibras.

A spiteful veracious gipsy died of the *pip*. L'Estrange.

2. A spot on the cards. I know not from what original, unless from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts*, Dr. Johnson says: the diamonds are certainly called *picks* in the north of England.

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. Addison, *Guardian*.

3. A kernel in an apple. So children call kernels. Mortimer says the *pippin* is so called from the small spots or *pips* on the side of it. See PIPPIN.

To *PIP*. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken.

Boyle.

PIPE. *n. s.* [*piib*, Welsh; *pipe*, Saxon.]

1. Any long hollow body; a tube.

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then we powt upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood With wine and feeding, we have supplier souls.

Shakespeare.

The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending.

Wilkins.

It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of.

Addison.

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, still fewer.

Arbutnot.

2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

His ancient *pipe* in sable dy'd,
And half unsmok'd, lay by his side.

Swift.

My husband's a sot,
With his *pipe* and his pot.

Swift.

3. An instrument of wind musick.

I have known, when there was no musick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe*.

Shakespeare.

The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton, P. L.*
Then the shrill sound of a small rural *pipe*
Was entertainment for the infant stage.

Roscommon.

There is no reason, why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains.

Locke.

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as, the wind-*pipe*.

The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*.

Peacham.

5. The key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*
Small as an eunuch.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

6. An office of the exchequer.

That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern.

Bacon.

7. [*Peep*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheds.

I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine first with him [Falstaff:] I'll make him dance.

Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

To *PIPE*.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet *pip'd* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden, Rem.*
We have *pip'd* unto you, and you have not danced.

St. Matt. xiv. 17.

In singing, as in *piping*, you excel. *Dryden.*
Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And loving herds, and *piping* swains,
Come dancing to me.

Swift.

2. To emit a shrill sound; to whistle.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound. *Shaks. As you like it.*
The winds, *piping* to us in vain.

Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.

Rocking winds are *piping* loud. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To *PIPE*.* *v. a.* To play upon a pipe.

Pipe, or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is *pip'd* or harped?

1 Cor. xiv. 7.

The raven hovers o'er my bier,

The bitter on a reed I hear

Pipe my elegy. *Cartwright, Poem on Sadness, p. 221.*

PIPER.† *n. s.* [*pipepe*, Sax. from *pipe*.]

1. One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more in thee. *Rev. xviii. 22.*

2. A fish, so called in some parts of England, somewhat resembling a gurnet.

PIPETREE. *n. s.* The lilac tree.

PIPING.† *adj.* [from *pipe*. This word is only used in low language.]

1. Weak; feeble; sickly: from the weak voice of the sick.

I, in this weak *piping* time of peace, Have no delight to pass away the time, Unless to spy my shadow in the sun. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hot; boiling: from the sound of any thing that boils. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is also used metaphorically, with *hot*.

The threadbare scoff at devotion *piping-hot* seemeth to deny any use of musick.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 484.

The honour thou hast got
Is spick and span new, *piping-hot*. *Hudibras, i. iii.*

What do you think of a nice pretty bit of ox-cheek, *piping-hot*, and dressed with a little of my own sauce? *Goldsmith, Ess. xi.*

PIPKIN. *n. s.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large vessel.] A small earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*
Some officer might give consent
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

PIPPIN. *n. s.* [*ppuynghe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]

A sharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone *pippins* from their obdurateness; some Kentish *pippins*, because they agree well with that soil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the russet *pippin*, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers.

Mortimer.

You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own grafting.

Shakespeare.

Entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted.

Harvey.

The *pippin* woman I look upon as fabulous.

Addison.

His foaming tusks let some large *pippin* grace,
Or midst those thundering spears an orange place.

King.

This *pippin* shall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*

PIQUANCY.† *n. s.* [from *piquant*.]

1. Sharpness; tartness.

Generally we see the best and vigorous juices to salute our palates with a more agreeable *piquancy* and tartness.

Evelyn, Pomona, ch. 4.

2. Severity.

Commonly satirical taunts do owe their seeming *piquancy*, not to the speaker or his words, but to the subject and the hearers. *Barrow, Sermon. i. 186.*

PIQUANT. *adj.* [*piquant*, French.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt.

Addison on Italy.

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness.

Bacon, Ess.

Men make their raileries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PIQUANTLY. *adv.* [from *piquant*.] Sharply; tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily, taunted.

Locke.

PIQUE.† *n. s.* [*pigue*, French. Our word was formerly sometimes written *pick*. "They are in *picke* against these." Lett. in 1596, Sidney St. Pap. i. 21. "Another *pick* in which they agreed not, &c." Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, 1693, p. 104.]

1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the least *pique*, difference or jealousy with the king his father.

Bacon, Hen. VIII.

Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked.

Addison.

4. A depraved appetite. See *PICA*.

And though it have the *pique*, and long, 'Tis still for something in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras, iii. ii.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change. *Dryden.*

4. A term at the game of piquet.

To *PIQUE*. *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.]

1. To touch with envy or virulence; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation.

Piqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
To see a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to censure or commend.

Prior.

2. To offend; to irritate.

Why *pique* all mortals that affect a name?
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point.

[*se piquer*, Fr.]

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique* themselves in being kind.

Locke.

Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique* themselves upon their skill in them.

Locke on Education.

To *PIQUE*.* *v. n.* To cause irritation.

This is a little nosegay of conceits, a very lump of salt: every verse hath something in it that *piques*.

Tatler, No. 163.

To *PIQUEER*. *v. a.* See *PICKEER*.

PIQUEER. *n. s.* A robber; a plunderer.

Rather *pickeerer*.

When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piqueerers* from the same camp.

Swift.

PIQUET. *n. s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way.

Prior.

Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or piquet, they would wrestle and pitch the bar.

PIRACY.† *n. s.* [πειραγία, Gr. *piratica*, Lat. *piraterie*, Fr. from *pirate*.]

1. The act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the seas with their *piracies*.

Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both those fates of storms and *piracy*.

Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine use.

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade.

2. Any robbery; particularly literary theft. See the second sense of **PIRATE**.

Whatever effect this *piracy* may have upon us, it contributed very much to the advantage of Mr. Philips.

PIRATE.† *n. s.* [πειρατής, Gr. *pirata*, Lat. *pirate*, French.]

1. A sea-robber.

Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society.

Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own.

2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

This poem [The Splendid Shilling] was written for his own diversion, without any design of publication. It was communicated but to me; but soon spread, and fell into the hands of *pirates*. It was put out, vilely mangled, by Ben Bragge; and impudently said to be corrected by the author!

TO PIRATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] **To rob by sea.**

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea.

TO PIRATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, Fr.] **To take by robbery.**

They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition.

PIRATICAL. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. *piratique*, Fr. from *pirate*.]

1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, [they] fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling, and taking prisoners the ships of all nations.

2. Practising robbery.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them.

PIRATICALLY.* *adv.* [from *piratical*.] **By piracy.**

Those to whom I allude were of earlier date, and such as had been *piratically* taken and sold.

PIRRIY.* *n. s.* The Scotch have *pirr* for a gentle breeze, which Dr. Jamieson refers to the Icel. *byr*, *bir*, a favourable wind. With us, *pirry* seems to have signified a rough gale or storm.

Not to be afraid of *pirries*, or great storms.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.

Not to be afraid of *pirries*, or great storms.
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 55.
A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Mir. for Mag. p. 502.

PI SCARY. *n. s.* A privilege of fishing.

PISCATION. *n. s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing.

There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius.

PISCATORY. *adj.* [*piscatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues.

PISCES.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The twelfth sign in the zodiac; the fishes.

PISCIVOROUS. *adj.* [*piscis* and *voro*.] **Fisheating; living on fish.**

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice.

PISH.† *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is sometimes spoken and written *pshaw*. I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance. Dr. Johnson. — *Pish* and *pshaw* are the Sax. *pac*, *pæca*, (from *pæcan*, to deceive), pronounced *pesh*, *pesha*, (a broad); and are equivalent to the ejaculation *trumpery!* i. e. *tromperie*, Fr. from *tromper*, to deceive. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parl. ii. 370.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ the stile of Gods,
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance.

She frowned and cried *pish*, when I said a thing that I stole.

TO PISH.† *v. n.* [from the interjection.] **To express contempt.**

Our very smiles are subject to constructions; nay, sir, we cannot *pish*, but it is a favour for some fool or other!

How long shall the Lord bear with such as despise all the riches of his goodness, and huff and *pish* at mercies too good for their betters!

He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it.

PI SMIRE. *n. s.* [μύπα, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

His clothes, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale.

Prejudicial to fruit are *pismires*, caterpillars, and mice.

TO PISS. *v. n.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pisser*, Teut.] **To make water.**

I charge the *pis*ing conduit run nothing but claret.

One ass *pis*ses, the rest *pis*s for company.

Once possess'd of what with care you save,
The wanton boys would *pis*s upon your grave.

PISS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My spleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *pis*s-pot than a thunder-bolt.

PISSABED. *n. s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PISSASPALT.* [πίσσα, Gr. pitch, and ἀσφαλτος, asphaltus; *pissaspalth*, Fr.] Pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial.

The natural *pissaspalth*, according to

Dioscorides, Valerius Cordus his commentator, and others, is a kind of bitumen flowing from certain mountains in Apollonia, near the city Epidaurus, now Ragusa; whence being carried by the impetuosity of the river, it is cast on the shore, and there condensed into clods, smelling like to a mixture of pitch and bitumen; — and had the same virtues with pitch and bitumen or asphalt mixed together. — The Arabians term it *mumia*, whence (it may be) embalmed bodies came to be called mummies from their being preserved with this *pissaspalth*.

PISSBURNT. *adj.* Stained with urine.

PISTACHIO. *n. s.* [*pistache*, Fr. *pistacchi*, Italian; *pistachia*, Lat.] The *pistachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends, about half an inch in length; the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste: *pistachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *pestuch* and *festuch*, and we sometimes *fistich* nuts.

Pistachios, so they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher.

PISTE. *n. s.* [French.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLATION. *n. s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminable, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle.

PISTOL.† *n. s.* [*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Small daggers, first made at *Pistoya*, (within a day's journey from Florence,) being brought into France, were first called *pistoyers*, then *pistoliers*, and *pistolets*. Afterwards, little guns, bearing to muskets the same proportion as little daggers to the sword, were called *pistols*. At last, in Italy and Spain, the word gave the name to small crowns. V. Menage in **PISTOLET.** A small handgun.

Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none should issue out.

The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol*-shot of the cottage.

Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly pierce through a parchment.

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol*-bullet.

How Verres is less qualify'd to steal,
With sword and *pistol*, than with wax and seal.

TO PISTOL.† *v. a.* [*pistoler*, Fr.] **To shoot with a pistol.**

You base lord! — I'll *pistol* thee.

He was almost mad with the pain, and had a mind to have *pistol'd* himself.

PISTOLE. *n. s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall disburden him of many hundred *pistoles*, to make him lighter for the journey.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

PI'STOLET.† *n. s.* [diminutive of *pistol*.]

1. A little pistol.

I was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun or *pistole*. *Casaubon on Credulity*, p. 162.

2. A coin. See **PISTOL**.

Stamps made for the coining of *pistoles*.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig. M. i. b.

They will dance merrily upon your grave,

And perhaps give a double *pistole*

To some poor needy friar to say a mass,

To keep your ghost from walking.

Beaumont and Fl. Span. Curate.

PI'STON. *n. s.* [*piston*, Fr.] The movable part in several machines; as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PI.T† *n. s.* [pit, Sax. Dr. Johnson. —

From the verb to *pit*, i. e. to excavate, to make hollow. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 201. — But Mr. Tooke could find no Saxon verb, to pit. The Icel. *pyttur*, puteus, and Sueth. *putta*, fovea, Serenius however refers to *paeta*, fodere. Wachter carries the German *putte* to the Celt. *bod*, profundus.]

1. A hole in the ground.

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body.

Shakespeare.

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;

It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,

Than tarry till they push us. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Pits upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places of Africa, the water in such *pits* will become brackish again. *Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Get you gone,

And from the *pit* of Acheron

Meet me i' the morning. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Into what *pit* thou seest

From what height fallen. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The grave.

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into the *pit*.

Psalms xxviii. 1.

4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*.

Make him glad, at least, to quit

His victory, and fly the *pit*. *Hudibras.*

They managed the dispute as fiercely, as two game-cocks in the *pit*. *Locke on Education.*

5. The middle part of the theatre.

Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit*,

And in their folly shew the writer's wit. *Dryden.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;

For he who pleases never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

6. [*Pis*, *peis*, old Fr. from *pectus*, Lat.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach; the arm *pit*.

7. A dint made by the finger.

8. A mark made by a disease.

TO PIT.† *v. a.*

1. To lay in a pit, or hole.

They lived like beasts, and were *pitted* like beasts, tumbled into the grave, or deprived of the honour of the grave; as was Coniah and Jezabel. *Granger on Ecclesiastes*, (1621,) p. 213.

2. To press into hollows.

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterised by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time. *Sharp.*

3. To mark with small hollows, as by the small pox.

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On a gentlewoman, whose nose was *pitted* with the small pox. *Feltham's Poems, Lus. xxiv.*

PI'TPAT. *n. s.* [probably from *pas à pas*, or *patte patte*, Fr.]

1. A flutter; a palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat*. *L'Estrange.*

2. A light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

PITCH. *n. s.* [pic, Sax. *pix*, Lat.]

1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

A rainy vapour

Comes on as blacke as *pitch*. *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal,

oil, *pitch*, and links. *Peachment on Drawing.*

A vessel — smear'd round with *pitch*.

Milton, P. L.

2. [From *picks*, Fr. Skinner.] Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace

Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,

Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase,

Till it the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Spenser.*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars. *Shaks.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,

I have, perhaps, some shallow judgement. *Shaks.*

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts

To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,

And mount her *pitch*. *Titus Andronicus.*

That great work, unless the seede of Jove,

The deathlesse muses, undertake, maintains a

pitch above

All mortal powers. *Chapman.*

Down they fell,

Driven headlong from the *pitch* of heaven, down

Into this deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Others expectation was raised to a higher *pitch*

than probably it would. *Hammond.*

Cannons shoot the higher *pitches*,

The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alciades was one of the best orators of his age,

notwithstanding he lived at a time when

learning was at the highest *pitch*. *Addison, Whig Exam.*

3. Highest rise. Not used.

A beauty waning, and distressed widow,

Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts

To base declension, and loath'd bigamy. *Shaks.*

4. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high *pitch* let us descend

A lower flight: and speak of things at hand. *Milton, P. L.*

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,

Strongest of mortal men,

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton, S. A.*

5. Size; stature.

That infernal monster having cast

His weary foe into the living well,

Gan high advance his broad discolour'd breast

Above his wonted *pitch*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Were the whole frame here,

It is of such a spacious *pitch*,

Your roof were not sufficient to contain it. *Shaks.*

It turn'd itself to Ralpho's shape;

So like in colour, garb, and *pitch*,

'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

6. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue

Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite

Manslaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*

Of human glory. *Milton, P. L.*

Our resident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the statesman behind him;
Talks at the same *pitch*,
Is as wise, is as rich,
And just where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; & concern'd to see
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we call sincerity. *South.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TO PITCH. *v. a.* preterite *pitched*, participle *pitched*, anciently *piht*. See **PIGHT**. [*appiciare*, Ital.]

1. To fix; to plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*

Their brave pavilions. *Shaks. Troil and Cress.*

Sharp stakes, pluckt out of hedges,

They *pitched* in the ground. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

He counselled him how to hunt his game,

What dart to cast, what net, what tole to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*

When the victor

Had conquer'd Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain

His mighty camp. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,

There *pitch'd* his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way,

Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

2. To order regularly.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he, which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet. *Hooker.*

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent. *Addison on the War.*

3. To throw headlong; to cast forward.

They'll not *pitch* me i' the mire,

Unless he bid 'em. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

They would wrestle and *pitch* the bar for a whole

afternoon. *Spectator.*

4. To smear with *pitch*. [*pico*, Lat. from the noun.]

The Trojans mount their ships, born on the waves,

And the *pitch'd* vessels glide with easy force. *Dryden.*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls,

to preserve them from the mortar. *Moxon, Mech. Ez.*

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted *pitch* upon it, and warming it to keep the *pitch* soft, whilst I ground it with the concave

copper wetted to make it spread evenly all over the convex. *Newton, Opt.*

5. To darken.

The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,

And *pitch'd* t' the lily tincture of her face. *Shaks.*

Soon he found

The welken *pitch'd* with sullen cloud. *Addison.*

6. To pave.

To PITCH. *v. n.*

1. To light; to drop.

When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong.

The courser o'er the pommel cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.

Dryden.

3. To fix choice; with *upon*.

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we shall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpose. *Hudibras.*
A free agent will *pitch upon* such a part in his
choice, with knowledge certain.

More, Div. Dialogues.

I *pitched upon* this consideration, that parents
own their children, not only material subsistence,
but much more spiritual contribution to their mind.

Digby on the Soul.

The covetous man was a good while at a stand;
but he came however by degrees to *pitch upon* one
thing after another. *L'Estrange.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom
will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*

I translated Chaucer, and amongst the rest *pitched*
on the Wife of Bath's tale. *Dryden.*

4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain.

1 Mac. iii. 40.

PITCHER.† *n. s.* [*pitcher*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Menage derives *pitcher* from the Lat. *picarium*, and that from the Gr. *πίκος*, "petit vaisseau à boire." See also **BEAKER**.]

1. An earthen vessel; a water pot.

With sudden fear her *pitcher* down she threw,
And fled away. *Spenser.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;

Besides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shakespeare.*

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took

A pitcher fill'd with water from the brook. *Carew.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all

base things; as earthen *pitchers* and a scullery.

Peacham on Drawing.

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,

Not if he drown himself. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground,
with a square iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFARTHING.* *n. s.* A play (otherwise called chuck) of pitching copper money into a round hole. See **CHUCK-FARTHING**.

Your various occupations of Greek and cricket,
Latin and *pitch-farting*, may possibly divert your
attention from this object. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

PITCHFORK. *n. s.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork
with which corn is pitched or thrown
upon the wagon.

An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself
with mending *pitchforks* and spades for his tenants
gratis. *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *pitchy*.] Black-
ness; darkness.

PITCHPIPE.* *n. s.* [*pitch* and *pipe*.] An
instrument to regulate the voice, and to
give the leading note of a tune: used by
singers in churches.

He had an ingenious servant always attending
him with a *pitchpipe*, or instrument to regulate the
voice: who, whenever he heard his master begin
to be high, immediately touched a soft note; at
which, 'tis said, Caius would presently abate and
grow calm. *Spectator*, No. 228.

PITCHY. *adj.* [from *pitch*.]

1. Smear'd with pitch.

The planks, their *pitchy* cov'ring's wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display.

Dryden.

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon some
springs, is no other than this very *pitchy* substance,
drawn forth of the strata by the water.

Woodward on Fossils.

3. Black; dark; dismal.

Night is fled,
Whose *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth.

Shakespeare.

I will sort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shakespeare.*

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,

Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;

Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,

With stars unnumbered. *Prior.*

PITCHCOAL. *n. s.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossil coal.

The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of
pitcoal or cinders. *Mortimer.*

PITTEOUS. *adj.* [from *pity*.]

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that *piteous* strained voice,

In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Spenser.*

The most arch deed of *piteous* massacre,

That ever yet this land was guilty of.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look

Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*

2. Compassionate; tender.

If the series of thy joys

Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,

Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain. *Prior.*

She gave him, *piteous* of his case,

A shaggy tap'stry. *Pope, Dunciad.*

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unless

Be meant our grand foe. *Milton, P. L.*

PITTEOUSLY.† *adj.* [from *piteous*.] In a
piteous manner; in a manner exciting
pity.

I must talk of murders, rapes, and massacres,

Ruthful to hear, yet *piteously* perform'd.

Titus And.

A most glorious fabric most *piteously* inha-
bited; nothing but cats and crocodiles within
instead of gods. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 508.

PITTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrow-
fulness; tenderness.

PITFALL. *n. s.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug
and covered, into which a passenger falls
unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'd'st never fear the net nor lime,

The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way.

Sandys.

These hidden *pitfalls* were set thick at the en-
trance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell
into them. *Addison.*

To **PITFALL.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
lead into a pitfall.

Not full of cranks and contradictions, and *pit-*
falling dispenses.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, Pref.

PITH.† *n. s.* [*πίθα*, Saxon, medulla arborum
et fructuum. Lye.]

1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part
in the midst of the wood.

If a cion, fit to be set in the ground, hath the

pith finely taken forth, and not altogether, but some

of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Her solid bones convert to solid wood,

To *pith* her marrow, and to sap her blood. *Dryden.*

2. Marrow.

As doth the *pith*, which lest our bodies slack,

Strings fast the little bones of neck and back;

So by the soul doth death string heaven and earth.

Donne.

The vertebres are all perforated in the middle,

with a large hole for the spinal marrow or *pith* to

pass along. *Ray.*

3. Strength; force.

Pith in Scotland is still retained as

denoting strength, either corporeal or in-
tellectual; as, that defies all your *pith*.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandisirs, babies, and old women,
Or pass'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puissance.

Shakespeare.

Since these arms of mine had seven years' *pith*.

Shakespeare.

4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style.

The ostler, barber, miller, and the smith,
Hear of the sawes of such as wisdom ken,
And learn some wit, although they want the *pith*,

That clerks pretend. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 466.

5. Weight; moment; principal part.

That's my *pith*,

Of business 'twixt you and your poor brother.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment,

With this regard their currents turn awry,

And lose the name of action. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

6. The quintessence; the chief part.

The owner of a foul disease,

To keep it from divulging, lest it feed

Ev'n on the *pith* of life. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

PITHILY.† *adv.* [from *pithy*.] With

strength; with cogency; with force.

Lucilius hath briefly and *pithily* pointed out that

base kind of life. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 442.

To the same extent it would be as *pithily* absurd

to publish, that a man may moderately divorce, if

to do that be entirely naught.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

PITHINESS. *n. s.* [from *pithy*.] Energy;
strength.

No less deserveth his witness in devising, his

pithiness in uttering his complaint of love, so lovely.

E. K. on Spenser.

PITHLESS. *adj.* [from *pith*.]

1. Wanting pith; wanting strength.

Weak shoulders over-born with burdening grief,

And *pithless* arms like to a wither'd vine

That droops his sapless branches to the ground.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHOLE.* *n. s.* [*pit* and *hole*.] A mark
or cavity made by disease.

I have known a lady sick of the small pox,

only to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike

them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish!

Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

PITHY. *adj.* [from *pith*.]

1. Consisting of pith; abounding with pith.

The *pithy* fibres brace and stitch together the

ligneous in a plant. *Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.*

The Herefordian plant that likes

To approach the quince, and the elder's *pithy* stem.

Philips.

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.

Yet she with *pithy* words and counsel sad,

Still strove their sudden rage to revoke;

That at the last, suppressing fury mad,

They can abstain. *Spenser.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,

More pleasant, *pithy*, and effectual,

Than hath been taught by any.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Many rare *pithy* saws concerning

The worth of astrological learning. *Hudibras.*

This *pithy* speech prevail'd, and all agreed.

Dryden.

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but

pithy; for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*

PITTABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.]

Deserving pity.

The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly

under your eye. *Atterbury.*

PITTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *pitiable*.] State

of deserving pity.

For the *pitableness* of his ignorance, and un-

willed mistake, so long as they lasted, his neglect

thereof may be excused and conniv'd at. *Kettwell.*

PITIEDLY.* *adv.* [from *pitied*.] In a situation to be pitied.

They are not alone that have books and company within their own walls. He is properly, and *pitiedly* to be counted alone, that is illiterate, and inactively lives hamletted in some untravelled village of the duller country. *Feltham, Res. ii. 49.*

PITIER.* *n.s.* [from *pity*.] One who pities. The liberal relievers, the unfeigned *pitiers*, the faithful advocates for the distressed ministers.

Bp. Gauden, Hierac. (1653), p. 3.

PITIFUL.† *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]

1. Tender; compassionate.

The Lord is full of compassion and mercy, long-suffering, and very *pitiful*, and forgiveth sins.

Ecclus. ii. 2.

Love as brethren, be *pitiful*, be courteous.

1 Pet. iii. 8.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's, Or Edward's soft and *pitiful* like mine. *Shaks.*

Be *pitiful* to my condemned souls, Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakspeare.*

2. Melancholy; moving compassion.

Some who have not deserved judgement of death, have been for their good's sake, caught up and carried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A sight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch, Past speaking of in a king. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Strangely visited people, All swoln and ulcerous, *pitiful* to the eye; The mere despair of surgery he cures.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew? For freedom with affected language sue. *Sandys.*

The convenience of this will appear, if we consider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in.

Ray on the Creation.

3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shakspeare.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities, would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and himself into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*

Sin can please no longer than for that *pitiful* space of time while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor counter-tail for the bitterness which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South.*

If these *pitiful* shanks were answerable to this branching head, I should defy all my enemies.

L'Estrange.

What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a machine, where we see the success of the battle from the beginning. *Dryden, Ded. to Jew.*

PITIFULLY. *adv.* [from *pitiful*.]

1. With pity; with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.

Comm. Prayer.

2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.

He beat him most *pitifully*; nay, He beat him most un*pitifully*. *Shakspeare.*

Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men.

Tillotson.

3. Contemptibly; despicably.

Those men who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully* in their own.

Richardson, Clarissa.

PITIFULNESS. *n.s.* [from *pitiful*.]

1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.

Basilius giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it.

Sidney.

2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESS.† *adj.* [from *pity*.]

1. Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*, As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate, Finding a tree alone all comfortable, Beats on it strongly, it to ruin ate. *Spenser.*
Hadst thou in person ne'er offended me, Even for his sake am I now *pitiless*. *Shakspeare.*

My chance, I see, Hath made ev'n *pity*, *pitiless* in thee. *Fairfax.*
All for their own ends, hard-hearted, merciless, *pitiless*; and, to benefit themselves, they care not what mischief they procure to others.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 109.

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss, Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath; Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryd.*

2. Unpitied.

But they do perish *pitiless* that wear, Through sloth, away: — So I do perish *pitiless*, through fear. *Davies, Wil's Pilgrimage, sign. G. i.*

PITILESSLY.† *adv.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy. *Sherwood.*

PITILESSNESS. *n.s.* Unmercifulness.

PITMAN.† *n.s.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit; and in the north of England, one who works in a coal-pit. *Brockett.*

With the pitsaw they enter the one end of the stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him: the topman observing to guide the saw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his strength perpendicularly down. *Moson.*

PITSAW. *n.s.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pitsaw* is not only used by those workmen that saw timber and boards, but is also for small matters used by joiners. *Moson.*

PITANCE.† *n.s.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian; *pictantia*, low Lat. "ainsi dite de *pictavina*, ou portion monastique de la valeur d'une *pice*, monnaie des Comtes de Poitiers." Roquefort. "*Picta*, moneta Comitum Pictavensium, minutissima ferè omnium monetarum: Gallis, *pice*." Du Cange.]

1. An allowance of meat in addition to the usual commons; a mess of victuals.

He wiste to han a good *pitance*.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

2. A small portion.

Then at my lodging, The worst is this, that at so slender warning You're like to have a thin and slender *pitance*. *Shakspeare.*

The ass saved a miserable *pitance* for himself.

L'Estrange.

I have a small *pitance* left, with which I might retire. *Arbutnot.*

Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pitance* of learning they received at the university.

Swift, Miscell.

Half his earn'd *pitance* to poor neighbours went:

They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harte.*

PITUITARY.* *adj.* [*pituitarius*, Lat.] Conducting phlegm.

When a body emits no effluvia, or when they do not enter into the nose, or when the *pituitary* membrane, or olfactory nerves, are rendered unfit to perform their office, it cannot be smelted.

Reid's Inquiry.

PITUIITE. *n.s.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.]

Phlegm.

Serious defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arbutnot.*

PITUITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Latin; *pituiteux*, Fr.] Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting, and laborious breathing. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by turns, the vital air by inspiration, and excluding it by respiration; but likewise to separate and discharge the redundant *pituitous*, or flegmatic parts of the blood. *Blackmore.*

PITY. *n.s.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]

1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness.

Wan and meagre let it look, With a *pity*-moving shape, An ant dropt into the water; a woodpecker took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*

Least the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their Maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of *pity* and compassion.

Calamy, Serm.

When *Aeneas* is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The mournful train

With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind, Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*

2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.

That he is old the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity* his book is lost. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chasmin. *Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,

Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen, What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*

What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine, *Dryden.*
Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it That we can die but once to serve our country!

Addison.

3. It has in this sense a plural: in low language.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thousand *pities* it should be discountenanced.

L'Estrange.

To **PITY.** *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the use of mine own house.

Shakspeare.

He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psal. civ. 46.*
You I could *pity* thus forlorn.

Milton.

Compassionate my pains! she *pities* me! To one that asks the warm return of love, Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death.

Addison.

Pity weakness and ignorance, bear with the dullness of understandings, or perverseness of tempers.

Lavo.

The man is to be *pitied*, who, in matters of moment, has to do with a staunch metaphysician; doubts, disputes, and conjectures will be the plague of his life. *Beattie.*

To **PITY.** *v. n.* To be compassionate.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy them. *Jerem. xlii. 14.*

PÍVOT. *n.s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Pix.† *n. s.* [*pixis*, Lat.]

1. A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. Hanmer. Accordingly Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakespeare, where the word in the old copies is *pax*; on which passage, in his edition of the poet, he also says, that *pax* and *pix* signified the same thing: which, however, is not the case. See PAX.

Your holy father made a lawe, that you should shifte the *pixe* every moneth, putting into it newe consecrated cakes.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546.) D. vi. b. Crosses, vestments, *pixes*, paxes, and such like. *Stowe, Chron.* p. 677.

2. A box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

By this indenture the trial or assay of the *pix* was established, as a check upon the master of the mint. *Leake.*

PRIZZLE. *n. s.* [quasi *pissile*. Minshew.]

The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PLACABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased.

Since I sought

By prayer the offended Deity to appease;
Methought I saw him placable and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton, P. L.*

Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a God, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped, and obeyed.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

PLACABILITY.† } *n. s.* [from *placabile*.]
PLACABLENESS. } Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

Placability is no little parte of benignitie, and is properly where a man is by any occasion moved to be angry, and notwithstanding either by his own reason ingenerate or by counsaile perswaded, omitteth to be revenged; and oftentimes receiveth the transgressour, once reconciled, into more favour. *Str T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 99. b.*

That he might at once give a sensible demonstration both of God's high displeasure against sin, and of his *placableness* and reconcilableness to sinners returning to obedience. *Cudworth, Serm.* p. 74.

The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*

PLACARD.† } *n. s.* [*plakert*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr. from *plaque*, a flat piece of metal, stone, or wood, a plate to nail against a wall; Gr. *πλατ*, tabula; hence applied to an edict, or table of orders, put up in publick places.]
An edict; a declaration; a manifesto; an advertisement or publick notification.

TO PLACARD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To notify publicly: in colloquial language, to post.

TO PLACATE. *v. a.* [*placo*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the protection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

PLACE.† *n. s.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; *platea*, Lat. *placua*, low Lat. *plats*, Germ. place, Sax. *Su. Goth. platt*, plain, level, Gr. *πλατυς*, *πλατεια*, broad, large.]

1. Particular portion of space.

Search you out a place to pitch your tents.

Deut. i. 33.

We accept it always and in all places.

Acts, xxiv. 3.

Here I could frequent

With worship, place by place, where he vouchsaf'd Presence divine. *Milton, P. L.*

I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons who frequent that place.

Addison, Guardian.

2. Locality; ubiety; local relation.

Place is the relation of distance between any thing, and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up. *Locke.*

3. Local existence.

The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no place for them. *Rev. xx. 11.*

4. Space in general.

All bodies are confin'd within some place;

But she all place within herself confines. *Davies.*

5. Separate room.

In his brain

He hath strange places cram'd with observation. *Shakespeare.*

His catalogue had an especial place for sequestered divines. *Fell.*

6. A seat; residence; mansion. [*plads*, Welsh and Cornish, a palace, a gentleman's house. Dr. Johnson has cited an example, in proof of this meaning, from 1 Sam. xv. 12. "Saul set him up a place, and is gone down to Gilgal." But *place* there means a *pillar*, or *monument*, as old English translations of the Bible give it; a triumphal arch. Mr. Steevens has followed Dr. Johnson in this misapplication of the word, in a note on Shakespeare. *Place*, in the present sense, is old in our language; and is now very common in composition.]

With grene trees yshadowed was his place.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Divine Elisa, sacred emperesse,
Live she for ever, and her royall places
Be fill'd with praises of divinent wits!

Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

The Romans shall take away both our place and nation. *St. John, xi. 48.*

7. Passage in writing.

Hosea saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God doth not avow.

Bacon, Holy War.

I could not pass by this place, without giving this short explication. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

8. Ordinal relation.

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due.

Hooker.

Let the eye be satisfied in the first place, even against all other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than in your hands.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our Maker, if we consider, in the first place, that he is omnipresent; and, in the second, that he is omniscient.

Addison, Spect.

9. State of actual operation; effect.

I know him a notorious liar;

Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;

Yet these fix'd evils sit so fit in him,

That they take place, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakespeare.*

These fair overtures made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could take no place. *Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for they take place in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*

With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,
If pity yet had place, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not place. *Dryden, Ded. to his Fob.*

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when that perhaps takes place.

Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think God will not suffer to take place. *Atterbury.*

10. Existence.

Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received in the schools, is by no means of Gothic invention, but hath place in nature and reason. *Swift.*

11. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority, and place. *Shaks.*

12. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the phrase *take place*.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronias should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
There would be left no measures of credible and incredible, if doubtful propositions take place before self-evident. *Locke.*

As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking place of a French marquis.

Addison, Freeholder.

13. Office; publick character or employment.

Do your office, or give up your place,
And you shall well be spared. *Shakspeare.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The horsemen came to Lodronius, as unto the most valiant captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous general, to take upon him the place. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Is not the bishop's bill deny'd?
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?

You see the king embraces

Those counsels he approv'd before;

Nor doth he promise, which is more,

That we shall have their places. *Denham.*

Pensions in private were the senate's aim;

And patriots for a place abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magistrates are contented, that their places should adorn them: and some study to adorn their places, and reflect back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*

14. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession; not opposition.

Avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath. *Rom. xii. 19.*

He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give place, and mark the diff'rence if you can,

Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*

Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give place. *Dryden.*

The rustick honours of the scythe and share,
Give place to swords and plumes the pride of war.

Dryden.

15. Ground; room.

Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in you. *St. John, viii. 37.*

There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very same. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

16. Station in life.

God would give them, in their several places and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings which he sees wanting to them. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

17. Height. A term of falconry.

A falcon towering in his pride of place.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office.

Place such over them to be rulers.

Er. xviii. 21.

He placed forces in all the fenced cities.

2 Chron. xvii. 2.

And I will place within them as a guide My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear, Light after light well us'd they shall attain, And at the end persisting safe arrive.

Milton, P. L.

Our two first parents yet the only two

Of mankind in the happy garden plac'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. To fix; to settle; to establish.

Those accusations had been more reasonable, if placed on inferior persons.

Dryden, Aurengz.
God or nature has not any where placed any such jurisdiction in the first born.

Locke.

3. To put out at interest.

'Twas his care

To place on good security his gold.

Pope.

PLA'CEMAN.* *n. s.* [*place* and *man*.] One who exercises a publick employment, or fills a publick station.

PLACENTA.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A substance in the womb; called also, from the original usage of the Latin word, the womb-cake.

The human *placenta*, as well as that of quadrupeds, is a composition of two parts intimately blended, viz. an umbilical or infantile, and an uterine portion. *Dr. Hunter on the Gravid Uterus.*

PLA'CEP. *n. s.* [from *place*.] One who places.

Ah, my sovereign, lord of creatures all,
Thou placer of plants, both humble and tall.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

PLA'CID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.

It conducteth unto long life and to the more placid motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free.

Bacon.

2. Soft; kind; mild.

That placid aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire.

Milton, P. R.

PLA'CIDLY.† *adv.* [from *placid*.] Mildly; gently; with quietness.

If he had staid in innocence, he should have gone from hence placidly.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 3. § 1.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and placidly before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and scatter abroad particles of the iron.

Boyle.

The water easily insinuates itself into, and placidly distends the tubes and vessels of vegetables.

Woodward.

PLA'CIDITY.* *n. s.* [from *placid*.] Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

He behaves with the utmost placidity, moderation, and calmness. *Chandler, L. of K. David, l. 36.*

PLA'CIT. *n. s.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.

We spend time in defence of their placids, which might have been employed upon the universal author.

Glanville.

PLA'CITORY.* *adj.* [from *placitum*, Lat., a decree of the court, a sentence.] Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law.

Bring the habit of law — learning into act, the doctrine into use, which is mostly seen in the act *placitory*; which act is double; first, that in writing upon the records; — the other part of that act is vocation, which pleads before the judge to the jury. *Clayton's Reports at York, (1651), Pref. a. 1.*

PLA'CKET, or PLA'QUET.† *n. s.* [diminut. à Su. Goth. *plagg*, vestimentum, utensile; Belg. *plagghe*, pannus. Serenius. In some parts of England a *placket* means a pocket.] A petticoat.

You might have pinch'd a *placket*, it was senseless.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The bone ache is the curse dependant on those that war for a *placket*.

Shaks. Troil. and Cress.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket*?

Bacon, and Fl. Hum. Lieut.

PLA'GIARISM. *n. s.* [from *plagiary*.] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims.

Swift.

PLA'GIARY.† *n. s.* [from *plagium*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — "*Plagiaire*, Fr. one that steals or takes free people out of one country, and sells them in another for slaves; a stealer or suborner of men's children, or servants, for the same or the like purpose; also a book-stealer, or book-thief, one that fathers other men's works upon himself." *Cotgrave*. — *Plagiarius*, Lat. from the Gr. *πλῆγῃ*, Dor. *πλῆγῃ*, a stroke, a blow, a stripe; *plaga*, Latin; the *plagiarii*, or men-stealers, being condemned by the Flavian law *ad plagas*, to be whipped. *Ainsworth, and Morin*.]

1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another.

The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of those that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me.

South.

Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy and translate.

Dryden, Dufrenoy.

2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention.

Brown.

PLA'GIARY.* *adj.*

1. Stealing men. See the etymon of the substantive.

Some [of these slaves] fell into that condition by treachery; some by chance of war; others by *plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars.

Brown, Trav. (1685), p. 49.

2. Practising literary theft.

A *plagiary* sonnet-wright. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 2.*

The *plagiary* priest having stolen this whole passage verbatim out of *Bellarmine*.

Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 140.

PLAGUE. *n. s.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin; *πλῆγῃ*.]

1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.

Thou art a bile,
A *plague*-sore or embossed carbuncle

In my corrupted blood.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most pestilent; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in dry years.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom.

May, Virg.

All those *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,

First on inferior creatures try'd their force,
And last they seiz'd on man.

Lee and Dryden.

2. State of misery.

I am set in the *plague*, and my heaviness is ever in my sight.

Psalms xxxviii. 17.

3. Any thing troublesome or vexatious.

'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind.

Shakspeare.

I am not mad, too well I feel

The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity.

Shaks.

Good or bad company is the greatest blessing

or greatest *plague* of life.

L'Estrange.

Sometimes my *plague*, sometimes my darling,

Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling.

Prior.

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To infect with pestilence.

2. To infest with disease; to oppress with calamity.

Say my request's unjust,
And spur me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest, and the gods will *plague* thee.

Shakspeare.

Thus were they *plagu'd*

And worn with famine.

Milton, P. L.

3. To trouble; to tease; to vex; to harass; to torment; to afflict; to distress; to torture; to embarrass; to excruciate; to make uneasy; to disturb. In this sense it is used ludicrously.

If her nature be so,
That she will *plague* the man that loves her most,
And take delight to increase a wretch's woe,
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are lost.

Spenser.

People are stormed out of their reason, *plagued* into a compliance, and forced to yield in their own defence.

Collier.

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to see if he can

start a law suit, and *plague* any of his neighbours.

Addison.

PLA'GUEFUL.* *adj.* [*plague* and *full*.] Infecting with *plagues*; abounding with *plagues*. Not in use.

Heaven did behold the earth with heaveie cheer,
And *plaguefull* metors did in both appeare.

Mir. for Mag. p. 687.

PLA'GUILY. *adv.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiously; horribly. A low word.

This whispering boies me no good; but he has me so *plaguiy* under the lash, I dare not interrupt him.

Dryden.

You look'd scornful, and snift at the dean;
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguiy* down in the hips.

Swift.

PLA'GUY.† *adj.* [from *plague*.]

1. Full of the *plague*. *Sherwood*. Relating to the *plague*. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this sense, and has mistakenly introduced a passage from *Donne* in illustration of the second meaning; for *Donne*'s words undoubtedly allude to the bill or list of persons infected with, or dead of, the *plague*.

What merchants' ships have my sighs drown'd?
Who says my tears have overflow'd his ground?
When did my colds a forward spring remove?
When did the heats, which my veins fill,
Add one more to the *plaguy* bill?

Donne, Poems, p. 9.

Death now millions draws
Into his bloody, or *plaguy*, or starv'd jaws.
Donne, Poems, p. 254.
Methinks I see him entering ordinaries,
Dispensing for the pox and *plaguy* houses,
Reaching his dose, walking *Moorfields* for lepers.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

2. Vexatious; troublesome. A low word.

What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron!
What *plaguy* mischiefs and mishaps
Do dog him still with after-claps! *Hudibras.*
PLAICE,† *n. s.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fish.

Of flat-fish there are soles, flowkes, dabs, and
plaice. *Carew.*
His mouth shrinks sideways like a scornful
plaice. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 1.*

PLAICE-MOUTH,* *n. s.* A wry mouth. See
the citation from Hall's Satires under
PLAICE.

Some innocent out of the hospital, that would
stand with her hands thus, and a *plaice-mouth*, and
look upon you! *B. Jonson, Epitaph.*

PLAID,† *n. s.* [*Plaide* is said to be a Gaelic
word; but Dr. Jamieson doubts it,
and cites the M. Goth. *plad*, a patch or
piece of cloth. The Su. Goth. *plaeta*, to
weave, to braid, may be added. Sir W.
Temple writes the word, *plad*. Dr.
Johnson offers neither etymon nor ex-
ample.] A striped or variegated cloth;
an outer loose weed worn much by the
highlanders in Scotland: there is a par-
ticular kind worn too by the women.

The mantle, or *plad*, seems to have been the
garment in use among the western Scythians; as
they continue still among the northern Irish, and
the highland Scots.

Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng. (1695), p. 26.
PLAIN, adj. [*planus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protu-
berances or excrescences. In this sense,
especially in philosophical writings, it is
frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane*
superficies.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him;
but to make all *plain* and waste. *Spenser.*

The south and south-east sides are rocky and
mountainous, but *plain* in the midst.

Sandys, Journey.
They were wont to make their canoes or boats
plain without, and hollow within, by the force of
fire. *Heylyn.*

Thy vineyard must employ thy sturdy steer
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface *plain*.
Dryden.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining
prospects, though a man would chuse to travel
through a *plain* one. *Addison.*

2. Open; clear; flat.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open
field. *Felton.*

3. Void of ornament; simple.

A crown of ruddy gold enclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a show.
Dryden.

A man of sense can artifice disdain,
As men of wealth may venture to go *plain*. *Young.*

4. Artless; not subtle; not specious; not
learned; simple.

In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse
men of a *plain*er sort, that are like to do that that
is committed to them, and to report faithfully the
success, than those that are cunning to contrive
somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the
matter in report. *Bacon, Ess.*

Of many plain, yet pious Christians, it can-
not be affirmed. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The experiments alleged with so much confi-
dence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain*
man, and one whose profession was to tell truth,
helped me to resolve upon making the trial.

Temple.
My heart was made to fit and pare within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artless tender-
ness. *Rowe.*

Must then at once, the character to save,
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*

5. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not
soft in language.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that your-
self give no just cause of scandal. *Bacon.*

6. Mere; bare.

He that beguill'd you in a *plain* accent, was a
plain knave, which, for my part, I will not be.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.
Some have at first for wits, then poets past,
Turn'd critics next, and prov'd *plain* fools at last.
Pope.

7. Evident; clear; discernible; not ob-
scure.

They wondered there should appear any diffi-
culty in any expressions, which to them seemed
very clear and *plain*. *Clarendon.*

Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords.

Denham.
I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving
you my method of proceeding in my translations;
I considered the genius and distinguishing cha-
racter of my author.

Dryden.
'Tis *plain* in the history, that Esau was never
subject to Jacob.

That children have such a right, is *plain* from
the laws of God; that men are convinced, that
children have such a right, is evident from the law
of the land. *Locke.*

It is *plain*, that these discourses are calculated
for none but the fashionable part of womankind.

Addison, Spect.
To speak one thing mix'd dialects they join,
Divide the simple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

8. Not varied by much art; simple.

A *plain*ing song *plain*-singing voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow.

Sidney.
His diet was of the *plainest* meats, and com-
monly not only his dishes, but the parts of them,
were such as most others would refuse. *Fell.*

PLAIN, adv.

1. Not obscurely.

2. Distinctly; articulately.

The string of his tongue was loosed, and he
spoke *plain*. *St. Mark, vii. 35.*

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.

Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be
a *plain*-spoken person, and a man of very few
words; tropes and figures are his aversion.

Addison, Court Tariff.
PLAIN, n. s. [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground:

open field; flat expanse; often, a field
of battle.

In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwelt.

Gen. xi. 2.
The Scots took the English for foolish birds
fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched
into the *plain* directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their castles and habitations in the
plains and open countries, where they found most
fruitful lands, and turned the Irish into the woods
and mountains. *Davies.*

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*.

Arbutnot.
While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy *plains*. *Pope.*

The impetuous courser pants in ev'ry vein,
And pawing seems to beat the distant *plain*. *Pope.*

To PLAIN,† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every
piece having his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways.
Hayward.

2. To make plain or clear.

What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* with speech.
Shakespeare, Pericles.

To PLAIN, v. n. [*plaindre*, je *plains*, Fr.]

To lament; to wail. Little used.

Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

He to himself thus *plain'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

To PLAIN,* *v. a.* To lament. Dr. John-
son, under the verb neuter, says that
this sense is little used. To *plain* for
complain, Mr. Pegge says, is a Derby-
shire expression.

The fox, that first this cause of grief did find,
Gan first thus *plain* his case with words unkind.

Spenser.
Who can give tears enough to *plain*
The loss and lack we have?

Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 51.
PLAINDEALING, adj. [*plain* and *deal*.]
Honest; open; acting without art.

Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest
man; it must not be denied, but I am a *plain*-
dealing villain. *Shakespeare.*

Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a consi-
stency with necessary prudence. *L'Estrange.*

PLAINDEALING, n. s. Management void
of art; sincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to
have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing*, for
a statesman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may strive
To shew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive.

Dryden.
PLAINHEARTED,* *adj.* [*plain* and *heart*.]
Having a sincere, honest heart.

Frespoken and *plainhearted* men, that are the
eyes of their country. *Milton, Anim. Rem. Def.*

Some are capitious, others sincere and *plain*-
hearted. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. 1.*

PLAINHEARTEDNESS,* *n. s.* [from *plain*-
hearted.] Sincerity.

Let it be every man's care to avoid all fraud
and dissimulation in his words and actions. For
nothing is more unbecoming a man, much more
undecent and odious is it in a Christian, who pro-
fesses a religion that owns the greatest simplicity,
and openness, and freedom, and *plainheartedness*,
in the world. *Hallywell, Mor. Disc. (1692), p. 40.*

PLAINLY, adv. [from *plain*.]

1. Levally; flatly.

2. Not subtly; not speciously.

3. Without ornament.

4. Without gloss; sincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend,
setting down your thoughts as they occur, and
dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly.

They charged the enemies' horse so gallantly,
that they gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to
a safe place. *Clarendon.*

6. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

St. Augustine acknowledged, that they are not
only set down, but also *plainly* set down in Scrip-
ture; so that he which heareth or readeth, may
without difficulty understand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or
hate him; and out of his carelessness, lets them
plainly see't. *Shakespeare.*

From Epiphanius's censure of Origen, one may
perceive *plainly*, that he thought the Anti-nice
church in general, both before and after Origen,
to be of a very contrary judgement to that which
he condemns in Lucien and Origen, that is, to
Arianism. *Waterland.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great Deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier shall be reveal'd. *Milton, P. L.*
We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that
nothing but the application of them is wanting.
Addison.

PLAINING.* *n. s.* [from *plain.*] Complaint.

The incessant weepings of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babies,
Forc'd me to seek delays. *Shakspeare.*

PLAINNESS.† *n. s.* [from *plain.*]

1. Levelness; flatness.

2. Want of ornament; want of show.

The great variety of God's bounty is first set
forth in nature's either *plainness* or beauty, so as
to court and please every of our senses, and to ac-
commodate every of our occasions, in those several
ways and methods which man's industry likes best.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 68.

If some pride with want may be allow'd,
We in our *plainness* may be justly proud,
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no show.
Dryden.

As shades most sweetly recommend the light,
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough sincerity.

Well, said Basilus, I have not chosen *Dametas*
for his fighting nor for his discoursing, but for his
plainness and honesty, and therein I know he will
not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me
well. *Shakspeare.*

Think'st thou, that duty shall have dread to
speak,

When pow'r to flatt'ry bows; to *plainness* honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.
plainness and freedom, an epistolary style re-
quired. *Wake.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity.

Thus had these *Neroes* caught me in their net,
But to what end I could not thoroughly ghesse,
Such was my *plainness*, such their doubleness.

Mir. for Mag. p. 408.

All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainness* so o'erspreads thy mind,
That thou could'st seriously persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden, Juv.*

PLAINSONG.* *n. s.* [*plain* and *song.*]

The plain, unvaried, ecclesiastical chant;
the *planus cantus* of the Romish Church;
so called in contradistinction to *prick-
song*, or variegated musick sung by note.

An honest country lord, as I am, beaten
A long time out of play, may bring his *plain-song*,
And have an hour of hearing. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

He had imparted the king's words to many in
a better tune, and a higher kind of descendant, than
his book of *plain-song* did direct.

Proceed, against Garnet, (1606,) sign. N.
Plain-song is much senior to any running of
division. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 270.*

Therefore am I in hopes, that though the musick
I have made be but dull and flat, and even down-
right *plain-song*, even your curious and critical
ears shall discover no discord in it.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Protestants, Concl.

PLAINSPOKEN.* *adj.* [*plain* and *spoken.*]

Speaking with rough sincerity. See
the adverb *PLAIN*, third sense.

The reputation of a *plain-spoken* honest man.

Dryden, Pref. to All for Love.

PLAINT. *n. s.* [*plaint*, old F.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; lament.

Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word say this:
Helpless his *plaint*, who spoils himself of bliss.

Sidney.

Bootless are *plaints*, and cureless are my wounds.
Shakspeare.

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd.
Milton, P. L.

2. Exprobation of injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain;
one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

3. Expression of sorrow.

How many children's *plaints*, and mothers' cries.
Daniel.

Where though I mourn my matchless loss
alone,

And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,

Whose doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*

Listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaint*,

Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton, P. L.*

For her relief,
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,

Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

4. [In law.] The propounding or exhibit-
ing of any action personal or real in
writing. *Cowel.*

Leave *plaints* and pleas to whom they do belong.
Drayton, Q. Catherine to Owen Tudor.

PLAIN'TFUL *adj.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Com-
plaining; audibly sorrowful.

To what a sea of miseries my *plaintful* tongue
doth lead me. *Sidney.*

PLAIN'TIFF. *n. s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that
commences a suit in law against an-
other: opposed to the *defendant*.

The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three positive
witnesses, and the defendant was cast in costs and
damages. *L'Esrange.*

You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar
before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant.

Dryden.

In such a cause the *plaintiff* will be hiss'd,
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're dismiss'd.

Pope.

PLAIN'TIFF. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Com-
plaining. A word not in use.

His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound

Given by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

PLAIN'TIVE. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Com-
plaining; lamenting; expressive of sor-
row.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* sound,
Encompass'd with her sea-green sisters round.

Dryden.

The goddess heard,
Rose like a morning mist, and thus begun

To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*

Can nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,

Though shouts as thunder loud afflict the air. *Prior.*

Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

PLAIN'TIVELY.* *adv.* [from *plaintive.*]

In a manner expressing grief or sorrow.

PLAIN'TIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *plaintive.*]

State or quality of being *plaintive*.

PLAIN'TLESS.* *adj.* [*plaint* and *less.*] With-
out complaint; unrepining.

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *plaintless* patience it excels:

From patience, prudent care experience springs,
And traces knowledge through the course of things!

Savage, The Wanderer.

PLAIN'WORK. *n. s.* [*plain* and *work.*]

Needlework as distinguished from em-
broidery; the common practice of sew-
ing or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks.
Pope.

PLAIN'T. *†* *n. s.* [corrupted from *plight* or
plyght, from *to ply* or fold. Dr. John-

son. — The Welsh *pleth*, is a braid, a
plait. Our old word is *pleat* or *plet*;
that which is *pleated*. See *TO PLAIT.*
A fold; a double.

Hiding base sin in *pleats* of majesty.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Should the voice directly strike the brain,
It would astonish and confuse it much;

Therefore these *pleats* and folds the sound re-
strain,

That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor shall thy lower garments' artful *plait*,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,

Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double every charm they seek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a
vest through all the *pleats* and foldings of the
drapery. *Addison.*

TO PLAIT.† *v. a.* [Not from the noun,
as Dr. Johnson would have it to be, (for
the noun is from the verb, as *plight*,
a fold, is rightly so stated,) but from the
Su. Goth. *plaeta*, to weave, to braid.
The Gr. πλίκω, and Welsh *plethu*, signify
the same; Lat. *plico*, and *plecto.*]

1. To fold; to double.

The busy sylphs surround their darling care,
Some fold the sleeve, while others *plait* the gown;

And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*

Will she on Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*.
Gay.

2. To weave; to braid.

Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting*
the hair. *1 Pet. iii. 3.*

What she demands incessant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;

My busy diligence shall deck her board,
For there at least I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting*
the hair, and adorning your persons, but in mak-
ing clothes for the naked. *Law.*

3. To intangle; to involve.

'Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides;
Who cover faults, at last them shame derides.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

PLAIN'TER. *n. s.* [from *plait.*] One that
plaits.

PLAN. *n. s.* [*plan*, French.]

1. A scheme; a form; a model.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power deliver'd down

From age to age to your renown'd forefathers.
Addison.

2. A plot of any building or ichnography;
form of any thing laid down on paper.

Artists and *plans* reliev'd my solemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

TO PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
scheme; to form in design.

Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And plan with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

PLAN'ARY. *adj.* Pertaining to a plané.
Dict.

TO PLANCH.* *v. a.* [*plancher*, French.]

To plank; to cover with boards; to
patch.

Plancher on a piece as broad as thy cap.
Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

The *plancher* floor, the barres, and chains.
Sir A. Gorges, Transl. of Lucon, (1614.)

PLA'NCED. *adj.* [from *planch.*] Made of
boards.

He hath a garden circummur'd with brick,
Whose western side is with a vineyard backt,

And to that vineyard is a *planch'd* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key.

Shakspeare.

PLA'NCHER.† *n. s.* [*plancher*, French.] A
floor of wood. Not used, Dr. Johnson

says. Grose describes it as the common term for the chamber floor in Norfolk.

The good wife had found out a privy place between two seatings of a plauncher.

Tarleton, Neues out of Purgatorio.
Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; some are best for plaunchers, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnuts.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
The springs of the rest of the baths rise under them, and let in through holes of the plauncher; for all the baths are wainscotted, the seats, sides, and bottom being made of fir. *Brown, Trav. p. 73.*

To PLA'NCHER.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To make a floor of wood.

We have a winter's work still to do within doors, in paving, and planchering, and plastering, &c. *Alph. Sanctroft, Lett. in 1691, D'Oyly's Life of the Alph. ii. 16.*

PLA'NCHING.† *n. s.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building. Dict. and Dr. Johnson. In Devonshire, a wooden flooring. Grose.

The park is disparked, the timber rooted up, the conduit-pipes taken away, the roof made sale of, the planchings rotten, the walls fallen down.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

PLANE. *n. s.* [*planus*, Latin. Plain is commonly used in popular language, and plane in geometry.]

1. A level surface.

Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in planes inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in all kinds of angles. *Bentley.*

Projectils would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane on which they move, stop their motion. *Cheyne.*

2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.

The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the sole of the plane.

Mozon, Mech. Ex.

To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To level; to smooth; to free from inequalities.

The foundation of the Roman causeway was made of rough stone, joined with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. To smooth with a plane.

These hard woods are more properly scraped than planed. *Mozon, Mech. Ex.*

PLA'NER.* *n. s.* [from plane; Fr. *applanneur*.] One who smooths with a plane.

Sherwood.

PLANE-TREE. *n. s.* [*platanus*, Lat. plane, *platan*, French.]

The plane-tree hath an amentaceous flower, consisting of several slender stamina, which are all collected into spherical little balls, and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are turgid, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing many oblong seeds intermixed with down: it is generally supposed that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon.

Miller.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane. *Dryden.*

PLA'NET. *n. s.* [*planeta*, Latin; from *πλαναι*, Gr. *planete*, Fr.]

Planets are the erratic or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary planets, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the secondary planets or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth: all the planets have, besides their motion round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth revolving so makes our day and night: it is more than probable that the diameters of all the planets are longer than their axes: we know 'tis so in our earth; and Flamsteed and Cassini found it to be so in Jupiter: Sir Isaac Newton asserts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face

Rul'd like a wandering planet over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent? *Shaks.*

And planets, planet-struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton, P. L.*

There are seven planets, or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to astronomical devices, and had an opinion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular planet, reckoning them according to their usual order, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Luna.

Wilkins.

PLA'NETED.* *adj.* [from planet.] Belonging to planets.

Tell me, ye stars, ye planets; tell me, all
Ye star'd and planeted inhabitants, what is it,
What are these sons of wonder!

Young, Night Th. 9.

PLA'NETARY. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet*.]

1. Pertaining to the planets.

Their planetary motions and aspects.

Milton, P. L.

To marble and to brass such features give,
Describe the stars and planetary way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

2. Under the domination of any particular planet.

Darling they mourn'd their fate, whom Circe's power

That watch'd the moon and planetary hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of planetary influence.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratic.

We behold bright planetary Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon.

Blackmore.

PLANE'ICAL.† *adj.* [from planet.] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *Brown.*

Some planetical exhalation, or a descending star. *Spencer on Prod. p. 39.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK. *adj.* [planet and strike.] Blasted: *sidere afflatus.*

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I saw you, I have been planetstruck;
A beauty, and so rare, I did descry. *Suckling.*

PLANIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*planus* and *folium*, Latin.] Flowers are so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in circular rows round the centre, whose face is usually uneven, rough, and jagged. *Dict.*

PLANIME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANI'METRY. *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *μετρίω*, *planimetrie*, Fr.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat. and *πέταλον*.] Flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory. *Dict.*

To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from plane.] To polish; to smooth. A word used by manufacturers.

PLA'NISHERE.† *n. s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

There be two manners of this description [of the globe] according to art; the first by parallel-ogram, the other by planisphere.

Gregory, Posthum. (1640.) p. 302.

PLANK.† *n. s.* [*planche*, old French; *planche*, more modern.] A thick strong board.

They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and consisting of divers planks.

Abbot, Descr. of the World.

The doors of plank were; their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman, Odys.*

The smoothed plank new rubb'd with balm.

Milton, P. L.

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a plank of six inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Dryden.

Be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way,
For late I saw adrift disjointed planks,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but plank the ground over, it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A steed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were plank'd with pine. *Dryden.*

PLA'NNER.* *n. s.* [from plan.] One who forms any plan or design.

PLANOCO'NICAL. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus*.] Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are planoconical, whose superficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew, Mus.*

PLANOCO'NVEK. *n. s.* [*planus* and *con-*

veus.] Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planocconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet.

Newton, Opt.

PLANT.† *n. s.* [*plant*, Saxon; *plant*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]

1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else seem to do so. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be discernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or staminous flower; *i. e.* such a one, as is without the petala, having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure, the seed pappous, or winged with down, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or such whose flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is usually covered with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiferous *plants*, which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no down adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one single seed belonging to each single flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds, lying naked and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, because the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella. [1.] Such as have a broad flat seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as have a tuberoso root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelled or striated seed. 12. The stellate *plants*, which are so called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain intervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many petala; and each flower is succeeded by two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough leaved *plants*: they have their leaves

placed alternately, or in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices, or verticillate *plants*: their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks, one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous, and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyspermæ plantæ semine nudo; by naked seeds, they mean such as are not included in any seed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or such as bear berries. 17. Multisiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or such as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked cases or siliquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar seed-case containing the seed, and this often divided into many distinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear these seeds in oblong siliquous cases. 20. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous *plants*, or such as bear pulse, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous *plants*, with a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common calix, a peculiar case containing their seed, and their flower consisting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are divided into three partitions: their flower is sexapetalous. 24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers, and roots resemble the true bulbous *plant*. 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their seed is contained within a chaffy husk. 26. *Plants* with a grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or staminous flower. 27. *Plants* whose place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.

Butchers and villains,
How sweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt!

Shakspeare.

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are *plant*-animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that seem to participate of both.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of sense; wherewith some of those productions which we call *plant*-animals are endowed.

Grew, Cosmol.

It continues to be the same *plant*, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of *plants*.

Locke.

Once I was skill'd in every herb that grew,
And every *plant* that drinks the morning dew.

Pope.

Some *plants* the sun-shine ask, and some the shade,

Harte.

2. A sapling.

A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving Rosalind on their barks.

Shaks. *As you like it.*

Take a *plant* of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a stubborn stroke.

Dryden.

3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

To the low *plants* of his feet, his forme was altered.

Chapman, II. xvi.

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay.

B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

To PLANT.† *v. a.* [*planto*, Latin; *planter*, Fr. *plantian*, Sax.]

1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.

Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord.

Deut. xvi. 21.

2. To procreate; to generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongst you.

Shakspeare.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such overroasted flesh.

Shaks.

3. To place; to fix.

The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words.

Shaks. Merch. of Ven.

In this hour,
I will advise you where to *plant* yourselves.

Shakspeare.

The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes.

Milton, P. L.

When Turnus had assembled all his powers,
His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join the allies.

Dryden, Æn.

4. To settle; to establish: as, to *plant* a colony.

Create, and therein *plant* a generation.

Milton, P. L.

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted*.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

5. To fill or adorn with something *planted*: as, he *planted* the garden or the country.

Whether to *plant* a walk in undulating curves, and to place a bench at every turn where there is an object to catch the view; to make water run where it will be heard, and to stagnate where it will be seen; to leave intervals where the eye will be pleased, and to thicken the plantation where there is something to be hidden; demands any great powers of mind, I will not enquire.

Johnson, Life of Shenstone.

6. To direct properly: as, to *plant* a cannon.

To PLANT. *v. n.* To perform the act of *planting*.

If you *plant* where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly.

Bacon.

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot.

Pope.

PLANTAGE. *n. s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth tir'd with iteration,—

As true as steel, as *plantago* to the moon.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

PLA'NTAIN. *n. s.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Latin.]

1. An herb.

The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider, as is believed, has recourse to the *plantain* leaf. *More.*

The most common simples are mugwort, *plantain*, and horsetail. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an esculent fruit.

I long my careless limbs to lay

Under the *plantain's* shade. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *adj.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. Not used.

There's but little similitude betwixt a terroreous humidity and *plantal* germinations.

Clanville, Scepiss.

PLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of planting.

2. The place planted.

As swine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, so are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

Some peasants

Of the same soil their nursery prepare,
With that of their *plantation*; lest the tree

Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryd.*

Whose rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his *plantations* stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town.

Pope.

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by Callopie in the midst of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addison.*

3. A colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the destruction of most *plantations*, hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the *plantation*. *Bacon, Essays.*

Towns here are few, either of the old or new *plantations*. *Heylin.*

4. Introduction; establishment.

Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here, from the first *plantation* of christianity in this island. *King Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *participle.* [from *plant*.] This word seems in Shakspeare to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted

With a refined traveller of Spain;

A man in all the world's new fashion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain. *Shaks.*

PLA'NTER. *n. s.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant*.]

1. One who sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator.

There stood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryd.*

What do thy vines avail,

Or olives, when the cruel battle mows

The *planters*, with their harvest immature? *Philips.*

That product only which our passions bear,
Eludes the *planter's* miserable care. *Prior.*

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the West Indies might muster up
and lead all his family out against the Indians,
without the absolute dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. One who disseminates or introduces.

The holy apostles, the first *planters* of christianity, followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment. *Nelson.*

Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed. *Addison.*

PLA'NTING.* *n. s.* [*plantung*, Sax.] *Plantation.*

That they might be called trees of righteousness,

the *planting* of the Lord. *Isaiah, lxi. 3.*

As *plantings* of a vineyard. *Micah, i. 6.*

PLASH. *n. s.* [*plasche*, Teutonic; *platz*, Danish.]

1. A small lake of water or puddle.

He leaves

A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep,

And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. *Shaks.*

Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought,
when many *plashes*, that they had repaired to,
were dry, what was to be done. *Bacon.*

I understand the aquatic or water frog, whereof
in ditches and standing *plashes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plash* his wickedness had laid. *Pope.*

2. [From the verb *To splash*.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

In the *plashing* your quick, avoid laying of
it too low and too thick, which makes the sap run
all into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without
nourishment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH.* *v. a.* [*platschern*, German, to splash; *plasschen*, Teut. from *plasche*, a pool.] To make a noise by moving or disturbing water.

Attending the blushing sun arising; *plashing*
the water in magic order, diving, writhing, and
acting other fopperies. *Sir T. Herbert, Tr. p. 50.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*plessier*, Fr.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plash* quicksets. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY.† *adj.* [from *plash*.] Watery; filled with puddles.

A marsh, thick with shallows, stood,
Made *plashy* by the interchanging flood. *Sandys, Ov. Met. p. 220. (ed. 1638.)*

He fastened and filled up unsound and *plashy* fens. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2.*

PLASM. *n. s.* [*πλάσμα*.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and freed from its investient shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell. *Woodward.*

PLASMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *plasm*.] Having the power of giving form.

Such is the entrance of *Psyche* into the body of the universe, kindling and exciting the dead mist, the utmost projection of her own life, into an ethereal vivacity; and working in this, by her *plasmatical* spirits, all the whole world into order and shape.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 342. (1647.)

PLA'STER.† *n. s.* [*plastre*, old French; from the Gr. *πλάσσω*, to form.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plaster* of the wall.

Dan. v. 5.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,

The floors of *plaster*, and the walls of dung, *Pope.*

Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked *plaster* or wainscot. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. A glutinous or adhesive salve. [This word was anciently *emplaster*. See *Em-*

PLASTER. The Saxons, however, used *platerpe* in this sense.]

Seeing the sore is whole, why retain we the *plaster*? *Hooker.*

You rub the sore,

When you should bring the *plaster*. *Shakspeare.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise if incorporated with *plasters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*

Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or repelling the humours. *Temple, Miscell.*

To PLA'STER.† *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To overlay as with plaster.

Boils and plagues

Plaster you o'er, that one infect another

Against the wind a mile. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plastering* art. *Shakspeare.*

With cement of flour, whites of eggs, and stone powdered, *piscina mirabilis* is said to have walls *plastered*. *Bacon.*

Plaster the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*

The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives not much more impression than if you wrote with your finger on a *plastered* wall.

Watts on the Mind.

2. To cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster.

A sore that must be *plastered*.

Benum. and Fl. Thier. and Theodoret.

There was no remedy by *plastering*, but by cutting off the sore. *South, Sermon. viii. 156.*

PLA'STERER. *n. s.* [*plastrier*, Fr. from *plaster*.]

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

Thy father was a *plasterer*,

And thou thyself a sheerman. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

2. One who forms figures in plaster.

The *plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction. *Wotton.*

PLA'STERING.* *n. s.* [from *plaster*.] Work done in plaster.

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a fair *plastering* on the wall.

Ecclesi. xxii. 17.

PLA'STICAL.† *adj.* [*πλαστικός*.] Having

PLA'STICK. } the power to give form.

The *plastical* power of the souls, that descend from the world of life, did faithfully and effectually work those wise contrivances of male and female.

More, Conf. Cabb. p. 30.

Benign Creator, let thy *plastick* hand
Dispose its own effect. *Prior.*

There is not any thing strange in the production of the said formed metals, nor other *plastick* virtue concerned in shaping them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the particles.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

PLA'STRON. *n. s.* [French.] A piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

Trevour.

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push.

Dryden, Jew.

To PLAT.† *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *plaeta*. See *To PLAIT*.] To weave; to make by texture.

When they had *platted* a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head. *St. Matt. xxvii. 29.*

I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously interwoven and *platted* together.

Ray on the Creation.

I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot.

Addison, Spectator.

PLAT.* } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Work
PLAT'TING. } performed by platting.
 The first of these words is common in Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire for the straw woven into materials, which chiefly make hats for women.

Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies; they are made of a sort of mat, or (as they call it) *platting* made of the palmetto-leaf.

Bp. Berkeley, Prop. for a Coll. in Bermuda, (1725.)
PLAT.† *n. s.* [more properly *plot*, Dr. Johnson says, from the Saxon; but *platt*, Su. Goth. *plat*, Teut. and Fr. level, plain, is most probably the origin both of this word and of *plot*.] A small piece of ground; usually a smooth or plain portion of ground.

Cast him into the *plat* of ground. 2 *Kings*, ix. 26.
 Such pleasure took the serpent to behold
 This flowery *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve.

Milton, P. L.

On a *plat* of rising ground,
 I hear the far-off curfew sound,
 Over some wide-water'd shore,
 Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton, Il Pens.*

It passes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*

PLAT.* *adj.* [*platt*, Su. Goth. *plat*, Teut.] Plain. Obsolete.

My will is this for *plat* conclusion
 Withouten any replication. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

PLAT.* *adv.* [*plat*, Teut. plainly and openly; *platt*, Su. Goth. entirely, in which sense Gower has used it, as he also has for closely; but it is not now, in any sense, used in England. Chaucer's expression, which I cite, was probably once proverbial.]

1. Plainly; downright.
 Thus warned him ful *plat* and eke ful plaine
 His daughter. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

2. Plainly; smoothly.
 A shril tragedy, or a smooth and *plat*-levelled poesy. *Drant, Tr. of Hor. (1567.) Pref.*

PLA'TANE.† *n. s.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat. *πλατάνος*, Greek; so called from the breadth of its leaves, *πλατύς*, broad.] The plane tree.

The *platane* round,
 The carver holm, the mapple seldom inward sound. *Spenser.*

I espy'd thee, fair indeed and tall,
 Under a *platane*. *Milton, P. L.*

PLATE.† *n. s.* [*plate*, Teut. and old Fr. *platin*, Sax. *lamina*; *plæt*, Goth. *lamina*; from *platt*, flat, plain; Gr. *πλατύς*.]

1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth.
 In his livery
 Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands
 were

As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakspeare.*
 Make a *plate*, and burnish it as they do iron.

Bacon.

The censers of rebellious Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar. *White.*

A leaden bullet shot from one of these guns, the space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate*. *Wilkins.*

The censers of these wretches, who could derive no sanctity to them; yet in that they had been consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon the altar. *South.*

Eternal deities!
 Who rule the world with absolute decrees,
 And write whatever time shall bring to pass
 With pens of adamant, on *plates* of brass. *Dryden.*

2. Armour of plates; broad solid armour as distinguished from mail, which was composed of small pieces or scales.

With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,
 And made wide furrows in their fleshes frail. *Spenser.*

Mangled with ghastly wounds through *plate* and mail. *Milton, P. L.*

3. [*Plata*, Spanish.] Wrought silver. They eat on beds of silk and gold,
 And leaving *plate*,
 Do drink in stone of higher rate. *B. Jonson, Catil.*

The Turks entered into the trenches so far, that they carried away the *plate*. *Knolles, Hist.*

A table stood
 Yet well wrought *plate* strove to conceal the wood. *Cowley.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*
 Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

At your desert bright pewter comes too late,
 When your first course was all serv'd up in *plate*. *King.*

What nature wants has an intrinsic weight,
 All more, is but the fashion of the *plate*. *Young.*

4. [*Plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Italian; from *plat*, Fr. *platt*, Goth. *flat*, broad; Gr. *πλατύς*.] A small shallow vessel of metal, wood, china, and earthen ware, on which meat is eaten.

Ascanius this observ'd, and, smiling, said,
 See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryd.*

To **PLATE** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with plates.
 The doors are curiously cut through and *plated*. *Sandys.*

M. Lepidus's house had a marble door-case; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbutnot.*

2. To arm with plates.
 Plate sin with gold,
 And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks. *Shakspeare.*

Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms,
 Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shakspeare.*

The bold Ascalonite
 Fleed from his lion ramp; old warriors turn'd
 Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton, S. A.*

3. To beat into lamine or plates.
 If to fame alone thou dost pretend,
 The miser will his empty palace lend,
 Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* brass. *Dryd.*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of any uneven thickness, which appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads of the same thickness with the *plate*; I see no reason why every thread should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *n. s.* Among printers, the flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.

PLA'TFORM.† *n. s.* [*platteforme*, Teut. *ichnographia*, vulgò *plana forma*. Kilian; *platteforme*, French.]

1. The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chaldeon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the straight. *Sandys, Journey.*

2. A place laid out after any model.
 No artful wildness to perplex the scene;
 Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
 And half the *platform* just reflects the other. *Pope.*

3. A level place before a fortification.
 Where was this?
 — Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shaks.*

4. A scheme; a plan.
 Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon, Ess.*

They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aspect.* In astrology, is a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLA'TINA.* *n. s.* [probably from the Span. *plata*, silver.] A metal but recently known; and which has been defined a metallick substance, analogous to the perfect metals. It is now considered as a perfect metal itself; and is of the colour of silver, but less bright; heavier than gold; nearly as fixed as gold when exposed to the fire, and not inferior to it in ductility; experiencing no alteration in the air or water; next to iron the hardest of metals; and is very difficult to work. It is found in South America.

PLATO'NICAL.* } *adj.* Relating to the
PLATO'NICK. } philosophy, opinions, or school of Plato.

Away with those dotages of *Platonical* or anabaptistical communities! Let proprieties be, as they ought, constantly fixed where the laws and civil right have placed them.

Bp. Hall, Christ Mystical, § 23.

Except the *Platonic* year, turning the wheel of all actions round about, bring the spoke of this holy war back again. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 278.*

Platonic love is nothing else
 But merely melancholy. *Cleveland, Poems, p. 59.*

Another point in the *Platonic* philosophy; Virgil has made the groundwork of the greatest part in the piece we are now examining; having with wonderful art and beauty materialized (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images, and poetical representations. *Addison, Tatler, No. 154.*

PLATO'NICALLY.* *adv.* [from *Platonic*.] After the manner of the philosopher Plato.

He resolved to make him a master-piece, and to mould him, as it were, *Platonically*, to his own idea. *Wotton, Life of the D. of Buckingham.*

PLA'TONISM.* *n. s.* The philosophy of Plato.

This Eternal Life I sing of, even in the midst of *Platonism*; for I cannot conceal from whence I am, viz. of Christ; but yet acknowledge, that God hath not left the heathen, Plato especially, without witness of himself.

More, Song of the Soul, (1647.) Pref.

PLA'TONIST.* } *n. s.* One who follows
PLA'TONIZER. } the opinions and manner of Plato.

The *Platonists* and the Papists have been a little more rational in ordering their fancies, placing their imaginary purgatory in their way to heaven, not at the journey's end.

Hammond, Works, iv. 448.

It was an opinion of the *Platonists*, that the souls of men having contracted in the body great stains and pollutions of vice and ignorance, there were several purgations and cleansings necessary to be passed through both here and hereafter, in order to refine and purify them.

Addison, Tatler, No. 154.
 Philo the Jew, who was a great *Platonizer*, calls the stars divine images, and incorruptible and immortal souls. *Young on Idolatrous Corrupt, i. 109.*

To PLA'TONIZE.* *v. n.* To adopt the opinions or assertions of Plato.

Hitherto Philo; wherein, after his usual wont, he *platonizes*; the same being in effect to be found in Plato's *Timæus*.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 113.

PLATO'ON. *n. s.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body.

Military Dict.

In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumley's faithful band.

Tickell.

PLA'TTER.† *n. s.* [from *plate*.]

1. A large dish, generally of earth.

Their costly tables, their huge *platters*.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 374.

Then blow the fire, *Dryden, Juv.*

Satura—is an adjective, and relates to the word *lana*;—and this *lana*, in English a charger, or large *platter*, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruits.

Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

2. [from *To plat*.] One who plats or weaves.

PLAUDIT. } *n. s.* [A word derived from
PLAUDITE. } the Latin, *plaudite*, the demand of applause made by the player, when he left the stage.] Applause.

True wisdom must our actions so direct,
Not only the last *plaudit* to expect.

Denham.

She would so shamefully fail in the last act,
that instead of a *plaudite*, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage.

More.

Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelick quires; yet even these can discern music in a consort of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

PLAUSIBILITY.† *n. s.* [from *plausibilis*, Fr. from *plausibile*.] Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

It is a damnable *plausibility* so to regard the vain approbation or censure of the beholders, as in the mean time to neglect the allowance or judgment of God.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, (1639,) p. 285.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice and direct falsehoods.

Swift.

The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former.

Swift.

PLAUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *plausibile*, Fr. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*, Lat.] That gains approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point.

Shakespeare.

Judges ought to be more reverent than *plausible*, and more advised than confident.

Bacon.

They found out that *plausible* and popular pretext of raising an army to fetch in delinquents,

King Charles.

These were all *plausible* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would insist upon many concessions.

Clarendon.

No treachery so *plausible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide.

L'Estrange.

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side.

South.

PLAUSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *plausible*.] Speciousness; show of right.

The *plausibleness* of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature.

Sanderson.

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin, bears with it a commendable plainness and *plausibleness*.

More.

PLAUSIBLY. *adv.* [from *plausibile*.]

1. With fair show; speciously.

They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish,

Collier.

Thou canst *plausibly* dispute,
Supreme of seers, of angel, man and brute. *Prior.*

2. With applause. Not in use.

I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts,

or candidly correct our misconjectures.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PLAUSIVE.† *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.]

1. Applauding.

Let *plausive* Resignation rise,

And banish all complaint. *Young, Resign. P. ii.*

2. Plausible. A word not now in use.

His *plausible* words

He scatter'd not in ears, but grafted them

To grow there, and to bear. *Shaks. All's Well.*

TO PLAY. *v. n.* [plegan, Sax.]

1. To sport; to frolick; to do something not as a task, but for a pleasure.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play.

Exod. xxxii. 6.

On smooth the seal and bended dolphins play.

Milton, P. L.

Boys and girls, come out to play,

Moon shines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

2. To toy; to act with levity.

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse,

Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play.

Milton, P. L.

Enormous monsters rolling o'er the deep,

Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,

And heavy whales in awkward measures play.

Pope.

3. To be dismissed from work.

I'll bring my young man to school; look where his master comes; 'tis a playing day I see.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to play with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes.

Temple.

5. To do something fanciful.

How every fool can play upon the word!

Shakespeare.

6. To practise sarcastick merriment.

I would make use of it rather to play upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved.

Pope.

7. To mock; to practise illusion.

I saw him dead; art thou alive,

Or is it fancy plays upon our eyesight? *Shaks.*

8. To game; to contend at some game.

Charles, I will play no more to-night;

My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.

—Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakespeare.*

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,

The gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

Shakespeare.

O perdurable shame!

Are these the wretches that we play'd at dice for?

Shakespeare.

The clergyman played at whist and swobbers.

Swift.

9. To do any thing trickish or deceitful.

His mother played false with a smith.

Shaks.

Cawdor, Glamis, all

The wizzard women promis'd; and, I fear,

Thou play'dst most foully for't. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Life is not long enough for a coquette to play

all her tricks in.

Addison, Spect.

10. To touch a musical instrument.

Every thing that heard him play,
Ev'n the billows of the sea
Hung their heads, and then lay by,
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall asleep, or hearing die.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument.

Ezek. xxxiii. 32.

Wherein doth our practice of singing and playing with instruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David.

Peacham of Musick.

Clad like a country swain, he pip'd, he sung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

Take thy harp, and melt thy maid;

Play, my friend! and charm the charmer.

Granville.

He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to play upon it: the sound of it was exceeding sweet.

Addison, Spect.

11. To operate; to act. Used of any thing in motion.

John hath sein'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilst warm life plays in that infant's veins,
The misplac'd John should entertain
One quiet breath of rest. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to play against it.

Dryden.

By constant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play.

Cheyne.

12. To wanton; to move irregularly.

Cithæra all in sedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving sedges play with wind. *Shaks.*

[This] with exhilarating vapour bland,
About their spirits play'd, and inmost powers

Made err. *Milton, P. L.*

In the streams that from the fountain play,

She wash'd her face. *Dryden.*

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire.

Addison.

Had some brave chief the martial scene beheld
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,
Might darts be bad to turn their points away,
And swords around him innocently play,

The war's whole art with wonder had he seen,
And counted heroes where he counted men. *Pope.*

13. To personate a drama.

A lord will hear you play to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest over-eying of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play,

You break into some merry passion. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n kings but play; and when their part is done,

Some other, worse or better, mount the throne.

Dryden.

14. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theatres, where some men play;
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day.

Donne.

15. To act in any certain character.

Thus we play the fool with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us.

Shakespeare.

I did not think to shed a tear

In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,

Out of thy honest truth, to play the woman. *Shaks.*

She hath wrought folly to play the whore.

Deut. xxii. 21.

Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people.

2 Sam. x. 12.

Alphonse, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself only in turning and playing the joiner.

Peacham of Musick.

'Tis possible these Turks may play the villains.

Denham.

A man has no pleasure in proving that he has played the fool. *Collier of Friendship.*

To PLAY.† v. a.

1. To put in action or motion: as, he played his cannon; the engines are played at a fire.

When the allurements of any sinful pleasure or profit plays itself before him, let him see whether his desires do not reach out after it, though perhaps his hand dares not. *South, Sermon. x. 357.*

He plays a tickling straw within his nose. *Gay.*

2. To use an instrument of musick: as, he plays the organ, fiddle, &c.

3. To perform a piece of musick.

As musical expression in the composer is succeeding in the attempt to express some particular passion; so in the performer it is to do a composition justice, by playing it in a taste and style so exactly corresponding with the intention of the composer, as to preserve and illustrate all the beauties of his work.

Avonson, Ess. on Musical Express. p. 90.

4. To act a mirthful character.

Nature here

Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To exhibit dramatically.

Your honour's players, hearing your amendment,

Are come to play a pleasant comedy. *Shakespeare.*

6. To act; to perform.

Doubt would fain have played his part in her mind, and called in question, how she should be assured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

PLAY. n. s.

1. Action not imposed; not work; dismission from work.

2. Amusement; sport.

My dearing and my joy;

For love of me leave off this dreadful play. *Spenser.*
Two gentle fawns at play. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

Only they,

That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

A play ought to be a just image of human nature, representing its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind. *Dryden.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game.

I will play no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,

Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shaks.*

5. Practice in any contest, as swordplay.

When they can make nothing else on't, they find it the best of their play to put it off with a jest.

L'Estrange.

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best play to be in the dark, and that all his safety lay in the confusion of his talk. *Tillotson.*

In arguing, the opponent uses comprehensive and equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the answer on his side makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can. *Locke.*

Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough play. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Action; employment; office.

The senseless plea of right by providence
Can last no longer than the present sway;
But justifies the next who comes in play. *Dryden.*

7. Practice; action; manner of acting: as, fair and foul play.

Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner,
not to be far from the place where we appointed

to meet, to prevent any foul play that might be offered unto me. *Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. A state of agitation or ventilation.

Many have been sav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in play. *Dryden.*

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them, lest they shake upwards or downwards. *Moxon, Mech. Ess.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.

Should a writer give the full play to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself. *Addison, Freeholder.*

PLAYBOOK. n. s. [play and book.] Book of dramatick compositions.

Yours was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has no being but in playbooks and romances. *Swift.*

PLAY'DAY. n. s. [play and day.] Day exempt from tasks or work.

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual playday;
Balls and masquerades and shows. *Swift, Miscell.*

PLAY'DEBT. n. s. [play and debt.] Debt contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leases upon single lives, and playdebts upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*

She has several playdebts on her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly. *Spectator.*

PLAY'ER. n. s. [from play.]

1. One who plays.

2. An idler; a lazy person.

You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery. *Shaks. Othello.*

3. Actor of dramatick scenes.

Like players plac'd to fill a filthy stage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other shews,
And all but jests, serve only sorrow's rage. *Sidney.*

Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of players of interludes so to life, as you would think they were those players themselves. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A player, if left of his auditory and their applause, would straight be out of heart. *Bacon.*

Thine be the laurel, then, support the stage;
Which so declines, that shortly we may see
Players and plays reduced to second infancy. *Dryden.*

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

4. A mimick.

Thus said the player god; and adding art
Of voice and gesture, so perform'd his part,
She thought, so like her love the shade appears,
That Ceyx spake the words. *Dryden.*

5. One who touches a musical instrument.

Command thy servants to seek out a man, who is a cunning player on the harp. *1 Sam. xvi. 16.*

6. A gamester.

The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rangle and swell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul player on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

PLAY'FELLOW. n. s. [play and fellow.] Companion in amusement.

Inconstant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but playfellows, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwise rid himself than by killing them. *Sidney.*

She seem'd still back unto the land to look,

And her playfellows' aid to call, and fear
The dashing of the waves. *Spenser.*

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes
Of my young playfellow. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

Mischance and sorrow go along with you!

Heart's discontent and sour affliction

Be playfellows to keep you company! *Shaks.*

This was the play at which Nero staked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and fourpence upon every cast: where did he find playfellows? *Arbuthnot.*

PLAY'FERE. n. s. [play and fere. See FERE.] A playfellow. Obsolete.

Together as they ben play-feres.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

He [Hen. V.] had passed his youth in wanton pastime and riotous disorder, with a sorte of misgoverned mates and unthrifte playfers. *Holinshed.*

PLAY'FUL adj. [play and full.] Sportive; full of levity.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being playful. *Addison, Spect.*

PLAY'GAME. n. s. [play and game.] Play of children.

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary playgames. *Locke.*

PLAY'HOUSE. n. s. [play and house.] House where dramatick performances are represented.

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight for bitten apples. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

He hurries me from the playhouse and scenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet.*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or playhouse. *Dryden.*

Shakespeare, whom you and every playhouse bill style the divine, the matchless, what you will, for gain, not glory, wing'd his roving flight, And grew immortal in his own despatch. *Pope.*

PLAY'MATE. n. s. [play and mate.] Playfellow; companion in amusement.

Mirth, and free-mindedness, simplicity, Patience, discreteness, and benignity; — These be the lovely playmates of pure verity. *More, Inn. of the Soul, iii. iii. 58.*

PLAY'PLEASURE. n. s. [play and pleasure.] Idle amusement.

He taketh a kind of playpleasure in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon, Ess.*

PLAY'SOME.† adj. [play and some.] Wanton; full of levity.

All pleasant folk, well minded, malicious, and playsome. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. iii. 3.*

I have heard that when a boy he [Hobbes] was playsome enough; but withall he had then a contemplative melancholiness. *Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 600.*

PLAY'SOMENESS.† n. s. [from playsome.] Wantonness; levity. It is an old word, and is used by Glanville in his Sermons,

but I have mislaid the reference to it.

PLAY'THING. n. s. [play and thing.] Toy; thing to play with.

O Castallo! thou hast caught
My foolish heart; and like a tender child,
That trusts his plaything to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Otway.*

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and playthings. *Locke.*

O Richard,
Would fortune calm her present rage,
And give us playthings for our age. *Prior.*

Allow him but the playthings of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope.*

PLAY'WRIGHT. n. s. [play and wright.] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had lived in ;
and Horace's rule for a play may as well be
applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope.*

PLEA. *n. s.* [*plaid*, old Fr.]

1. The act or form of pleading.
2. The thing offered or demanded in pleading.

The magnificoes have all persuaded with him ;
But none can drive him from the envious *plea*
Of forfeiture of justice and his bond. *Shaks.*
Their respect of persons was expressed in judicial
process, in giving rash sentence in favour of
the rich, without ever staying to hear the *plea*, or
weigh the reasons of the poor's cause. *Kettlewell.*

3. Allegation.

They tow'rd's the throne supreme,
Accountable, made haste, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmost vigilance. *Milton.*

4. An apology ; an excuse.

The fiend, with necessity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his devilish deeds. *Milton.*

Thou determin'st weakness for no *plea*. *Milton.*
When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve ; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of absolute power
in a single person, though he offers the old plausible
plea, that, it is his opinion, which he cannot
help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated
as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

To PLEACH.† *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr. *plécher*, Gr.
See To PLAINT.] To bend ; to inter-
weave. A word not in use, Dr. John-
son says. But to *pleach* a hedge, is
a common northern term for *bind* a
hedge, and perhaps in other parts ;
meaning to bend down the branches so
as to interweave them, and thus thicken
the fence.

Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and
see
Thy master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending
down
His corrivable neck ? *Shakspeare.*

Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Shakspeare.*

To PLEAD.† *v. n.* [*plédier*, *pléder*, old
Fr. *plaidier*, modern. Spenser uses the
pret. *pled*, instead of *pleaded*.]

1. To argue before a court of justice.

With him — came

Many grave persons that against her *pled*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 43.
To his accusations
He *pleaded* still not guilty ; and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

O that one might *plead* for a man with God,
as a man *pleads* for his neighbour ! *Job, xvi. 21.*
Of beauty sing ;

Let others govern or defend the state,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*
Lawyers and divines write down short notes, in
order to preach or *plead*. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To speak in an argumentative or
persuasive way for or against ; to reason
with another.

I am
To *plead* for that, which I would not obtain. *Shakspeare.*

Who is he that will *plead* with me ? for now if
I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost. *Job, xiii. 19.*

If nature *plead* not in a parent's heart,
Pity my tears, and pity her desert. *Dryden.*

It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a
man that is *pleading* for the natural power of
kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof

an example, where his own account founds all
the right upon compact. *Locke.*

3. To be offered as a *plea*.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me,
With no less ardour I my claim pursue ;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD. *v. a.*

1. To defend ; to discuss.

Will you, we shew our title to the crown ?
If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field. *Shakspeare.*

2. To allege in pleading or argument.

Don Sebastian came forth to entreat, that they
might part with their arms like soldiers ; it was
told him, that they could not justly *plead* law
of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies.
Spenser on Ireland.

If they will *plead* against me my reproach,
know that God hath overthrown me. *Job, xix. 5.*

3. To offer as an excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in ex-
cuse of faults. *Dryden.*

PLEADABLE.† *adj.* [from *plead*. French,
plaidoyable.] Capable to be alleged in
plea.

A forest hath her court of attachments, swain-
mote court, where matters are as *pleadable* and de-
terminable as at Westminster-hall. *Howell, Lett. iv. 15.*

There is something at least *pleadable* on this ac-
count. *South, Serm. vii. 178.*

I ought to be discharged from this information,
because this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLEADER.† *n. s.* [*pleader*, *plédeur*, an-
cient French ; *plaidour*, modern.]

1. One who argues in a court of justice.

The *pleadour* and the play shall fail. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.*

What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or ser-
jeant at the law in a short coat guarded and pounced
after the galleard fashion, or an apprentice of the
law or *pleader* come to the barre with a Millayne
or French bonnet on his head set full of aglets !
Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 91.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. One who speaks for or against.

If you

Would be your country's *pleader*, your good
tongue
Might stop our countryman. *Shaks. Coriol.*

The *pleaders* of scandal, like soldiers of fortune,
are engaged in every quarrel, where they stake
nothing against the peace, order, and decency of
others, but only their private fancy, opinion, and
dislike. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 138.*
So far a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEADING. *n. s.* [from *plead*.] Act or
form of pleading.

If the heavenly folk should know
These *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift, Miscell.*

PLEASANCE. *n. s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] Gaiety ;
pleasantry ; merriment. Obsolete.

The lovely *pleasance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expressed be by any art. *Spenser.*

Her words she drowned with laughing vain,
And wanting grace in uttering of the same,
That turned all her *pleasance* to a scoffing game. *Spenser.*

O that men should put an enemy into their
mouths to steal away their brains ! that we should
with joy, *pleasance*, revel, and applause, transform
ourselves into beasts ! *Shakspeare.*

PLEASANT.† *adj.* [*plaisant*, French.]

1. Delightful ; giving delight.

The gods are just, and of our *pleasant* vices
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

What most he should dislike, seems *pleasant* to
him ;

What like, offensive. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to
dwell in unity ! *Psalms.*

Verdure clad
Her universal face with *pleasant* green. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Grateful to the senses.

I ate no *pleasant* bread, neither came flesh nor
wine in my mouth. *Dan. x. 3.*

Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleasantest* to thirst. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Good humoured ; cheerful.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, *pleasant* fellow. *Addison.*

When this quality [*pleasantry*] is conspicuous
in a man who has, to accompany it, manly and
virtuous sentiments, there cannot be any thing
which can give so pleasing gratification as the
gaiety of such a person ; but when it is alone, and
serves only to gild a crowd of ill qualities, there is
no man so much to be avoided as your *pleasant*
fellow. *Spectator, No. 462.*

4. Gay ; lively ; merry.

Let neither the power nor quality of the great,
nor the wit of the *pleasant*, prevail with us to
flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneness
of wicked men. *Rogers.*

5. Trifling ; adapted rather to mirth than
use.

They, who would prove their idea of infinite to
be positive, seem to do it by a *pleasant* argument,
taken from the negation of an end, which being
negative, the negation of it is positive. *Locke.*

PLEASANTLY.† *adv.* [from *pleasant*.]

1. In such a manner as to give delight.

In sundry of his songs, he [lord Vaux] shew-
eth the counterfeit action very lively and *pleasantly*.
Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 51.

2. Gaily ; merrily ; in good humour.

King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the
duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary
who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly ; ludicrously.

Eustathius is of opinion that Ulysses speaks
pleasantly to Elpenor. *Broome.*

PLEASANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *pleasant*.]

1. Delightfulness ; state of being pleasant.

Doth not the *pleasantness* of this place carry
in itself sufficient reward ? *Sidney.*

2. Gaiety ; cheerfulness ; merriment.

It was refreshing, but composed, like the *plea-*
santness of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on some *pleasantness*, but
was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotson.*

PLEASANTRY. *n. s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.]

1. Gaiety ; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened
and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *plea-*
santry. *Addison.*

Such kinds of *pleasantry* are disingenuous in
criticism, the greatest masters appear serious and
instructive. *Addison.*

2. Sprightly saying ; lively talk.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in
repartes and points of wit. *Addison, Spect.*

To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin ; *plaire*,
French.]

1. To delight ; to gratify ; to humour.

They *please* themselves in the children of
strangers. *Isaiah, ii. 6.*

Whether it were a whistling wind, or a *pleasing*
fall of water running violently. *Wisdom, xvii. 18.*

Thou canst not be so *pleas'd* at liberty,

As I shall be to find thou dar'st be free. *Dryden.*

Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please*. *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

Doctor Pinch

Establish him in his true sense again,
And I will *please* you what you will demand.

Shakespeare.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.

Milton, P. L.

3. To obtain favour from: to be pleased with, is to approve; to favour.

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well
pleased.

St. Matt. iii. 17.

I have seen thy face, and thou wast *pleased* with
me.

Gen. xxxiii. 10.

Fickle their state whom God
Most favours: who can *please* him long?

Milton, P. L.

4. To be PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.

Many of our most skilful painters were *pleased*
to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly
understood the rules of painting.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

To PLEASE. v. n.

1. To give pleasure.

What *pleasing* seem'd, for her now *pleases* more.

Milton, P. L.

I found something that was more *pleasing* in
them than my ordinary productions.

Dryden.

2. To gain approbation.

They shall not offer wine-offerings to the Lord;
neither shall they be *pleasing* unto him.

Hosea, ix. 4.

3. To like; to choose.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*.

Pope.

4. To condescend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet.

Shaks.

The first words that I learnt were, to express
my desire, that he would *please* to give me
my liberty.

Swift.

PLEASEDLY.* adv. [from pleased.] In a way to be delighted.

He that would be *pleasedly* innocent, must re-
frain from the taste of offence.

Felham, Res. ii. 40.

PLEASER.† n. s. [from please.] One that courts favour; one that endeavours to please, or actually pleases.

Not with eye-service, as men-*pleasers*.

Col. iii. 22.

No man was more a *pleaser* of all men, to whom
he [St. Paul] became all honest things, that he
might gain some.

Ep. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 190.

PLEASMAN. n. s. [please and man.] A pickthank; an officious fellow.

Some carry-tale, some *pleasman*, some slight
zany,

That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
Told our intents.

Shakespeare, L. Lab. Lost.

PLEASINGLY. adv. [from pleasing.] In such a manner as to give delight.

Pleasingly troublesome thought and remem-
brance have been to me since I left you. *Suckling*.

Thus to herself she *pleasingly* began.

Milton, P. L.

The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the
eye.

Dryden.

He gains all points, who *pleasingly* confounds,
Surprises, varies, and conceals the bounds.

Pope.

PLEASINGNESS.† n. s. [from pleasing.] Quality of giving delight.

The bitterness of repulsion is sweetened with
the *pleasingness* of compellations.

Felham, Res. i. 8.

It is not the *pleasingness* or suitability of a
doctrine to our tempers or interests that can vouch
it to be true.

South, Sermon, vii. 131.

PLEASURABLE. adj. [from pleasure.]

Delightful; full of pleasure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well
as *pleasurable*.

Bacon.

It affords a *pleasurable* habitation in every part,
and that is the line ecliptic.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

There are that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures; so the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create

A *pleasurable* medley.

Philips.

Our ill-judging thought,
Hardly enjoys the *pleasurable* taste.

Prior.

PLEASURABLY.* adv. [from pleasurable.]

With pleasure; with delight.

It is impossible to live *pleasurably*, without liv-
ing prudently, and honourably, and justly; or to
live prudently, and honourably, and justly, without
living *pleasurably*.

Harris, Three Treat. Notes, § 46.

PLEASURABLENESS.* n. s. [from pleasurable.] Quality of affording pleasure.

Every man ought so to improve his progress in
what is just and right, as to be able to discern the
fraud and feigned *pleasurableness* of the bad, and
to choose and follow what is good and warrant-
able.

Felham, Res. ii. 61.

The whole sweetness and *pleasurableness* of it
secretly let out.

Hammond, Works, iv. 533.

PLEASURE. n. s. [plaisir, French.]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses.

Pleasure, in general, is the consequent apprehension
of a suitable object, suitably applied to a
rightly disposed faculty.

South.

A cause of men's taking *pleasure* in the sins of
others, is, that poor spiritedness that accompanies
guilt.

South.

In hollow caves sweet Echo quiet lies:
Her name with *pleasure* once she taught the shore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleasure* is no more.

Pope.

2. Loose gratification.

Convey your *pleasures* in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold.

Shakespeare.

Behold you simpering dame,
That minces virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of *pleasure*'s name.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Not sunk in carnal *pleasure*.
Milton, P. L.

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him.

Psalms.

4. What the will dictates.

Use your *pleasure*; if your love do not per-
suade you to come, let not my letter.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon.

Is. xlviii.

5. Choice; arbitrary will.

We ascribe to only effects depending on the
natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations,
and such as vary at *pleasure*, but confirm our tenets
by the uncertain account of others.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Half their fleet offends
His open side, and high above him shews;
Upon the rest at *pleasure* he descends,
And doubly harm'd, he double harm bestows.

Dryden.

Raise tempests at your *pleasure*.
We can at *pleasure* move several parts of our
bodies.

Dryden.

All the land in their dominions being acquired
by conquest, was disposed by them according to
their *pleasure*.

Arbutnot.

PLEASURE-GROUND.* n. s. Ground laid out in a pleasing or ornamental manner, near a mansion. A modern term.

As to any rivalry which has been supposed
to have subsisted between the Lyttelton family
and Mr. Shenstone, in regard to their several
pleasure-grounds, and which has been so particu-
larly aggravated in Dr. Johnson's account, [of

Shenstone,] nothing can be conceived more ridi-
culous.

Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 83.

To PLEASE. v. a. [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. This word, though supported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.

Things, thus set in order,
Shall further thy harvest, and *pleasure* thee best.

Tusser.

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I
cannot *please* such an honourable gentleman.

Shakespeare.

If what *pleases* him, shall *please* you,
Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow.

Shakespeare.

When the way of *pleasuring* and displeasing
lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should
be overgreat.

Bacon.

Nay, the birds' rural musick too
Is as melodious and as free,

As if they sung to *please* you.

Cowley.

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man
cross his own inclinations to *please* them whom
he loves.

Tillotson.

PLEASUREFUL. adj. [pleasure and full.]

Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete.

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land
and the convenience of the sea, hath been reputed
a very commodious and *pleasureful* country.

Abbot, Desc. of the World.

PLEASURIST.* n. s. [from pleasure.] One devoted to mere worldly pleasure. Not in use.

Let intellectual contents exceed the delights,
wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 23.

PLEBEIAN. n. s. [plebeian, Fr. plebeius, Latin.] One of the lower people.

You're *plebeians*, if they be senators.

Shaks.

Upon the least intervals of peace, the quarrels
between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive.

Swift.

PLEBEIAN. adj.

1. Popular; consisting of mean persons.

As swine are to gardens, so are tumults to par-
liaments, and *plebeian* concourses to public coun-
sels.

King Charles.

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midst unmark'd,
In shew *plebeian* angel militant

Of lowest order.

Milton, P. L.

3. Vulgar; low; common.

To apply notions philosophical to *plebeian* terms;
or to say, where the notions cannot fully be recon-
ciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature
for it, as the ancients used, they be but shifts of
ignorance.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The differences of mouldable and not mould-
able, scissible and not scissible, are *plebeian* no-
tions.

Bacon.

Dishonour not the vengeance I design'd.
A queen! and own a base *plebeian* mind!

Dryden.

PLEBEIANCE.* n. s. [from plebeian.] The lower order of persons in a state. Not now in use.

Having extinguish'd all the distinctions betwixt
nobility and *plebeiance*.

Learned Summary on Du Bartas, (1621), Pref.

PLECK.* n. s. A place. Craven and Lancashire dialects.

PLEDGE.† n. s. [Dr. Johnson offers the Fr. *peige*, and Ital. *piaggia*, as the original of our word; and as the old Fr. word is *plage*, or *pege*, some of the French etymologists pretend that it comes from the Lat. *plaga*, nets; because a surety, or pledged person, is entangled. Lacombe asserts that we borrow our word from the French. But

Serenius derives *pledge* from the Sax. verb *plhtan*, spondere, oppignerare; *pflegen*, Germ. *fidem dare*. And thus also Mr. Tooke deduces *pledge* as the past participle, i. e. *pleght*, from *plhtan*. Mr. Brand inclines to the French etymology.]

1. Any thing put to pawn.
2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn.

These men at the first were pitied; the great humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmless meaning. *Hooker*.

If none appear to prove upon thy person Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons; There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakespeare*.

That voice — their liveliest *pledge* Of hope in fears and dangers. *Milton, P. L.* Money is necessary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying with it even reckoning and security. *Locke*.

Hymen shall be aton'd, shall join two hearts, And Ariebt shall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe*. The deliverance of Israel out of Egypt by the ministry of Moses, was intended for a type and *pledge* of the spiritual deliverance which was to come by Christ. *Nelson*.

3. A surety; a bail; an hostage.

What purpose could there be of treason, for the the Guianians offered to leave *pledges*, six for one? *Raleigh*.

Good sureties will we have for thy return, And at thy *pledges*' peril keep thy day. *Dryden*.

4. An invitation to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down, The kettle-drum and trumpet thus bray out The triumph of his *pledge*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

You put me in mind now of a very necessary office, which I will propose in your *pledge*, sir; the health of that honourable countess, and the sweet lady that sat by her, sir.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

To PLEDGE, † v. a. [*pleger*, old Fr. *pledgen*, Germ. See PLEDGE.]

1. To put in pawn.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay, An honest factor stole a gem away; He *pledged* it to the knight; the knight had wit, So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. *Pope*.

2. To give as warrant or security.

2. To secure by a pledge; to give surety for.

We should not be hasty in *pledging* our neighbour, except we know him well.

Outred, Tr. of Cope on Proverbs, (1580), fol. 83.

I accept her;

And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shakespeare*.

4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

The fellow, that

Parts bread with him, and *pledges* The breath of him in a divided draught, Is the readiest man to kill him. *Shaks. Timon*.

To you, noble lord of Westmoreland.

— I *pledge* your grace. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

That flexanimous orator began the king of Homebia's health; he presently *pledged* it.

Howell, Voc. For.

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love despise; *Pledge* me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley*.

PLEDGER, * n. s. [from *pledge*.]

1. One who offers a pledge.
2. One who accepts the invitation to drink after another.

If the *pledger* be inwardly sicke, or have some infirmities, whereby too much drinke doo empyre his health.

Gascoigne, Del. Diet for Drunkards, (1576).

PLEDGET, n. s. [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of basilicon.

Wiseman, Surgery.

PLEIADES. } n. s. [*Pleiades*, Lat. *πλειάδες*,
PLEIADES. } Gr.] A northern constellation.

The *Pleiades* before him danc'd,
Shedding sweet influence, *Milton, P. L.*
Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name

For *Pleiades*, hyads, and the northern car. *Dryden*.

PLE'NAL* adj. [*plenius*, Lat.] Full; complete. Not in use.

This free and *plenal* act I make.

Beaumont, Psyche, (1651), p. 154.

This was the time when heaven's whole host to fair

And *plenal* view of Him advanced were.

Beaumont, Psyche, p. 269.

PLE'NARILY. adv. [from *plenary*.] Fully; completely.

The cause is made a *plenary* cause, and ought to be determined *plenarily*. *Ayliffe, Pargenon*.

PLE'NARINESS. n. s. [from *plenary*.] Fullness; completeness.

PLE'NARTY* n. s. [from *plenius*, Lat.] State of a benefice when occupied.

Which seisin or possession it was impossible for the true patron to remove by any possessory action, or other means, during the *plenary* or fullness of the church. *Blackstone*.

PLE'NARY. adj. [from *plenius*, Latin.] Full; complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* consent it was not, to his destruction. *King Charles*.

The cause is made a *plenary* cause. *Ayliffe*.
A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full, so that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts*.

PLE'NARY. n. s. Decisive procedure.

Institution without induction does not make a *plenary* against the king, where he has a title to present. *Ayliffe*.

PLE'NILUNE* n. s. [*plenilunium*, Lat.]

A full moon. A pedantic expression.

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*) Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

PLE'NILUNARY. adj. [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PLENI'POTENCE.† } n. s. [from *plenius* and
PLENI'POTENCY. } *potentia*, Lat.] Fullness of power.

A whole parliament assembled by election, and ended with the *plenipotency* of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws.

Milton, Eiconoclast. § 6.

I know his grand asylum is the *plenipotency*, if not omnipotency, of the two houses of parliament.

Bp. Gauden, Susp. Ecol. Angl. (1659), p. 674.

PLENI'POTENT. adj. [*plenipotens*, Lat.]

Invested with full power.

My substitutes I send you, and create *Plenipot* on earth, of matchless might Issuing from me. *Milton, P. L.*

PLENI'POTENTIARY. n. s. [*plenipotentiare*, French.] A negotiator invested with full power.

They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks. *Stillingfleet*.

PLENI'POTENTIARY* adj. Having the powers of a plenipotentiary.

Now blessings on you all, ye peaceful stars, Which meet at last so kindly, and dispense Your universal gentle influence, To calm the stormy wind, and still the rage of wars:

Nor, whilst around the continent

Plenipotentiary beams ye sent,

Did your pacific lights disdain

In their large treaty to contain

The world apart, o'er which do reign

Your seven fair brethren of great Charles his wain.

Cowley, Ode on the Rest. of K. Charles II.

To PLE'NISH* v. a. [*plenir*, old French.]

To replenish; to fill.

If thou beest for dainties, how art thou then for spread tables and *plenished* flaggons?

Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh, (1657.)

PLE'NIST. n. s. [from *plenius*, Lat.] One that holds all space to be full of matter.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, because devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects. *Boyle*.

PLE'NITUDE. n. s. [*plenitudo*, from *plenius*, Lat. *plenitude*, Fr.]

1. Fullness; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were every where an absolute *plenitude* and density without any pores, between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley*.

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethory.

Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spure diet. *Arbutnotus*.

3. Exuberance; abundance.

The *plenitude* of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

4. Completeness.

The *plenitude* of William's fame

Can no accumulated stores receive. *Prior*.

PLENTEOUS.† adj. [*plentieux*, old Fr. See PLENTY.]

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt, Unnam'd in heaven, now *plenteous* as thou seest These acts of hateful strife! *Milton, P. L.*

Labouring the soil, and reaping *plenteous* crop. *Milton, P. L.*

Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect crown'd;

This through the gardens leads its streams around. *Pope*.

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land in the seven *plenteous* years. *Gen. xli. 34.*

PLENTEOUSLY. adv. [from *plenteous*.]

Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

Thy due from man is tears,

Which nature, love, and filial tenderness

Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously*. *Shaks.*

God created the great whales and each

Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*

The waters generated. *Milton, P. L.*

God proves us in this life, that he may the more

plenteously reward us in the next.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

PLENTEOUSNESS. n. s. [from *plenteous*.]

Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt were ended. *Gen. xli. 58.*

PLENTIFUL. adj. [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful.

This is rather used in prose than *plenteous*.

To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. *Raleigh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon, Ess.*

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When they had a *plentiful* harvest, the farmer had hardly any corn. *L'Estrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

PLENTIFULLY. *adv.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiously; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* increased. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Bern is *plentifully* furnished with water, there being a great multitude of fountains. *Addison on Italy.*

PLENTIFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *plentiful*.] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

The right natural definition of a wise habit, is nothing else but a *plentifulness* and promptness, in the storehouse of the mind, of clear imaginations well fixed. *Wotton, Survey of Education.*

PLENTY.† *n. s.* [*plénté*, old Fr. from *plenus*, Lat. "The plenteer of faith." Wicliffe, Heb. x. from *plenus*, Lat. full.]

1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.

Peace,

Dear nurse of arts, *plenties* and joyful birth. *Shakspeare.*

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few sellers; and so *plenty* of sellers and few buyers makes land cheap. *Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

The teeming clouds

Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

3. It is used, I think barbarously, for *plentiful*.

To grass with thy calves, *Tusser, Husbandry.*

Where water is *plenty*. *If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion.*

4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the Lord. *Joel, ii. 26.*

Whose grievance is satiety of ease, Freedom their pain, and *plenty* their disease. *Harte.*

PLEONASM.† *n. s.* [*pleonasme*, French; *pleonasmus*, Lat.] A figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

The *pleonasm*, as used by these noble authors, is so far from obscuring or flattering the discourse, that it makes the sense intelligible and clear, and heightens the emphasis of the expression. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class. i. 73.*

Such poetry must abound so much in *pleonasm*s and repetitions, that it is impossible to make them appear either forcibly or gracefully in English verse. *Mason on Church Musick, p. 180.*

PLEONASTICAL.* *adj.* [from *pleonasm*.] Belonging to the *pleonasm*; redundant.

The particle *de* is *pleonastical* in Acts, xi. 17. And we may believe for that reason is not found in several manuscripts and versions; but being in the major part, it ought to be retained in the text, especially since it is *pleonastical* in the most authentic and noble writers. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class. i. 144.*

PLEONASTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *pleonastical*.] Redundantly.

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The noblest classicks use this particle *pleonastically*. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class. i. 142.*

PLERO'PHORY.* *n. s.* [*πληροφορία*, Gr.] Firm persuasion.

A *plerophory* of Antichrist's false doctrine. *Shelford, Learned Discourses, (1635,) p. 317.*

How have we known presumptuous spirits that have thought themselves carried with a *plerophory* of faith, when their sails have been swelled only with the wind of their own self-love. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 279.*

We find, in Scripture, false prophets as much pretending *plerophories*, and strength of persuasion, as the true. *Spencer, on Vulg. Proph. p. 79.*

Abraham had a *plerophory*, that, what was promised, God was able to perform. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 4.*

PLESH. *n. s.* [A word used by Spenser instead of *plash*, for the conveniency of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh, That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plash*. *Spenser.*

PLETHORA. *n. s.* [from *πλήθωρα*, Gr.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health; it arises either from a diminution of some natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viscera can digest: evacuations and exercise are its remedies.

The diseases of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLETHORETICK.† *adj.* [from *plethora*, *PLETHORICK.* } Fr. *plethorique*. Dr.

Johnson places the accent on the second syllable of *plethorick*, as Goldsmith also does. But it is now usually placed on the first.] Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts, oil, and terrestrial parts, differ according to the redundancy of the whole or of any of these; and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, saline, earthy or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

At last the nation found, with fruitless skill, Its former strength was but *plethorick* ill. *Goldsmith, Traveller.*

PLETHORY.† *n. s.* [*plethora*, Fr. from *πλήθωρα*.] Fulness of habit.

The appetite falls down like a horseleech, when it is ready to burst with putrefaction and an unwholesome *plethora*. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651,) p. 59.*

In too great repletion, the elastic force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and subjects the animal to the diseases depending on a *plethora*. *Arbuthnot.*

PLEVIN. *n. s.* [*plevin*, old Fr. *plevina*, low Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance. See **REPLEVIN**. *Dict.*

PLEURISY. *n. s.* [*πνευγίτις*, Gr. *pleuresie*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.]

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, supuration, or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

PLEURITICAL.† *adj.* [from *pleurisy*, Fr. *PLEURITICK.* } *pleuritique*.]

1. Diseased with a *pleurisy*,

One is sick—of the *pleuritical* stitches of envy; one of the contracting cramp of covetousness; another of the atrophy of unproficiency. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of *pleurick* people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Denoting a *pleurisy*.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor consistence. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PLIABILITY.* *n. s.* [from *pliable*.] Flexibility; pliability.

PLIABLE.† *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]

1. Easy to be bent; flexible.

Though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt, and make the very law so *pliable* and bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke. *South.*

Whether the different motions of the animal spirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I shall leave to the curious. *Addison.*

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

Pliable she promised to be. *More, Life of the Soul, iii. 47.*

PLIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *pliable*.]

1. Flexibility; easiness to be bent.

2. Flexibility of mind.

God's preventing graces, which have thus fitted the soil for the kindly seeds-time, planted *pliableness*, humility in the heart. *Hammond.*

Compare—the ingenious *pliability* to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and untainted out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South, Sermon.*

PLIANCY. *n. s.* [from *pliant*.] Easiness to be bent.

Had not exercise been necessary, nature would not have given such an activity to the limbs, and such a *pliancy* to every part, as produces those compressions and extensions necessary for the preservation of such a system. *Addison, Spect.*

PLIANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, Fr.]

1. Bending; tough; flexible; flexible; lithe; limber.

An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Easy to take a form.

Particles of heav'nly fire, Or earth but new divided from the sky, And *pliant* still retain'd th' ethereal energy. *Dryden.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold, *Pliant* and warm may still her heat remain, Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again. *Granville.*

3. Easily complying,

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to all sounds, the joints more supple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon, Essays.*

Those, who bore bulwarks on their backs, Now practise ev'ry *pliant* gesture, Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry tester, *Swift, Miscel.*

4. Easily persuaded.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason, it met the dictates of a clarified understanding halfway. *South.*

PLIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *pliant*.] Flexibility; toughness.

Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness*, or softness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PLICA.* *n. s.* [Lat. *plique*, old Fr.] A disease of the hair, said to be almost peculiar to Poland; and called *plica*

Q

Polonica. "It begun first, not many years ago, in Poland." Bolton's Last Worke, 1633, p. 40.

Many diseases — altogether unknown to Galen and Hippocrates: as, small-pox, *plica*, sweating sickness, &c. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 6.

PLICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*plicatura*, Lat. from *PLI'CATURE*.] *plico*, to fold. Dr. Johnson says, that *plication* is used somewhere in Richardson's *Clarissa*. It may be added, that it is an old French word. Of *plicature* Dr. Johnson has merely noticed the existence, without example.] Fold; double.

No man can unfold
The many *plicatures* so closely press'd.

More, *Song of the Soul*, i. l. 18.

PLI'ERS. *n. s.* pl. [from *ply*.] An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

Pliers are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-nosed; their office is to hold and fasten upon a small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-nosed *pliers* are used for turning or boring wire or small plate into a circular form. *Moxon*.
I made a detention by a small pair of *pliers*.
Wiseman.

TO PLIGHT.† *v. a.* [phlhtan, Sax. See *PLEDGE*.]

1. To pledge; to give as surety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenser*.
Saint Withold —

Met the night mare, and her ninefold,
Bid her alight,
And her troth *plight*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for sign of *plighted* faith.
Shakespeare.

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dryden*.
New loves you seek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break.
Dryden.

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While such a cloud of mischiefs hangs about us.
Addison.

2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold or flexure. Dr. Johnson. — But see *TO PLAIT*.]

With a treflove, *plited* many a folde,
She smote me through the very heart.

Her head she fondly would aguize
With gaudy girlonds, or flesh flowrets digit
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q.

I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play' the *plighted* clouds. *Milton, Comus*.
She [Boadicea] wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 2*.

PLIGHT.† *n. s.* [This word Skinner imagines to be derived from the Teut. *plicht*, office or employment; but Junius observes, that *plibt*, Saxon, signifies distress or pressing danger; whence, I suppose, *plight* was derived, it being generally used in a bad sense.]

1. Condition; state.

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made ensample of their mournful sight
Unto his master, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*. *Spenser*.

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than you are. *Shakespeare*.

Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me; for you see,
My *plight* requires it. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale*.
They in lowliest *plight* repentant stood
Praying. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou must not here
Lie in this miserable loathsome *plight*.
Milton, S. A.

Most perfect hero tried in heaviest *plight*
Of labours huge and hard. *Milton, Ode*.

2. Good case.

Who abuseth his cattle and starves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his gaine is not great;
Where he that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort, and catel in *plight*.
Tusser.

When a traveller and his horse are in heart and *plight*,
when his purse is full, and the day before him,
he takes the road only where it is clean or convenient.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, § xi.

3. Pledge; gage. [from *To plight*, to pledge.]

That lord, whose hand must take my *plight*, shall
carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Shakespeare.

4. A fold; a pucker; a double; a puffle; a plait. [from *To plight*, to braid.]

Ycelad, for fear of scorching air,
All in a silken camus, lily white,
Purified upon with many a folded *plight*. *Spenser*.

5. A garment of some kind. Obsolete.
Dr. Johnson. — Probably a mantle or *plaid*. See *PLAID*.

Because my wrack
Chanc'd on his father's shore, he let not lack
My *plight*, or coat, or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapman*.

PLI'GHTER.* *n. s.* [from *plight*.] A
pledger; that which *plights*.

To let a fellow that will take rewards,
And say, God quit you, be familiar with
My playfellow, your hand; this kingly seal,
And *plighter* of high hearts! *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

TO PLIM.* *v. n.*

1. To swell; to increase in bulk. Grose cites this expression as peculiar to the Exmore dialect: but it is used in other parts of England, and is apparently a corruption of *plump*. So Cotgrave in *V. Potelé*, "plump, full, fleshy, *plumme*:" And hence *plim*: Thus, the bacon will *plim* in the pot.

2. To plumb or fathom with a plummet. Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss.

PLINTH.† *n. s.* [πλινθος, Gr. *plinthe*, Fr.] In architecture, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar; Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuscan pillar, a *plinthe*, because it resembles a square tile: moreover, the same denomination is sometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a plant-band. Harris. — This word is placed among the hard words requiring explanation in Sylvester's *Du Bart*. 1621, p. 671.

These edifices between every ninth or tenth row of *plintns* have a layer of straw, and sometimes the smaller branches of palms.

Bryant, Analys. Anc. Myth. iii. 46.

TO PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skiner*.]

1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *L'Estrange*.

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his staff before him.

Dryden, State of Innocence.
The unletter'd christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden*.

Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,
Who wins their hearts by knowing black from white. *Young*.

2. To travel laboriously.

Rogues, *plod* away o'the hoof, seek shelter, pack.
Shakespeare.

If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakespeare*.

Hast thou not held my stirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I shook my head? *Shakespeare*.

Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With sainted vow my faults to have amended.
Shakespeare.

3. To study closely and dully.

He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit
T' a plea in law, and prosecute. *Hudibras*.
She reason'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgement wrong. *Swift, Miscell.*

PLO'DDER. *n. s.* [from *plod*.] A dull, heavy, laborious man.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from other's books? *Shaks*.

PLO'DDING.* *n. s.* [from *To plod*.] The act of studying closely and dully.

Universal *plodding* prisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries;
As motion and long-during action tires
The sinewy vigour of the traveller. *Shakespeare*.

We can print here old John Buridane's *ploddings* upon the ethics; but matters that entrench nearer upon true divinity, must be more strictly overseen.

Dr. Prideaux to Abp. Usher, Lett. p. 399.

PLOOK.* *n. s.* [*plucan*, Gael.] A pimple; hence *plooky* and *plooky-faced*, pimpled.

Northern words. Grose, and Brockett.

PLOT.† *n. s.* [In the first and second senses from *plat*. See *PLAT*.]

1. A small extent of ground.

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongst wide waves set like a little nest,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the rest. *Spenser*.

Plant ye with alders or willows a *plot*,
Where yearly as needeth mo poles may be got.
Tusser.

This liketh moory *plots*, delights in sedgy bowers.
Drayton.

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villany. *Shaks*.
Were there but this single *plot* to lose,
This mould of Marcus, yet to dust should grind it,
And throw it against the wind. *Shakespeare*.

When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the cost of the erection. *Shaks*.

Weeds grow not in the wild, uncultivated waste,
but in garden *plots*, under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke*.

2. A plantation laid out.

Some goddess inhabiteth this region, who is the soul of this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess worthy to be shrined in such a heap of plen-

tures; nor any less than a goddess could have made it so perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*

3. A form; a scheme; a plan. [*plat*, Teut. exemplar.]

The law of England never was properly applied upon the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their humble carriage. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. [Imagined by Skinner to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *Plot* is *plighted*: as, a *plighted* agreement; any agreement, to the performance of which the parties have *plighted* their faith to each other. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 129.] A conspiracy; a secret design formed against another. I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shakespeare.*

Easy seems the thing to every one, That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress. *Daniel.*
O think what anxious moments pass between, The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods! O 'tis a dreadful interval of time, Made up of horror all, and big with death. *Addison.*

5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; the story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at last by some unexpected means.

Nothing must be sung between the acts, But what some way conduces to the *plot*. *Roscommon.*

Our author
Produce'd his play, and begg'd the night's advice,
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,
The manners, passions, unities, what not? *Pope.*
If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, then the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*

6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.

Wise to frustrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repeat that false accusation:
Having plotted and penn'd
Six plays to attend
The face of his negotiation. *Denham.*

To *PLOT*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To form schemes of mischief against another, commonly against those in authority.

The subtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council house
To murder me. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The wicked *plotteth* against the just. *Psalms xxxvii. 12.*

He who envies now thy state,
Who now is plotting how he may seduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton, P. L.*
The wolf that round th' inclosure prowls
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive; to scheme.

The count tells the marquiss of a flying noise, that the prince did *plot* to be secretly gone, to which the marquiss answered, that though love had made his highness steal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain. *Wotton.*

To *PLOT*. *v. a.*

1. To plan; to contrive.

With shame and sorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time
For plotting an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*
2. To describe according to ichnography. This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall as it now standeth for the particulars. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

PLOTTER. *n. s.* [from *plot*.]

1. Conspirator.

Colonel, we shall try who's the greater *plotter* of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat. *Dryden.*

2. Contriver.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes. *Shaks.*
PLÓVER. *n. s.* [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.]
A lapwing. A bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, and *plóver*. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The bittern knows his time: or from the shore,
The *plóvers* when to scatter o'er the heath,
And sing. *Thomson, Spring.*

PLOUGH. *† n. s.* [*pløge*, *pløz*, *plou*, Sax. *plog*, Su. Goth. and Dan. *ploegh*, Teut. *plough*, Yorkshire dialect; *pleuch*, Scottish. Some derive this term, Dr. Jamieson says, from the Syr. *pelak*, aravit. Mr. H. Tooke pretends that it is the past participle of the Saxon *pleggan*, incumbered.]

1. The instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

Till th' outlaw'd Cyclops land we fetch; a race
Of proud-lin'd lotters, that never sow,
Nor put a plant in earth, nor use a *plow*. *Chapman.*
Look how the purple flower, which the *plow*
Hath shorn in sunder, languishing, doth die. *Peacham.*

Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams; some in the share, others in the coulter and handles. *Mortimer.*

In ancient times, the sacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomson.*

2. Tillage; culture of land.

Ainsworth.

To *PLOUGH*. *v. n.* To practise aration; to turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd, and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shaks. Coriol.*
Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow? *Is. xxviii. 24.*

To *PLOUGH*. *v. a.*

1. To turn up with the plough.

Let the Volscians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shaks. Coriol.*
Should any slave, so lewd, belong to you;
No doubt you'd send the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*

A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallow'd, an acre a day. *Mortimer.*
You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*

2. To bring to view by the plough: with up. Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Welden. *Woodward.*

3. To furrow; to divide.

When the prince her funeral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* th' Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd. *Addison.*

With speed we *plough* the watery way,
My power shall guard thee. *Pope, Odyssey.*
4. To tear; to furrow.

Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
PLOUGH-ALMS. ** n. s.* [*plou-almer*, Sax.]
Anciently every ploughland paid a penny to the church, called *plough-alsms*. *Cowel.*

PLOUGHBOY. *n. s.* [*plough* and *boy*.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy* that has never seen any thing but thatched houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts, Logick.*

PLOUGHER. *† n. s.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replenished with corn, as it will, if well followed; for the country people themselves are great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn: then there should be good store of magazines erected. *Spenser.*

The *ploughers* ploughed upon my back; they made long their furrows. *Ps. cxxix. 3.*

PLOUGHING. ** n. s.* [from *plough*.] Operation by the plough.

They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Feasts — celebrated by servants alone, when their *plowing* was over. *Sheridan, Tr. of Perseus, p. 67.*

PLOUGHLAND. *† n. s.* [*plough* and *land*.]

1. A carucate. See *CARUCATE*.
In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of inhabitants. *Hale.*

For the compiling this great roll of the kingdom, six shillings was raised upon every *plowland*. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng. p. 257.*

2. A farm for corn.

Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed-corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear. *Donne.*

PLOUGHMAN. *n. s.* [*plough* and *man*.]

1. One that attends or uses the plough; a cultivator of corn.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks,
The cuckoo then on every tree. *Shakespeare.*
God provides the good things of the world, to serve [the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*. *Bp. Taylor.*

The careful *plowman* doubting stands. *Milton, P. L.*

Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm sun advances his increase. *Waller.*
The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*

Who can cease to admire
The *ploughman* consul in his coarse attire? *Dryden.*
One

My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son. *Dryden.*

2. A gross ignorant rustick.

Her hand! to whose soft seizure
The cinnet's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*. *Shakespeare.*

3. A strong laborious man.

A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digest it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

PLOUGHMONDAY. *n. s.* The Monday after twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after that the twelfth tide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last.
Tusser.

PLOUGHSHARE. *n. s.* [*plough* and *share*.]
The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty things.
Sidney.

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *ploughshares* without being scorched.
Addison, *Spect.*

To PLUCK. *v. a.* [*pluccian*, Sax. *plucken*, Teut.]

1. To pull with nimbleness or force; to snatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiously used, particularly by Shakespeare. It has often some particle after it, as *down*; *off*; *on*; *away*; *up*; *into*.

It seemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them from them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd* off. *Shaks.*

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shaks.*
Canst thou not

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth
With comeliness *plucked* all gaze his way.
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

I gave my love a ring;
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth

That the world masters. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thousand dangers on your head.

Shakspeare.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck* up drowned honour by the locks.

Shakspeare.

I will *pluck* them up by the roots out of my land.
2 *Chron.* vii. 20.

Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Lev.* i. 16.

A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is planted.
Eccles. iii. 2.

They *pluck* off their skin from off them.
Mic. iii. 2.

Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck* out their tongues,
Lest with their dying breath they sow sedition.

Shakspeare.

Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise.
Gay.

From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hard and wool. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. To strip off feathers.

'Since I *plucked* geese, I knew not what it was to be beaten.
Shakspeare.

I come to thee from plume-*pluck'd* Richard.
Shakspeare.

3. To *pluck* up a heart or spirit. A proverbial expression for taking up or resumming of courage.

He willed them to *pluck* up their hearts, and make all things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

PLUCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pull; a draw; a single act of *plucking*.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but so few at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*.
L'Estrange.

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [*Plughk*, Erse. I know not whether derived from the English, rather than the English from the Erse.] The heart, liver, and lights, of an animal.

PLUCKER. *n. s.* [from *pluck*.] One that plucks.

Thou setter up and *pluck*er down of kings!
Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls.
Mortimer.

PLUG. *n. s.* [*plugg*, Swedish; *plugghe*, Teut.] A stoppie; any thing driven hard into another body, to stop a hole.

Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker to the bottom.
Boyle.

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and loaded with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the chest.
Addison.

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco.
Swift, Dir. to the Butler.

To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop with a plug.

A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it.
Sharp, Surgery.

PLUM. *† n. s.* [*plum*, *plumtpeop*, Sax. *blumme*, Danish.] A custom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.

1. A fruit, with a stone.

The flower consists of five leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, from whose flower-cup rises the pointal which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jeanhative, or white primordian. 2. The early black damask, commonly called the Morocco *plum*.

3. The little black damask *plum*. 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5. The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, sometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12. The Cheston *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maitre claudie. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*. 18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*. 20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mirabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empress. 25. The monsieur *plum*: this is sometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum*. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The muscle *plum*. 29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-

tree *plum*. 31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black-thorn or sloe-tree *plum*.
Miller.

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation: they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best relish were in apples, *plums*, or nuts.
Locke.

2. *Rain*; grape dried in the sun.
I will dance, and eat plums at your wedding.
Shakspeare.

3. [In the cant of the city.] The sum of one hundred thousand pounds.

By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day before.
Addison.

The miser must make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded sum.
By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit.
Arbutnot.

Ask you
Why she and Sappho raise that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum*.
Pope.

4. The person possessing the *plum*, described in the preceding sense.

If any *plum* in the city will lay me an hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings, which is an even bet, that I am not this fortunate man, I will take the wager.
Tatler, No. 124.

5. A kind of play, called How many *plums* for a penny.
Ainsworth.

PLUM.* *adj.* The old word for *plump*.
See also **TO PLIM**, and **PLUMP**.

The Italians proportion it [beauty.] big and *plum*; the Spaniards, *spynie* and *lanke*; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown. *Florio, Tr. of Montaigne*, (1613), p. 269.

PLUMAGE. *n. s.* [*plumage*, Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.

The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts.
Bacon.

Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove?
Pope.

PLUMB. *† n. s.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

Your *plumbs* fitted to your cork; your cork to the condition of the river, that is, the swiftness or slowness of it. *Cotton, Complete Angler*, ch. xi.

If the *plumb* line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level. *Mozon, Mech. Es.*

PLUMB. *† adv.* [from the noun. *A piombo*, Ital.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

He meets
A vast vacuity, all unawares
Fluttering his pennons vain, *plumb* down he falls.
Milton, P. L.

They do not fall *plumb* down, but decline a little from the perpendicular. *Bentley, Sermon* 2.

If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other.
Ray on the Creation.

2. It is used for any sudden descent, a *plumb* or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body. It is sometimes pronounced ignorantly *plump*.

Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next.
Collier.

TO PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound; to search by a line with a weight at its end.

The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel.
Swift.

2. To regulate any work by the plummet.
PLUMB. * *adj.* [*plumbeus*, Lat. The
PLUMBEOUS.] latter of our words is in
 Cockeram's old vocabulary.] Consist-
 ing of lead; resembling lead.

A plummet flexible rule.

Ellis, *Knowl. of Divine Things*, p. 411.

PLUMBER. *n. s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One
 who works upon lead, commonly written
 and pronounced *plummer*.

PLUMBERY. † *n. s.* [from *plumber*.] Works
 of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.
 Commonly spelt *plummary*.

The rest are damed to the *plumbery*.

By. *Hall*, *Sat.* v. 1.

PLUMCAKE. *n. s.* [*plum and cake*.] Cake
 made with raisins.

He cram'd them till their guts did ake
 With caudle, custard, and *plumcake*. *Hudibras*.

PLUME. *n. s.* [*plume*, Fr. *pluma*, Lat.]

1. Feather of birds.

Let frankin Talbot triumph for a while,
 And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;
 We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train.

Shakespeare.

Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*.

Milton, *P. L.*

They appear made up of little plumes, like
 those in the *plume* or stalk of a quill. *Greus*, *Mus*.

2. Feather worn as an ornament; Chap-
 man uses it for a crest at large.

Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,
 Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
 Fan you into despair. *Shaks.* *Coriol.*

With this again, he rusht upon his guest,
 And caught him by the horse-haire *plume*, that
 dangled on his crest. *Chapman*.

Eastern travellers know that ostridges feathers
 are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries.

Brown.

The fearful infant

Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread,
 And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head.

Dryden.

3. Pride; towering mien.

Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
 From *plume*-plucked Richard, who with willing
 soul

Adopts thee heir. *Shakespeare*, *Rich. II.*

4. Token of honour; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume*.

Milton, *P. L.*

5. *Plume* is a term used by botanists for
 that part of the seed of a plant, which
 in its growth becomes the trunk: it is
 inclosed in two small cavities, formed
 in the lobes for its reception, and is
 divided at its loose end into divers
 pieces, all closely bound together like
 a bunch of feathers, whence it has this
 name. *Quincy*.

To **PLUME**. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pick and adjust feathers.

Wisdom's self

Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
 Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
 She *plumes* her feathers, and lets grow her wings.

Milton, *Comus*.

Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond,
 where they may have room to come ashore and
plume themselves. *Mortimer*.

2. [*Plumer*, Fr.] To strip of feathers.

Not with more ease the falcon from above
 Trusses in middle air the trembling dove,
 Then *plumes* the prey, in her strong pounces
 bound;

The feathers, foul with blood, come tumbling to
 the ground. *Dryden*, *Æn.*

Such animals, as feed upon flesh, devour some
 part of the feathers of the birds they gorge them-
 selves with, because they will not take the pains
 fully to *plume* them. *Ray*.

3. To strip; to pill.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not
 to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself.
Bacon.

4. To feather.

This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran,
 anno 1215; fully *plumed* in the council of Trent.

By. *Hall*, *The Old Religion*, § 1.

5. To place as a plume.

His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
 Sat horror *plum'd*. *Milton*, *P. L.*

6. To adorn with plumes.

Farewell the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
 That make ambition virtue. *Shakespeare*, *Othello*.

7. To make proud: as, he *plumes* himself.

PLUMEALLUM. *n. s.* [*alumen plumosum*,
 Lat.] A kind of asbestos.

Plumeallum, formed into the likeness of a wick,
 will administer to the flame, and yet not consume.
Wilkins.

PLUMBLESS. * *adj.* [*plume and less*.] With-
 out feathers.

Each [bat] wondering upward springs,
 Borne on unknown, transparent, *plumeless* wings.
Eusden, *Or. Metam.* 4.

PLUMIGEROUS. *adj.* [*pluma and gero*,
 Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

PLUMIPEDE. *n. s.* [*pluma and pes*, Lat.]
 A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

Dict.

PLUMMET. † *n. s.* [*plomet*, old French;
plumbata, Latin.]

1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by
 which depths are sounded, and perpen-
 dicularity is discerned.

Deeper than did ever *plummet* sound,
 I'll drown my book. *Shakespeare*, *Tempest*.

Fly, envious Time! —
 Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
 Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace.

Milton, *Ode*.

2. Any weight.

God sees the body of flesh which you bear about
 you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your
 soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high
 enough to him, he comes down to you.

Duppa, *Rules for Devotion*.

The heaviness of these bodies, being always in
 the ascending side of the wheel, must be counter-
 poised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley on
 the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as
 the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel
 lighter or heavier. *Wilkins*.

PLUMOSITY. *n. s.* [from *plumous*.] The
 state of having feathers.

PLUMOUS. *adj.* [*plumeus*, Fr. *plumosus*,
 Lat.] Feathery; resembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but
 finer. *Woodward on Fossils*.

PLUMP. † *adj.* [Of this word the ety-
 mology is not known. Skinner derives
 it from *pomellé*, Fr. full like a ripe apple;
 it might be more easily deduced from
plum, which yet seems very harsh.
 Junius omits it. Dr. Johnson. — Some
 derive it from the Gr. πλέος, Lat. *plenus*,
 full. Serenius, from the Su. Goth. and
 Germ. *plump*, crassus, agrestis, heavy,
 coarse; which Wachter deduces from
 the Lat. *plumbeus*, leaden; and which
 therefore will not suit our *plump*. Dr.
 Johnson derives the old substantive
plump, a cluster, from the adjective

before us. Perhaps the adjective, how-
 ever, is from the substantive; and the
 substantive a corruption of *klompe*, or
klump, Teut. and Germ. globus terræ,
 massa, a *clump*; whence *klompigh*,
 solidus, et globosus, *solid*, and *round*.
 The corruption of *c*, or *k* into *p* is no
 violent one. Of the adjective Dr.
 Johnson's earliest example is from
 L'Estrange: but it was in use certainly
 before L'Estrange gave it. Cotgrave
 more than once uses it in translating
 French words which denote full, fat,
 fleshy, swollen, or round.] Somewhat
 fat; not lean; sleek; full, and smooth.
 Dr. Johnson has applied it only to the
 animal world: but it is not confined to
 that application; as the following ex-
 ample shews.

The ploughman now

Securely goes after the lazy plough;
 Sows his *plump* seed, and from earth's pregnant
 womb

Expects the wish'd fruits, when the season's come.
Fanshau, *Pastor Fido*, A. 4. S. 6.

The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth
 coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for
 a sacrifice; but the ox, that was despised for his
 raw bones, went on with his work still.

L'Estrange.

Plump gentleman,

Get out as fast as e'er you can;
 Or cease to push, or to exclaim.
 You make the very croud you blame. *Prior*.

The famish'd cow

Grows *plump*, and round, and full of mettle.
Swift.

PLUMP. † *n. s.* A knot; a tuft; a cluster;
 a number joined in one mass. I believe
 it is now corrupted to *clump*. Dr.
 Johnson. — Perhaps itself is merely a
 corruption of *clump*. See what I have
 said in the etymology of the ad-
 jective.

England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump*
 together, not accessible but by sea. *Bacon*.

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scot-
 tish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards
 the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward*.

We rested under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys*.
 Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
 A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
 They close their trembling troop, and all attend
 On whom the sowing eagle will descend.

Dryden.

To **PLUMP**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
 fatten; to swell; to make large.

The particles of air expanding themselves,
plump out the sides of the bladder, and keep them
 turgid. *Boyle*.

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our
 house will *plump* me up with good cheer.

L'Estrange.

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them.
Mortimer.

To **PLUMP**. † *v. n.*

1. To fall like a stone into the water. A
 word formed from the sound, or rather
 corrupted from *plumb*. Dr. Johnson.
 — Rather from the Teut. *plompen*,
 mergere, vel mergi cum impetu. Kilian.
 2. To fall suddenly; to sink down with
 violence.

It will give you a notion how Dulcissa *plumps*
 into a chair. *Spectator*, No. 492.

3. [From the adjective.] To be swollen.
Ainsworth.

PLUMP.† *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the sound of a stone falling on the water. Dr. Johnson. — From the Teut. *plompen*. See the neuter verb.] With a sudden fall.

I would fain now see 'em roll'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long cast, to break their ridge;
Or to some river take 'em
Pump, and see if that would wake 'em.

B. Jonson.

The art of swimming he that will attain to,
Must fall *plump*, and duck himself at first.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

PLUMPER.† *n. s.* [from *plump*.]

1. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

She dextrously her *plumpers* draws,
That serve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. In colloquial language, when at elections a man has two votes for two separate candidates, and gives a single vote to one, it is called giving him a *plumper*; the person also, who so votes, is called a *plumper*.

PLUMPLY.* *adv.* [from *plump*.] Roundly; fully. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PLUMPNES. *n. s.* [from *plump*.] Fulness; disposition towards fulness.

Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpness* in the eye, and by increasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton, Opt.*

PLUMPORRIDGE. *n. s.* [*plum* and *porridge*.] Porridge with plums.

A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge*. *Addison.*

PLUMPUDDING.† *n. s.* [*plum* and *pudding*.] Pudding made with plums.

No man of the most rigid virtue gives offence by any excesses in *plumpudding*! *Tatler, No. 255.*

PLUMFY. *adj.* Plump; fat. A ludicrous word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eye,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd.

Shakspeare.

PLUMY. *adj.* [from *plume*.] Feathered; covered with feathers.

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
On their *plumy* vans receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air.

Milton, P. R.

Appear'd his *plumy* crest, besmear'd with blood.

Addison.

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side. *Greiv, Cosmol.*

To PLUNDER.† *v. a.* [*plundern*, Germ. *plunderen*, Teut. Fuller considers our word as introduced into the language about 1642.]

1. To pillage; to rob in an hostile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South, Serm.*

2. To take by pillage.

Being driven away, and his books *plundered*, one of his neighbours bought them in his behalf, and preserved them for him till the end of the war. *Fell.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war.

Dryden.

3. To rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier misers
drain,
Or cross, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*

PLUNDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war.

Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,
To pay themselves with *plunder*. *Otway.*

PLUNDERER. *n. s.* [from *plunder*.]

1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, who-soever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness. *Addison.*

We cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miserable province ease,
Since what one *plunderer* left, the next will seize. *Dryden.*

To PLUNGE.† *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr. *plunsa*, Swedish; *plungcio*, Welsh, to plunge in water.]

1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid.

Plunge us in the flames. *Milton, P. L.*
Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself she springs,
But shoots along supported on her wings. *Dryden.*

2. To put into any state suddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,
And ravish'd in Idalian bowers to keep. *Dryden.*

3. To hurry into any distress.

O conscience! into what abyss of fears
And horrors hast thou driven me! out of which
I find no way; from deep to deeper *plung'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

4. To force in suddenly. This word, to what action soever it be applied, commonly expresses either violence and suddenness in the agent, or distress in the patient.

At this advanc'd, and sudden as the word,
In proud Ptoleippus' bosom *plung'd* the sword. *Dryden.*

Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*

To PLUNGE.† *v. n.*

1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive.

Accounted as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shakspeare, Jul. Caesar.*

His courser *plung'd*,
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryden.*

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves,
shalt be
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

When tortoisés have been a long time upon the water, their shell being dried in the sun, they are easily taken; by reason they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murder. *Tillotson.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war,
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow. *Addison.*

Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

3. To fly into violent and irregular motions. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which, at the first taking up, flings and plunges, and will stand no ground.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 86.

PLUNGE. *n. s.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.

2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of life, since she was brought to that *plunge*; to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son. *Sidney.*

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves. *L'Estrange.*
Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows?

Addison.

He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in asserting to the Greek and Roman orators.

Baker on Learning.

PLUNGEON. *n. s.* [*mergus*, Lat.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*

PLUNGER.† *n. s.* [from *plunge*.] One that plunges; a diver. *Sherwood.*

PLUNGY.* *adj.* [from *plunge*.] Wet. Not in use.

The stars shinen more agreeably, when the wilde Notus leteth his *plungy* blasts.

Chaucer, Boeth. B. 3. metr. 1.

PLUNKET. *n. s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsworth.*

PLURAL. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Lat.]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'dst two;
Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shakspeare.*

2. [In grammar.]

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural*. *Clarke.*

PLURALIST. *n. s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr. from *plural*.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable.

Collier on Pride.

PLURALITY.† *n. s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.]

1. The state of being or having a greater number.

It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

2. A number more than one.

Those heretics had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and *plurality*; sometimes it reduth all into conjunction and unity. *Pearson.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the East Indies. *Bentley.*

'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of *plurality*. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

3. More cures of souls than one.

Plurality of benefices, held by one presbyter, is not contrary to the first institution or endowment of parishes. *Dean Stanhope, and H. Harton, Def. of Plur. (1692), p. 58.*

4. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *L'Estrange.*

PLU'RALLY. *adv.* [from *plural*.] In a sense implying more than one.

PLU'RISY.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *plus*, *pluris*, more. Warburton.] Superabundance.

Goodness, growing to a *plurisy*, Dies in his own too-much. *Shakspeare, Ham.*
A *plurisy* of blood you may let out.

PLUSH. *n. s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag; a kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of plush, and the sound was quite deadened, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of plush or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear cloths that are flush, Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleveland.*

PLU'SHER. *n. s.* [*galea lavis*.] A sea fish.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Latin.]
PLU'VIOUS. } Rainy; relating to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signifyeth a moist and *pluvius* air about them. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *n. s.* [*pluvial*, old Fr.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

To **PLY**.† *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. Junius and Skinner. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Saxon verb *plexxan*, as Serenius long since observed; and after him Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. To work on any thing closely and importunately.

The savage raves, impatient of the wound, The wound's great author close at hand provokes His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*

The hero from afar *Plies* him with darts and stones; and distant war. *Dryden.*

2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work.

Her gentle wit she *plies* To teach them truth. *Spenser.*
He resum'd his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard. *Fell.*

They their legs *ply'd*, not staying Until they reach'd the fatal champaign. *Hudibras.*
He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgement of his conscience so informed, as a warrantable guide. *South, Serm.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their shatter'd oars To nearest land. *Dryden, Virg.*
I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*

3. To practise diligently.

He sternly bad him other business *ply*. *Spenser.*

Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends, Visit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shaks.*
Then commune how they best may *ply* Their growing work. *Milton, P. L.*
Their bloody task, unwear'd still, they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To solicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakspeare.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night, And doth impeach the freedom of the state, If they deny him justice. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

Whosoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgments: as, blessed be that providence, which delivered me from such a lewd company. *South.*

5. To bend; to incline. The verb is very old in this sense. See also the neuter verb.

While I live, I will obey, Abdyng on her courtesie, If any mercy wolde hir *pie*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

6. To fold. See To **PLIGHT**. Obsolete.
To **PLY**.† *v. n.*

1. To work, or offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To busy one's self.

A bird new made, about the banks she *plies*, Not far from shore, and short excursions tries. *Dryden.*

4. [*Plier*, Fr.] To bend.

Tyrannes, whose hertes no pitee May to no point of mercy *pie*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7.*

It wolde rather brast atwo than *pie*. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again; but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend. *L'Estrange.*

PLY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias.

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Plait; fold.

The ruger or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the alimint in the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLY'ERS. *n. s.* See **PLIERS**.

PLY'ING.* *n. s.* [from *To ply*.]

1. Importunate solicitation.

There is a competition, a canvass, or *plying*, before we come to choose any thing. *Hammond, Works, iv. 510.*

2. [In naval language.] Endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*πνευματικός*, from
PNEUMA'TICK. } *πνεύμα*, Gr.]

1. Moved by wind; relative to wind.

I fell upon the making of *pneumatick* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long, To vinous spirits added, They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw. *Philips.*

2. Consisting of spirit or wind.

All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in some plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is dense. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PNEUMA'TICKS. *n. s. pl.* [*pneumatique*, Fr. *πνεύμα*.]

1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*

2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEUMATO'LOGY.† *n. s.* [*πνευματολογία*, Gr.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called *pneumatology*. *Reid.*

PNEUMONICKS.* *n. s. pl.* [*πνεύμων*, Gr. *pneumonique*, Fr.] Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

To **POACH.** *v. a.* [*aufs pochez*, Fr.]

1. To boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. Not in use.

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly. *Bacon.*

3. [*Pocher*, Fr. to pierce.] To stab; to pierce.

The flowk, sole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poeche* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear. *Carew.*

4. [From *poeche*, a pocket.] To plunder by stealth.

So shameless, so abandon'd are their ways, They poach *Pannassus*, and lay claim for praise. *Garth.*

To **POACH.**† *v. n.* [from *poeche*, a bag, Fr.]

1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag.

He hunts too much in the purlues; would he would leave off *poaching*. *Baume and Fl. Philaster.*

In the schools They *poach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldham.*

2. To be damp; to be swampy. [from the third sense of the verb active; a state of moisture making grounds the more liable to be *pierced* by the tread of cattle. Mason. See also **POACHY**.]

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD. *n. s.* [*boscas*.] A kind of water fowl.

POA'CHER. *n. s.* [from *poach*.] One who steals game.

You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done. *More, Foundling.*

POA'CHINESS. *n. s.* [from *poachy*.] Marshiness; dampness.

The vallies, because of the *poachiness*, they keep for grass. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY.† *adj.* [from *To poach*.] Damp; marshy. Mr. Pegge, in the late Supplement to Grose's Provincial Glossary, observes, that "ground made wet by much rain is said to be *pochy*, swampy."

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *pochy*. *Mortimer.*

POCK.† *n. s.* [poc, Sax. See **POX**.] A pustule raised by the smallpox; or by any eruptive distemper.

That poor creature that was full of scabs, *pocks*, and sores. *Hunting of Purgatory*, (1561,) fol. 35. b.
PO'CKARRED.* *adj.* [pock and arr.] Marked with the smallpox. A northern word. *Grose*.

PO'CKET.† *n. s.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.]

1. The small bag inserted into clothes.

Here's a letter

Found in the *pocket* of the slain Roderigo. *Shaks.*

Whilst one hand exalts the blow,

And on the earth extends the foe;

T' other would take it wonderous ill,

If in your *pocket* he lay still. *Prior*.

As he was seldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often shew us the same face on an old coin, that was seen in the statue. *Addison on Medals*.

2. A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity; as, a *pocket* of hops. *Dr. Johnson*. — That is, because it is a *poke* or sack. *Poke* is the parent of *pocket*. See **POKE**.

To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To put in the *pocket*.

Bless'd paper-credit!

Gold, imp'd with this, can compass hardest things, Can *pocket* states, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope*.

2. To **PO'CKET** up. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely.

If thy *pocket* were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain; and yet you will stand to it, you will not *pocket* up wrongs. *Shakspeare*, *Hen. IV*.

He lays his claim

To half the profit, half the fame,

And helps to *pocket* up the game. *Prior*.

PO'CKETBOOK. *n. s.* [*pocket* and *book*.] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his *pocket-book*. *Arbutnot*.

Note down the matters of doubt in some *pocket-book*, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved. *Watts*.

PO'CKETGLASS. *n. s.* [*pocket* and *glass*.] Portable looking-glass.

The world's a farce, an empty show,

Powder and *pocket-glass*, and beaux. *Prior*.

And vanity with *pocket-glass*,

And impudence with front of brass. *Swift*, *Miscell*.

PO'CKFRETEN.* *adj.* [*pock* and *fret*, to corrode.] Pitted with the small pox. Common in the north of England.

PO'CKHOLE. *n. s.* [*pock* and *hole*.] Pit or scar made by the smallpox.

Are these but warts and *pockholes* in the face

O' th' earth? *Donne*.

PO'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *pocky*.] The state of being pocky.

PO'CKMARK.* *n. s.* [*pock* and *mark*.] Mark or scar made by the smallpox.

PO'CKY.† *adj.* [from *pox*.] Infected with the pox. — *Dr. Johnson* gives no other definition of this adjective; but originally it signified infected with any eruptive distemper.

The poor *pocky* Lazarus.

Hunting of Purgatory, (1561,) fol. 35. b.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Persia, and have felt it less in my bones. *Denham*, *Sophy*.

PO'CULENT. *adj.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bacon*.

POD. *n. s.* [*bode*, *boede*, Dutch, a little house. *Skinner*.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds.

To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the seed do not fall out. *Mortimer*.

PODA'GRICAL.† *adj.* [*podagris*, *podagra*; from *podagra*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity must be made out, that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout. *Brown*, *Vulg. Err*.

Could I ease you of that *podagrical* pain which afflicts you. *Howells*, *Lett. iv. 42*.

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *n. s.* [from *pod*.] A gatherer of peasecods, beans, and other pulse. *Dict*.

PODGE. *n. s.* A puddle; a splash. *Skinner*.

PO'EM. *n. s.* [*poema*, Lat. *ποίημα*.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *B. Jonson*.

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the presence of France, and spying Chartier, a famous poet, fast asleep, kissing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden *poems* have proceeded. *Peacham* on *Poetry*.

To you the promise'd *poem* I will pay. *Dryden*.

PO'ESY. *n. s.* [*poesie*, Fr. *poesis*, Lat. *ποίησις*.]

1. The art of writing poems.

A *poem* is the work of the poet; *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work. *B. Jonson*.

How far have we

Profan'd thy heavenly gift of *poesy*? Made prostitute and profligate the muse, Whose harmony was first ordain'd above For tongues of angels. *Dryden*.

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.

Musick and *poesy* use to quicken you. *Shaks*.

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy*; the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon*, *New Atlantis*.

They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy*. *Brown*, *Vulg. Err*.

3. A short conceit engraven on a ring or other thing.

A paltry ring, whose *poesy* was,

For all the world like cutler's poetry

Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakspeare*.

PO'ET. *n. s.* [*poete*, French; *poeta*, Lat. *ποίητης*.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden*.

The *poet's* eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;

And, as imagination bodies forth

The forms of things unknown, the *poet's* pen

Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing A local habitation and a name. *Shaks*.

Our *poet's* ape, who would be thought the chief,

His works become the frippery of wit,

From brocade he is grown so bold a thief,

While we the robb'd despise, and pity it. *B. Jonson*.

'Tis not vain or fabulous

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,

Story'd of old, in high immortal verse,

Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles. *Milton*, *Comus*.

Ah! wretched we, *poets* of earth, but thou

Wert living the same poet that thou'rt now,

While angels sing to thee their airs divine,

And joy in an applause so great as thine. *Cowley*.

PO'ETASTER.† *n. s.* [*poetastre*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] A vile petty poet.

Let not *poetaster* command or intreat

Another, extempore verses to make. *B. Jonson*.

Begin not as th' old *poetaster* did,

Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I sing. *Roscommon*.

Horace hath exposed those trifling *poetasters*,

that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and

sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their

sackcloth. *Fellon*.

PO'ETESS.† *n. s.* [*poetesse*, old French.] A female poet.

That shrew, the Roman *poetesse*,

That taught her gossip's learned biennesse. *Bp. Hall*, *Sat. v. i*.

That all the people of the sky

Might know a *poetess* was born on earth. *Dryden*, *Ode on Mrs. Killegrew*.

The *Poetesses* of the age have done wonders

in this kind. *Spectator*, *No. 15*.

POE'TICAL.† *adj.* [*ποιητικός*; *poetique*, Fr.]

POE'TICK.† *adj.* [*poeticus*, Lat.] Expressed

in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical*.

— I do not know what *poetical* is.

— The truest poetry is most feigning. *Shaks*.

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,

And lovers fill with like *poetick* rage. *Waller*.

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the up-

permost link of all the series of subordinate causes

is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty

God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects. *Hale*.

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense

in good English, in *poetical* expressions and in

musical numbers. *Dryden*.

The muse saw it upward rise,

Though mark'd by none but quick *poetick* eyes. *Pope*.

I alone can inspire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift*.

POE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *poetical*.] With

the qualities of poetry; by the fiction

of poetry.

The critics have concluded, that the manners

of the heroes are *poetically* good, if of a piece. *Dryden*.

The many rocks, in the passage between Greece

and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted

into those fiery bulls. *Raleigh*.

POE'TICKS.* *n. s. pl.* The doctrine of

poetry.

Of all his [Aristotle's] compositions, his rhetoric and *poetics* are most complete. *Dr. Warton*, *Ess. on Pope*.

To PO'ETIZE. *v. n.* [*poetiser*, French; from

poet.] To write like a poet.

I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne*.

Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great

strength, thus *poetizes*. *Hakewill*.

PO'ETRESS. *n. s.* [from *poetris*, Lat. whence

poetridas picas in *Persius*.] A she poet.

Most peerless poetress,

The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*
POETRY.† *n. s.* [*poëterie*, old French; from *poete*.]

1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the best invention dead,
Till baffled *poetry* hangs down the head.

Cleaveland.

Although in *poetry* it be necessary that the unities of time, place, and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the critics have considered.

Addison, Spect.

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

She taketh most delight

In musick, instruments, and *poetry*. *Shaks.*

POIGNANCY. *n. s.* [from *poignant*.]

1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.

I sat quietly down at my morsel, adding only a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce; and one point of conduct in the dutchess's life added much *poignancy* to it. *Swift.*

2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POIGNANT.† *adj.* [*poignant*, Fr. from *poigner*, to pierce.]

1. Sharp; penetrating. The primary sense. His *poignant* speere he thrust with puissant sway

At proud Cymochles. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Sharp; stimulating the palate.

See all your sauces be sharp and *poignant* in the palate. *Beaumont and Fl. Elder Brother.*

No *poignant* sauce she knew, nor costly treat,

Her hunger gave a relish to her meat. *Dryden.*

The studious man, whose will was never determined to *poignant* sauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

3. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes use of some *poignant* disgrace to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure? *South, Sermon.*

Full three long hours his tender body did sustain

Most exquisite and *poignant* pain. *Norris, Miscell.*

4. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POIGNANTLY.* *adv.* [from *poignant*.] In a piercing, stimulating, or irritating manner.

POINT.† *n. s.* [*point*, *point*, French; *punctum*, Latin.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument, or body.

The thorny *point*

Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew

Of smooth fidelity. *Shaks. As you like it.*

That bright beam, whose *point*, now rais'd,

Bore him slope downward. *Milton, P. L.*

A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its *point*, if balanced by admirable skill.

Temple, Miscell.

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear

Without a *point*; he look'd, the *point* was there.

Dryden.

2. A string with a tag.

If your son have not the day,

For a silken point I'll give my barony. *Shaks.*

He hath ribands of all colours; *points* more

than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shaks.*

I am resolved on two *points*; — That if one

break, the other will hold; or if both break, your

gaskins fall. *Shakspeare.*

King James was wont to say, that the duke of

Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-

chamber, who could not truss his *points*.

Clarendon.

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of *Alta* to *Prochita*, which is much lower than

Vol. III.

Ischia, and all the *points* of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Addison.*

4. A sting of an epigram; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought.

He taxes Lucan, who crowded sentences together, and was too full of *points*.

Dryden on Heroick Plays.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, *points*, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor.

Dryden.

Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a sting behind.

Pope.

5. An indivisible part of space.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a *point* in it at such a distance from any part of the universe. *Locke.*

6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.

Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time, when time's first *point* begun,
Made he all souls. *Davies.*

7. A small space.

On one small *point* of land,
Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd we stand. *Prior.*

8. Punctilio; nicety.

We doubt not but such as are so small conversant with the variety of authors, may have some leading helps to their studies of *points* of precedence, by this slight designation. *Selden.*

Shalt thou dispute

With God the *points* of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art? *Milton, P. L.*

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place.

How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,
Have they been merry! which their keepers call
A lightning before death. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

Esau said, Behold, I am at the *point* to die;
and what profit shall this birthright do me?

Gen. xxv. 32.

Democritus, spent with age, and just at the *point* of death, called for leaves of new bread, and with the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a feast was past. *Temple.*

They follow nature in their desires, carrying them no farther than she directs, and leaving off at the *point*, at which excess would grow troublesome. *Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state.

The highest *point* outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no estate is miserable. *Sidney.*

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is so distributed, that most of the community are at their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary *points* of splendour. *Addison.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.

Commas and *points* they set exactly right,
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite. *Pope.*

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; the ace or sise *point*.

One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass is divided.

Carve out dials *point* by *point*,

Thereby to see the minutes how they run. *Shaks.*

There arose strong winds from the south, with a *point* east, which carried us up.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

A seaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was by one of the judges much slighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not say the *points* of his compass. *Bacon.*

Vapours fir'd shew the mariner
From what *point* of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton, P. L.*

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune

May come about, and take another *point*,

And blast your glories. *Denham.*

At certain periods stars resume their place,
From the same *point* of heav'n their course advance. *Dryden.*

14. Particular place to which any thing is directed.

East and west are but respective and mutable *points*, according unto different longitudes or distant parts of habitation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Let the part, which produces another part, be more strong than that which it produces; and let the whole be seen by one *point* of sight.

Dryden, Dufrenoy.

The poet intended to set the character of *Arete* in a fair *point* of light. *Broome.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Who setteth out prepared
At all *points* like a prince, attended with a guard. *Drayton.*

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion, and in *point* of honour. *Bacon.*

He had a moment's right, in *point* of time;
Had I seen first, then his had been the crime.

Dryden.

With the history of Moses, no book in the world in *point* of antiquity can contend.

Men would often see, what a small pittance of reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they are swelled with, with which they are so armed at all *points*, and with which they so confidently lay about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of those notorious falsehoods, in *point* of fact and reasoning. *Swift.*

16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking.

What a *point* your falcon made,
And what a pitch she flew above the rest. *Shaks.*

17. The particular thing required; the aim the thing *points* at.

You gain your *point*, if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy. *Roscommon.*

There is no creature so contemptible, but, by resolution, may gain his *point*. *L'Estrange.*

18. Particular; instance; example.

I'll hear him his confessions justify,
And *point* by *point* the treasons of his master

He shall again relate. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Thou shalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All *points* of my command. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

His majesty should make a peace, or turn the war directly upon *points*, as may engage the nation in the support of it. *Temple.*

He warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,
From *point* to *point*, as after it befel. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of the present polite way of writing. *Swift.*

19. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole.

Another vows the same;
A third to a *point* more near the matter draws. *Daniel.*

Strange *point* and new!

Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd.

Milton, P. L.

The company did not meddle at all with the state *point*, as to the oaths. But kept themselves intirely to the church *point* of her independency, as to her purely spiritual authority, from the state. *Leslie.*

Stanilaus endeavours to establish the duodecuple proportion, by comparing Scripture together with Josephus; but they will hardly prove his *point*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

There is no *point* wherein I have so much laboured, as that of improving and polishing all

R

parts of conversation between persons of quality.
Swift.

The gloss produceth instances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the point.

Baker on Learning.

20. A note; a tune.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and a point of war. Shaks.

21. Condition.

He was a lord full fat, and in good point.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

He never saw the queen in better health, nor in better point. Stuart, Hist. of Scotland, l. 321.

22. Pointblank; directly: as, an arrow is shot to the pointblank or white mark.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile as easy as a cannon will shoot pointblank twelve score.

Shakspeare.

The other level pointblank at the inventing of couses and axions. Bacon.

Unless it be the cannon ball,
That shot it the air pointblank upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philosophers maintain,
It ne'er came back. Hudibras.

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our master, are turned pointblank against the invention of them. L'Estrange.

Estius declares, that although all the schoolmen were for Latría to be given to the cross, yet that it is pointblank against the definition of the council of Nice. Stillingfleet.

23. Point devise or device; in its primary sense, work performed by the needle; point in the French language denoting a stitch, and devisé, any thing invented, disposed, or arranged: point-devisé was therefore a particular sort of patterned lace worked with the needle; and the term point-lace is still familiar to every female: — in a secondary sense, point devise became applicable to whatever was uncommonly exact, or constructed with the nicety and precision of stitches made or devised by the needle. Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 93—97.

Every thing about you should demonstrate a careless desolation; but you are rather point devise in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than the lover of another. Shakspeare.

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance, I will be point devise the very man. Shakspeare.

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight or point devise, but free for exercise. Bacon.

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted point-devise, Some busied are in decking of the bride. Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

To POINT-† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain; now that fear is sharpened and pointed, by the Spaniards' late enterprises upon the Palatinate. Bacon.

Part new grind the blunted ax and point the dart. Dryden.

What help will all my heavenly friends afford, When to my breast I lift the pointed sword. Dryden.

The two pinne stand upon either side, like the wings in the petasus of a Mercury, but rise much higher, and are more pointed. Addison on Italy.

Some on pointed wood

Transfix'd the fragments, some prepar'd the food. Pope.

2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me

A fixed figure, for the make of scorn

To point his slow unmoving finger at. Shakspeare, Othello.

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold

In prospect as I point them. Milton, P. L.

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and pointed to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. Pope.

4. To show as by directing the finger.

From the great sea, you shall point out for you mount Hor. Numb. xxiv. 7.

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it seems to point us out the way. Locke.

I shall do justice to those who have distinguished themselves in learning, and point out their beauties. Addison.

Is not the elder

By nature pointed out for preference? Rowe.

5. [Pointer, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, the cannon were pointed against the fort.

6. To distinguish by stops or points.

Pointed and distinguished as they [the words] ought, the sense is excellently good, and the construction plain and easy. Knatchbull, Annot. of the N. Test. p. 247.

7. To appoint.

To celebrate the solemn bridal cheer

Twixt Peleus and dame Thetis pointed there. Spenser, F. Q.

This to be, if you do not point any of the lower rooms for a dining place of servants. Bacon, Ess. 45.

To POINT. v. n.

1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. With at commonly, sometimes to before the thing indigitated.

Now must the world point at poor Catherine, And say, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. Shakspeare.

Sometimes we use one finger only, as in pointing at an thing. Ray on the Creation.

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw, Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe. Dryden.

Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharsalia Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. Addison.

2. To distinguish words or sentences by points.

Fond the Jews are of their method of pointing. Forbes.

3. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.

The subtle dog scovers with sagacious nose, Now the warm scent assures the covey near, He treads with caution, and he points with fear. Gay.

4. To show distinctly.

To point at what time the balance of power was most equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. Swift.

POINTED-† adj. or participle. [from point.]

1. Sharp; having a sharp point or pique.

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black, Grew gibbous from behind. Dryden.

A thick forest made up of bushes, brambles, and pointed thorns. Addison, Spect. No. 56.

2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases yet, His moral pleasures, not his pointed wit. Pope.

POINTEDLY. adv. [from pointed.] In a pointed manner.

The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often wrote too pointedly for his subject. Dryden.

POINTEDNESS. n. s. [from pointed.]

1. Sharpness; pickiness with asperity.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointiness. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. Epigrammatical smartness.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add pointiness of thought. Dryden.

POINTLE-† n. s. [pointille, Fr.]

1. A kind of pencil, or style.

He axing a pointle wroot, scyynge, Jon is the name. Wicliffe, St. Luke, i.

A pair of tables, all of ivory, And a pointle, ypolished fetsily. Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

2. Any thing on a point.

These poises or pointles are, for the most part, little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. Derham, Phys. Theol.

POINTER. n. s. [from point.]

1. Any thing that points.

Tell him what are the wheels, springs, pointer, hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of the time. Watts.

2. A dog that points out the game to sportsmen.

The well-taught pointer leads the way, The scent grows warm, he stops, he springs his prey. Gay.

POINTINGSTOCK. n. s. [pointing and stock.]

Something made the object of ridicule. I, his forlorn dutchess,

Was made a wonder and a pointing-stock To every idle rascal follower. Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

POINTLESS. adj. [from point.] Blunt not sharp; obtuse.

Lay that pointless clergy-weapon by, And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly. Dryden.

POISE.* See POIZE. But poise is now the usual, and the correct way of writing it.

POISON. n. s. [poison, Fr.]

1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom.

Themselves were first to do the ill, Ere they thereof the knowledge could attain; Like him that knew not poison's power to kill, Until, by tasting it, himself was slain. Danies.

One gives another a cup of poison, but at the same time tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off and dies. South.

2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

This being the only remedy against the poison of sin, we must renew it as often as we repeat our sins, that is, daily. Wh. Duty of Man.

To POISON. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To infect with poison.

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence, The surest guard is innocence; Quivers and bows and poison'd darts Are only us'd by guilty hearts. Roscommon.

2. To attack, injure or kill by poison given.

He was so discouraged, that he poisoned himself and died. 2 Mac. x. 13.

Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat; They'll never poison you, they'll only cheat. Pope.

3. To corrupt; to taint.

The other messenger, Whose welcome, I perceiv'd, had poison'd mine. Shakspeare.

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty?
Rowe.

Notions with which the schools had *poisoned* our youth, and which only served to draw the prince to govern amiss, but proved no security to him, when the people were grown weary of ill government.
Davenant.

POI-SON-TREE. *n. s.* [*toxicodendron*.] A plant. *Miller.*

POI-SONABLE.* *adj.* [from *poison*.] Capable of poisoning; venomous.
Tainted with Arianism and Pelagianism, as of old, or Anabaptism and Libertinism, or such like *poisonable* heresies, as of late.
Tooker, Fabr. of the Ch. (1604), p. 54.

POI-SONER. *n. s.* [from *poison*.]
1. One who poisons.
I must be the *poisoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shakespeare.*
So many mischiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one single *pois'ner* cost mankind.
Dryden.

2. A corrupter.
Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the common *poisoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

POI-SONFUL.* *adj.* [*poison* and *full*.] Replete with venom.
They may know his *poisonous* heart against this country, and against our liberty.
Apol. of the Prince of Orange, (1581), sign. O. 2.
The spider, a *poisonful* vermine, yet climbs to the roof of the king's palace.
Dr. White, Serm. (1615), p. 53.

This humour [ambition] urging men many times, in the pursuit of their desires, to become guilty of their own destruction, like the panther; who, by leaping greedily and striving at the *poisonful* aconite, on purpose hung up by the hunters above her reach, at last bursts and kills herself, and so is taken.

Sir C. Wandesforde, Instruct. to his Son, § 101.
POI-SONING.* *n. s.* Act of administering or killing by poison.

This earl, after all his *poisonings* and murders, was himself poisoned by that which was prepared for others.
Ashmole, Berk. i. p. 154.

Assassinations, *poisonings* — the deeper
My guilt, the blacker his ingratitude.
Gray, Agrippina.

POI-SONOUS. *adj.* [from *poison*.] Venomous; having the qualities of poison.

Those cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*,
Where the disease is violent. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Not Sirius shoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *poisonous* breath he blasts the sky.
Dryden.

A lake, that has no fresh water running into it, will, by heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking rotten puddle, sending forth nauseous and *poisonous* steams.
Cheyne.

POI-SOUSLY. *adv.* [from *poisonous*.] Venomously.

Men more easily pardon ill things done than said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and so much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite with his tongue than his teeth. *South.*

POI-SOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *poisonous*.] The quality of being poisonous; venomousness.

POI-TREL.† *n. s.* [*poictrel, poitrine, Fr. pectorale, Italian; pectorale, Lat.*]

1. Armour for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool. Dr. Johnson upon the authority of Ainsworth. It is probable,

however, that the *pointel*, or style, is the true word. See *POINTEL*.

POIZE.† *n. s.* [*poise, pese, old French; poids, later.*]

1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre.

Labouring with *poyses* made of lead, or other metal. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 53.*

He fell, as an huge rockie clift,
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land reef.
Spenser.

When I have suit,
It shall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

To do't at peril of your soul,
Were equal *poize* of sin and charity. *Shakespeare.*

Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton, Comus.*

2. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium.
The particles that formed the earth, must convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to rest in a *poize*.
Bentley, Ser.

'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly charged upon Luther, by such as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches.
Atterbury.

3. A regulating power.
Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgement. *Dryden.*

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*paser, Fr.*]

1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance.

How nice to couch? how all her speeches *poized* be;
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation. *Sidney.*

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*

Our nation with united interest blest,
Not now content to *poize*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To load with weight.
As the sands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levy'd to side with warring winds, and *poize*
Their lighter wings. *Milton, P. L.*

Where could they find another form'd so fit,
To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit! *Dryden.*

3. To be equiponderant to.

If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to *poize* another of sensuality, the baseness of our natures would conduct us to preposterous conclusions. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

4. To weigh; to examine by the balance.
We *poizing* us in her defective scale
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakespeare.*

He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize* the weight and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress with weight.
I'll strive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory. *Shakespeare.*

POKE.† *n. s.* [*pocca, Sax. poche, Fr. poke, Icel. saccus.*] A bag; a sack, in the north of England.

I will not buy a pig in a *poke*. *Camden, Rem.*

She suddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

My correspondent writes against master's gowns and *poke* sleeves. *Spectator.*

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka, Swedish.*] To feel

in the dark; to search any thing with a long instrument.

If these presumed eyes be clipped off, they will make use of their protrusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PO-KER. *n. s.* [from *poke*.] The iron bar with which men stir the fire.

With *poker* fiery red
Crack the stones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire with the tongs. *Swift, Rules to Servants.*

PO-KING.* *adj.* [from *poke*.] Drudging; servile: a colloquial expression.

Bred to some *poking* profession, or employed in some office of drudgery.

Gray to Dr. Wharton, Lett. 36.
PO-KING-STICK. *n. s.* An instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.

Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hands.

Middleton, *Burton Constable, a Com. 1602.*
Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

PO-LACRE, or PO-LAQUE.* *n. s.* [In naval language.] A Levantine vessel.

PO-LAR. *adj.* [*polaire, Fr. from pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton, P. L.*

I doubt
If any suffer on the *polar* coast,
The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost. *Prior.*

POLA-RITY. *n. s.* [from *polar*.] Tendency to the pole.

This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PO-LARY. *adj.* [*polaris, Lat.*] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles.

Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from north to south, contract a *polar* power. *Brown.*

POLE. *n. s.* [*polus, Lat. pole, Fr.*]

1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns.

From the centre thrice to the utmost *pole*. *Milton, P. L.*

From *pole* to *pole*
The fork lightning's flash, the roaring thunders roll. *Dryden.*

2. [*Pole, Sax. pal, pau, Fr. palo, Italian and Spanish; palus, Lat.*] A long staff.

A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his pole, and seems to slip;
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

He ordered to arm long *poles* with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast, then rowing the ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The soldier's *pole* is fallen. *Shake. Ant. and Cleop.*

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
Here may you see the tyrant. *Shakespeare.*

Their houses *poles* set round meeting together in the top and covered with skins. *Heylin.*

4. A measure of length containing five yards and a half.

This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen.

Spenser.

Every *pole* square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth sixpence a *pole* to fling out. *Mortimer.*

5. An instrument of measuring.

A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special grace. *Bacon.*

- To *POLE*. v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with poles.

Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer.*

- PO'LEAXE. n. s. [*pole* and *axe*.] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer victims of human blood.

Howell, Eng. Tears.

One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow, And one a heavy mace to stun the foe. *Dryden.*

- PO'LECAT. n. s. [*Pole* or *Polish* cat, because they abound in Poland.] The fitchew; a stinking animal.

Polecats? there are fairer things than polecats.

Shakespeare.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you *polecat*! out, out, out; I'll conjure you.

Shakespeare, M. W. Windsor.

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren, to amuse them. *L'Estrange.*

How should he, harmless youth, Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men?

Gay.

- PO'LEDAVY. n. s. A sort of coarse cloth.

Ainsworth.

Your *poledavy* wares will not do for me. *Howell.*

- POLE'MICAL. adj. [*πολεμικός*.] CON-POLE'MICK. } troversial; disputative.

Among all his labours, although *polemick* discourses were otherwise most uneasy, as engaging to converse with men in passion.

Pell.

I have had but little respite from these *polemical* exercises, and, notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adversaries of our church, I sit down contented.

Stillingfleet.

The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by most of our *polemick* writers of the protestant church.

South.

The best method to be used with these *polemical* ladies, is to shew them the ridiculous side of their cause.

Addison.

- POLE'MICK. n. s. Disputant; controversialist.

Each staunch *polemick*, stubborn as a rock, Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

- POLE'MOSCOPE. n. s. [*πόλεμος* and *σκοπία*.] In optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

Dicit.

- PO'LESTAR.† n. s. [*pole* and *star*.]

1. A star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him.

King Charles.

I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help than the *polestar* of the ancients.

Dryden.

2. Any guide or director.

'Tis the general humour of all lovers: she is their stern, *polestar*, and guide.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 517.

Israel's apostasy, God's jealousy, and their unparalleled punishment therefore, are in this case the only *polestar* to direct us.

Mede, Apost. of Lat. Times, p. 52.

- PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. n. s. [*polium*, Latin.]

A plant. *Miller.*

- POLICE.† n. s. [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

Whether the *police* and economy of France be not governed by wise councils? And whether any one from this country, who sees their towns, and manufactures, and commerce, will not wonder what our senators have been doing?

Bp. Berkeley, Querist, (1735,) § 499.

- PO'LICED.† adj. [*police*, Fr. from *police*.] PO'LICED. } Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indignant to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to subdue them.

Bacon, Holy War.

So well a *policed* kingdom.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 227.

From the wilds she came

To *police'd* cities, and protected plains.

Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.

Christ — constituted the church a *policed* society in general, and left the mode of it to human discretion.

Warburton, All between Ch. and State, (1736,) p. 89.

This — populous, well *policed*,

Though boundless habitation built by Thee.

Young, Night Th. 9.

- PO'LICy.† n. s. [*πολιτεία*, Gr. *politia*, Lat.]

1. The art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.

The *policy* of that purpose is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

If it be honour in your wars to seem

The same you are not, which for your best ends

You call your *policy*; how is't less or worse,

But it shall hold companionship in peace

With honour as in war. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

If she be curst, it is for *policy*,

For she is not froward, but modest. *Shakespeare.*

We have heard of thy wisdom and thy *policies*.

Judith, xi. 8.

The best rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of justice before all enjoyments.

King Charles.

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in

Scripture for *policy*, and consists in a certain dex-

terity of managing business for a man's secular advantage.

South.

3. [*Polica*, Spanish.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket. Dr. Johnson. — Neither of these definitions extends to the most usual meaning of this word, "policy of insurance."

The interpretation should have been, a warrant for some peculiar kinds of claim.

Mason.

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify, or insure, him against a particular event.

Blackstone.

4. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds about a gentleman's mansion.

Lord Breadalbane's *policy* (so they call here all such ground as is laid out for pleasure) takes in about 2000 acres.

Gray to Wharton, from Glamis-Castle.

- To *PO'LISTH*.† v. a. [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]

1. To smooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloss.

He setteth to finish his work, and *polisheth* it perfectly.

Ecclesi. xxi. 28.

Pygmalion, with fatal art,

Polish'd the form that stung his heart. *Gransville.*

2. To refine; to make elegant of manners.

Things whose grossness and confusions are only to be *polished*, distinguished, improved, and dis-

posed of, by the art and industry peculiar of man.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 48.

Studious they appear

Of parts that *polish* life, inventors rare.

Milton, P. L.

- To *PO'LISTH*. v. n. To answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver.

Bacon.

- PO'LISTH. n. s. [*poli*, *polissure*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.

Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion, and *polish*. *Addison on Italy.*

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins.

Newton, Opt.

2. Elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilising arts, This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour, That render man thus tractable and tame?

Addison, Cato.

- PO'LISTHABLE.† adj. [*polissable*, Fr.] Capable of being polished.

Cotgrave.

- PO'LISTHEDNESS.* n. s. [from *polished*.]

1. State of being polished, or glossed.

As carbuncles did their pure bodies shine,

And all their *polish'dness* was sapphire.

Donne, Poems, p. 363.

2. State of being refined, or elegant.

There is a sort of natural connection between what is called a fine taste of the politer arts of life, and a general *polishedness* of manners and inward character.

Country, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

- PO'LISTHER. n. s. [from *polish*.] The person or instrument that gives a gloss.

I consider an human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its inherent beauties, till the skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours.

Addison.

- PO'LISTHING.* n. s. [from *polish*.]

1. Brightness given by attrition.

They were more ruddy in body than rubies;

their *polishing* was of sapphire. *Lam. iv. 7.*

2. Refinement.

There was nothing she more ardently wished than to give her girls a single winter's *polishing*.

Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ch. 9.

- PO'LISTHMENT.* n. s. [from *polish*.] Refinement.

Polish is the modern substantive,

comparatively speaking; *polishment*, the old word.

As nothing naturally grew in the earth but weeds, briars, and thorns, without cultivation; so in the mind nothing of true celestial and virtuous tendency could be, or abide, without the *polishment* of art and the labour of searching after it.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 5.

- POLITE.† adj. [*politus*, Latin.]

1. Glossy; smooth.

The skin, — so long as man remains in strength, is beautiful, plain, and *polite*; but, as he declines, grows more crusty, and dry, and callous; and consequently falls into abundance of wrinkles.

Smith on Old Age, p. 179.

Some of them are diaphanous, shining, and *polite*;

others not *polite*, but as if powdered over with fine iron dust.

Woodward.

If any sort of rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of easy reflection, which they have at the point of reflection, shall still continue to return.

Newton, Opt.

The edges of the sand holes, being worn away,

there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex *polite* risings like waves.

Newton, Opt.

2. Polished; refined. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

It is a piece of *polite* and civil discretion, to convert even the conduits of soot and smoke into ornament. *Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.*

Children of the world and darkness are so *polite*, ingenious, and industrious, in order to obtain evil ends. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 48.*

We have proved such repetition of these words to be pure and classical; and shall add one or two more out of a pure and *polite* old Grecian.

Blackwall, Sacr. Class. ii. 274.

Elegant of manners.

A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

POLITELY.† *adv.* [from *polite*.]

1. With refinement; with skill.

A man seems like a fair castle or fort, curiously and *politely* built. *Austin, Hec. Homo, p. 31.*

2. With elegance of manners; genteely.

With the use of which I have been *politely* favoured. *Warton.*

A man in company, without uttering an articulate sound, may behave himself civilly, *politely*. *Reid, Inq.*

POLITENESS.† *n. s.* [*politesse*, Fr. from *polite*.]

1. Refinement.

Politeness in the Latin tongue did in a manner flourish. *A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1545.*

Are there not many various readings in Terence, Livy, Virgil, Cæsar, Thucydides, Homer, Plutarch? And yet who denies the genuineness and great use of those noble authors of sense and *politeness*? *Blackwall, Sacr. Class. ii. 306.*

2. Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting *politeness* in manners and discourse. *Swift.*

As in smooth oil the razor best is wet,
So wit is by *politeness* keenest set. *Young.*

POLITICAL. *adj.* [*πολιτικός*.]

1. Relating to politics; relating to the administration of public affairs; civil.

In the Jewish state, God was their *political* prince and sovereign, and the judges among them were as much his deputies, and did represent his person, as now the judges do the persons of their several princes in all other nations. *Kettleworth.*

More true *political* wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavels. *Rogers.*

2. Cunning; skilful.

POLITICALLY.† *adv.* [from *political*.]

1. With relation to public administration.

They should serve them not religiously, but *politically*, in as much as they were to become slaves and vassals to idolatrous nations.

Made on Daniel's Weeks, p. 42.

2. Artfully; politically.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Knolles, Hist.*

POLITICASTER. *n. s.* A petty ignorant pretender to politics.

There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and *politicians*. *L'Estrange.*

POLITICIAN. *n. s.* [*politicien*, Fr.]

1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politics.

Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy *politician*, seem
To see things thou dost not. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a *politician*. *Shakespeare.*

Although I may seem less a *politician* to men, yet I need not secret distinctions nor evasions before God. *King Charles.*

While emp'rick *politicians* use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly show that skill, which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryd.*

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes,
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New stratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

If a man succeeds in any attempt, though undertook with never so much rashness, his success shall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck shall pass for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he shall be thought a wise man. *South.*

POLITICIAN.* *adj.* Cunning; playing the part of a man of artifice.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies. *Milton, S. A.*

POLITICK. *adj.* [*πολιτικός*.]

1. Political; civil. In this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase *body politic*.

Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *political* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*

No civil or *political* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors. *Temple.*

2. Prudent; versed in affairs.

This land was famously enrich'd
With *politick* grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

3. Artful; cunning. In this sense *political* is not used.

I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady;
I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. *Shakespeare.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*

No less able the *politick* and wise,
All sly slow things, with circumspective eyes;
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

POLITICK.* *n. s.* A politician.

It is the weaker sort of *politicks*, that are the great dissemblers. *Bacon, Ess. 6.*

That which *politicks* and time-servers do for earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual.

Bp. Hall, Contemp. Pl. 4.

POLITICKLY. *adv.* [from *politick*.] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end successfully. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis *politickly* done,
To send me packing with an host of men. *Shaks.*

The dutches hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which she subdued you. *Pope.*

POLITICKS. *n. s. pl.* [*politique*, Fr. *πολιτική*.] The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to spare,
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryd.*
It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads. *Addison.*

To POLITIZE.* *v. n.* [from *polity*.] To play the politician. Not in use.

Let us not, for fear of a scarecrow, or else through hatred to be reformed, stand hankering and *politizing*, when God with spread hands testifies to us, and points us out the way to our peace. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

POLITURE.† *n. s.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloss given by the act of polishing.

The table was a work of admirable *politure*.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633,) p. 45.
Fair *politure* walk'd all her body over,
And symmetry flew thorough every part.

Beaumont, Psyche, p. 90.

The perfection of these hard materials consists much in their receiving the most exquisite *politure*.

Evelyn, B. iii. ch. 3. § 15.

POLITY.† *n. s.* [*πολιτεία*.]

1. A form of government; civil constitution.

Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men's more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of *polity* or government are necessary thereunto. *Hooker.*

The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke on Education.*

2. Policy; art; management.

It holds for good *polity* ever, to have that outwardly in vile estimation, that inwardly is most dear to us. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

POLL.† *n. s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top. From the Su. Goth. *bullur*, sphæra. *Serenius*.]

1. The head; the back part of the head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A catalogue or list of persons; a register of heads.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,
Set down by the *poll*? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The muster file, rotten and sound, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*. *Shakespeare.*

To be taxed by the *poll*, to be scorned our head-money. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

3. A fish called generally a chub; a cheven.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lop the top of trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their lasting. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

May thy woods oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when she list, a golden hair. *Donne.*

2. In this sense is used *polled* sheep.

Polled sheep, that is sheep without horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes year the *polled* lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. To cut off hair from the head; to clip short; to shear.

Neither shall they shave, only *poll* their heads. *Ezek. xlv. 20.*

4. To mow; to crop.

He'll go and sowle the porter of Rome gates by the ears: he will mow all down before him, and leave his passage *polled*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

5. To plunder; to strip; to pill.

They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse.

Spenser on Ireland.

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coigne, livery, and sorehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another course by service of escuage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness amongst the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon.*

6. To take a list or register of persons.

7. To enter one's name in a list or register.

Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head?
Dryden.

8. To insert into a number as a voter.

In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,
And poll for points of faith his trusty vote. *Tickell.*
POLLARD. † *n. s.* [from *poll.*]

1. A tree lopped.

Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much
as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees
are pollards or dottards, and not trees at their full
height. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin.

The same king called in certain counterfeit
pieces coined by the French, called pollards, cro-
cars, and rosaries. *Candem.*

3. The chub fish.

Ainsworth.

4. A stag that has cast his horns.

Cockeram.

He had no horns, sir, had he?
—No, he's a pollard. *Beacon. and Fl. Philaster.*

5. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

To **POLLARD.** * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
lop the top of trees; to poll.
Elm and oak, frequently pollarded and cut, in-
creases the bulk and circumference.

Boelyn, B. iii. ch. 2. § 6.

We next traversed the rich vale of Garena, where
the olive-trees grow to a great size, their luxuriant
branches not being so closely pollarded as in France.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Let. 11.

- POLLER.** *n. s.* A fine powder, commonly

understood by the word farina; as also

a sort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

- POLLINGER.** *n. s.* Brushwood. This seems

to be the meaning of this obsolete word.

Loop for the fewel old pollenger grown,

That hinder the corne or the grasse to be mown.

Tusser.

- POLLER.** † *n. s.* [from *poll.*]

1. A barber; one who shears, clips, or

shaves. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

2. A pillager; a robber; a plunderer.

The pillers, the pollers, and usurers.

Confut. of N. Shaton, (1546), sign. B. vi.

What is a whore but a poller of youth, ruin of

men, a destruction, a devourer of patrimonies,

a downfall of honour! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 561.*

3. One who votes or polls.

- POLLEVL.** *n. s.* [poll and evil.]

Pollevil is a large swelling, inflamma-

tion, or imposthume in the horse's poll

or nape of the neck, just between the

ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

- POLLICITATION.** * *n. s.* [pollicitatio, Lat.]

Promise.

It seems, he granted this following pollicitation

or promise. *Ld. Herbert's Hen. VIII. p. 220.*

These are in the promise, or pollicitation, which

I now publish.

Burnet, Hist. of the Ref. P. III. B. 2.

- POLLINCTOR.** * *n. s.* [Latin; polincteur,

old Fr.] One who prepares materials for

embalming the dead; a kind of under-

taker. *Phillips.*

The Egyptians had these several persons belong-

ing to and employed in embalming, each perform-

ing a distinct and separate office, viz. a designer

or painter, a dissector or anatomist, a pollinctor or

apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physi-

cian or priest. *Greenhill, Art of Embalm. p. 177.*

- POLLACK.** *n. s.* [acellus niger.] A kind of

fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish,

sea-hedgehogs, scallops, pilchard, herring, and pol-

lock. *Carew.*

- To **POLLUTE.** † *v. a.* [polluo, Lat. pol-

luer, Fr.]

1. To make unclean, in a religious sense;

to defile.

Hot and peevish vows —
They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.
Neither shall ye pollute the holy things of
the children of Israel. *Num. xviii. 32.*

The land was polluted with blood. *Ps. cvi. 38.*

2. To taint with guilt; to corrupt.

Wickedness hath exceedingly polluted the whole

earth. *2 Esdr. xv. 6.*

Thus will this latter, as the former world,

Still tend from bad to worse; till God at last,

Wearied with their iniquities, withdraw

His presence from among them, and avert

His holy eyes; resolving from thenceforth

To leave them to their own polluted ways.

Milton, P. L.

3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either

moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy

With grief my pleasures, and pollute my joy?

Dryden.

4. Milton uses this word in an uncommon

construction, Dr. Johnson observes, but

without specifying the meaning: it is, to

pervert by pollution.

Unable to transfer

The guilt on him, who made him instrument

Of mischief, and polluted from the end

Of his creation. *Milton, P. L.*

- POLLUTE.** * *part. adj.* Polluted.

Uncaste and pollute.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) T. 2. b.

She woos the gentle air

To hide her guilty front with innocent snow;

And on her naked shame,

Pollute with sinful blame,

The saintly veil of maiden white to throw.

Milton, Ode Nativ.

- POLLUTEDLY.** * *adv.* [from *pollute.*] In a

state of pollution.

Pollutedly into the world I came,

Sad and perplex'd I liv'd.

Heywood, Hier. of Angels, (1635,) p. 28.

- POLLUTEDNESS.** *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] De-

filement; the state of being polluted.

- POLLUTER.** *n. s.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler;

corrupter.

Ev'n he, the king of men,

Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy

The foul polluters of his bed enjoy. *Dryden, Æn.*

- POLLUTION.** *n. s.* [pollutio, Fr. pollutio,

Lat.]

1. The act of defiling.

The contrary to consecration is pollution, which

happens in churches by homicide, and burying an

excommunicated person in the church.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. The state of being defiled; defilement.

Their strife pollution brings

Upon the temple. *Milton, P. L.*

- POLONAISÉ.** * *n. s.* A kind of robe or dress,

adopted from the fashion of the Poles,

which has been worn by English wo-

men.

The habit of the women comes very near to that

of the men, a simple polonaise, or long robe edged

with fur. *Guthrie, of Poland.*

- POLT-FOOT.** * *n. s.* A crooked foot; a foot

in any respect distorted.

The women are modest; shewing nothing but

their polt-feet, which from their infancy are straiten-

ed; so as to make them à la mode, many of them

voluntarily become lame and crippled.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 376.

You come a little too tardy; but we remit that

to your polt-foot; we know you are lame.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

- POLT-FOOT.** * *adj.* Having distorted

POLT-FOOTED. *adj.* feet; club-footed.

What's become of Venus, and the polt-foot stink-
ard her husband? *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

I will stand close up, any where, to escape this
polt-footed philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos.

B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

- POLTRON.** † *n. s.* [pollice truncato, from

the thumb cut off; it being once a practice

of cowards to cut off their thumbs,

that they might not be compelled to

serve in war. *Saumaise.* Menage de-

rites it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed;

as cowards feign themselves sick a bed:

others, from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young

unbroken horse. *Dr. Johnson.* — Mr. H.

Tooke considers the *pollice truncato* as

the origin of the word, and renders this

derivation subservient to his political

notions. He joins *paltry* with it; but

without any further observation. See

Div. of Purley, ii. 26. — It may perhaps

have the same origin as *paltry*, viz. the

Su.-Goth. *paltor*, rags, Teut. *palt*, a

scrap; whence the application of *paltry*,

or *pelting*, to what is mean, vile, con-

temptible. See **PALTRY**, and **PELTING**.

As to *pollice truncato*, it is far-fetched

indeed. The Ital. *poltro* is rendered an

idle fellow, as well as a coward; and

poltronaccio, a lazy villain, a lout; as

poltroneria also is idleness as well as cow-

ardice. See Florio's World of Words, 1598.

So the Fr. *poltron* is a base idle fellow,

a knave, and a coward. See Cotgrave.

Though the Ital. *poltro*, as a bed, might

thus countenance the derivation, as it

respects laziness or idleness; the north-

ern words, *paltor* and *palt*, seem no im-

probable origin of this term of highest

contempt. A coward; a nidget; a

scoundrel.

Patience is for *poltrons*. *Shakspeare.*

They that are bruised with wood or fists,

And think one beating may for once

Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons*. *Hudibras.*

For who but a *poltron* possess'd with fear,

Such haughty insolence can tamely bear? *Dryden.*

- POLTRON.** * *adj.* Base; vile; contemp-

tible.

Helish oaths and imprecations; that *poltron*

sin, that second part of Egyptian plague of frogs,

and lice, and locusts, the basest that ever had the

honour to blast a royal army.

Hammond, Works, iv. 521.

He is like to be mistaken, who makes choice of

a covetous man for a friend, or relieth upon the

reed of narrow and *poltron* friendship.

Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 36.

- POLTRONERY.** * *n. s.* [poltroneria, Ital.

POLTRONRY. *n. s.* [from *poltron.*] Cow-

ardice; baseness.

There's no cowardice,

No *poltronery* like urging why, wherefore;

But carry a challenge, die, and do the thing.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

On such grounds as these, what false theology

could not perfect, real *poltrony* would supply.

Warburton, Def. of Serm. xv.

- POLY.** *n. s.* [polium, Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

POLY. [πολύ.] A prefix often found in

the composition of words derived from

the Greek, and intimating multitude: as,

polygon, a figure of many angles; *poly-*

pus, an animal with many feet.

POLYACOU'STICK. *adj.* [πῶλος and ἀκού.]
That multiplies or magnifies sounds.

Dict.

POLYANTHOS. *n. s.* [πῶλος and ἄνθος.] A plant.

The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue, And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomson.*

POLYCHREST.* *n. s.* [πῶλος, much, and χρῆσις, useful, Gr.] In medicine, a term for what serves for many uses; any thing useful for several purposes.

There is nothing necessary for life, which these *polychrests* afford not. *Evelyn, B. iv. § 24.*

POLYEDRICAL. *adj.* [from πῶλος and ἑδρῶς; *poly-* *POLYEDROUS.* } *lyedre*, Fr. Having many sides.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of these, and the situation of the lucid body, the light must be variously affected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown spar, had the exterior surface, covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

POLYEDRON.* *n. s.* See **POLYEDRICAL.** A multiplying-glass.

We have instances, wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple, to one eye, without the help of a *polyedron* or multiplying-glass. *Reid, Ing.*

POLYGAMIST.† *n. s.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

David — so great a *polygamist*.

Hammond, Works, i. 592.

POLYGAMY. *n. s.* [*polygamie*, Fr. *πολυγαμία*.] Plurality of wives.

Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be past from their first interview. *Bacon.*

He lived to his death in the sin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance. *Perkins.*

Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than Mahometism that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, signifies nothing unless there were many women to one man in nature also. *Gravatt.*

POLYGLOT.† *adj.* [πῶλος and γλῶττα; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

It was prudently forborne in our new *polyglot* Bibles from the emendation of it, lest the Romanists should from thence have taken occasion to cavil with our edition for corrupting their copy.

Kitchinbill, Annot. on the N. Test. p. 180.

POLYGLOT.* *n. s.*

1. One who understands many languages. The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man.

Howell.

2. That which contains many languages. The biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*.

Abp. Newcome on Transl. of the Bible, p. 239.

POLYGON. *n. s.* [*polygone*, Fr. *πῶλος*; and *γωνία*.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, *polygons* and circles. *Watts on the Mind.*

POLYGONAL. *adj.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.

POLYGONY.* *n. s.* [*polygonum*, Lat. *Pliny*.] Knot-grass.

There, whether it divine tobacco were, Or *panachæa*, or *polygony*, She found, and brought it to her patient deare.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 32.

POLYGRAM. *n. s.* [πῶλος and γράμμα.] A figure consisting of a great number of lines.

Dict.

POLYGRAPHY.† [πῶλος and γραφή; *poly-graphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in several unusual manners of cipher; as also deciphering the same.

Dict.

Such occult notes, steganography, *polygraphy*, or magnetical telling of their minds.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 503.

POLYLOGY.† *n. s.* [πῶλος and λόγος.] Talkativeness.

Dict.

Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool. *Granger on Eccles. (1621), p. 115.*

POLYMATHY.† *n. s.* [πῶλος and μάθημα.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

Dict.

That high and excellent learning, which men, for the large extent of it, call *polymathy*, is exceedingly beholden to divinity, and not a little to physick. *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools, (1642), p. 53.*

POLYPHONISM. *n. s.* [πῶλος and φωνή.] Multiplicity of sound.

The passages relate to the diminishing the sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

POLYPE' TALOUS. *adj.* [πῶλος and πῆταλον.] Having many petals.

POLYPODE.† } *n. s.* [*polypodium*, Lat.]
POLYPODY. } A plant.

Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the stalks running through each division. *Miller.*

A kind of *polypody* growth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Here finds he on an oak rheum-purging *polypode*. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

POLYPE.* *n. s.*

1. A sea animal; the *polyper*.

The *polype* fish sits all the winter long

Stock-still, through sloth.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. G. i.

2. A small water-insect.

POLYPOUS. *adj.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of a *polypus*; having many feet or roots.

If the vessels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypos* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

POLYPRAGMATIC.* *adj.* [πολυπραγματικός, Gr.] Over-busy; forward; officious; impertinent.

Above all things they hated such *polypragmatical* inquisitors.

Heywood's Hier. of Angels, (1635), p. 158.

They have been, and are, *polypragmatical*, indelibly active, restless night and day.

Edwards's Gangraena, (1646), p. 69.

POLYPUS. *n. s.* [πῶλος, Gr. *polype*, French.]

1. *Polypus* signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*

The *polypus* of the nose is said to be an excrescence of flesh, spreading its branches amongst the laminae of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both nostrils. *Sharrp.*

The juices of all austere vegetables, which coagulate the spittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypos* in the heart.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. A sea animal with many feet.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave, His ragged claws are stuck with stones. *Pope.*

POLYSCOPE. *n. s.* [πῶλος and σκοπεῖα.] A multiplying-glass.

Dict.

POLYSPAST. *n. s.* [*polyspate*, French.] A machine consisting of many pulleys.

Dict.

POLYSPERM.* *n. s.* [a botanical term from πῶλος σπέρμα, Gr.] Any tree's fruit containing many of its seeds. *Mason.*

All of them easily raised of the kernels and roots, which may be got out of their *polyperms*.

Evelyn, B. ii. ch. 3. § 1.

POLYSPE'RMIOUS. *adj.* [πῶλος and σπέρμα.] Those plants are thus called, which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLABICAL.† } *adj.* [from *polysyll-*
POLYSYLLABICK. } *lable*.] Having many syllables; pertaining to a *polysyllable*.

Polysyllabical echoes are such as repeat many syllables or words distinctly.

Dict.

He would rather have acquiesced in this laxity of the *polysyllabic* termination.

Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 42.

POLYSYLLABLE. *n. s.* [πῶλος and συλλαβή; *polysyllabe*, Fr.] A word of many syllables.

In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter. *Hollier.*

Your high nonsense blusters and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through *polysyllables*. *Addison.*

POLYSYNDETON. *n. s.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, and saw, and overcame.

POLYTHEISM. *n. s.* [πῶλος and θεός; *polytheisme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Stillington.*

POLYTHEIST. *n. s.* [from *polytheism*.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falsely made the Turks *polytheists*. *Duncombe, Life of Hughes.*

POLYTHEISTICAL.* } *adj.* [from *poly-*
POLYTHEISTICK. } *theist*.] Holding plurality of gods.

In all *polytheistic* religions, among savages, as well as in the early ages of heathen antiquity, it is the irregular events of nature only that are ascribed to the agency and power of the gods.

A. Smith, Hist. of Astronomy, § 3.

Was it ever heard that *polytheism* tolerated a dissent from a *polytheistic* establishment?

Burke, Speech in Parl. (1773.)

POMACE. *n. s.* [from *pomum*, Lat.] The dross of cider pressings.

Dict.

POMACEOUS.† *adj.* [from *pomace*.] Consisting of apples.

Autumn paints

Ausonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains Blush with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets.

Philips, Cider, B. 2.

POMADE.† *n. s.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.

To make a sweete stut, called in Frenche and Italian *pomade*, in Latin *pomatum*.

Secrets of Maister Alexis, (1562), P. ii. fol. 11.

POMANDER. *n. s.* [*pomme d'ambre, Fr.*] A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander* or browch to keep my pack from fasting. *Shakspeare.*

The sacred Virgin's well, her moss most sweet and rare,

Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear. *Drayton.*

They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of sleep.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

POMATUM. *† n. s.* [Latin.] An ointment; an unguent for the hair, distinguished by the names of hard and soft. O, fetch no doctors; 'twere but idle cost; Her box, *pomatium*, life, and all, are lost.

R. Turner, Nasce To, (1607.)

Pastes for the hands, *pomatium*, lipsalves, white-pots, beautifying creams. *Tatler, No. 245.*

I gave him a little *pomatium* to dress the scab.

Wiseman.

TO POMATUM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply *pomatium* to the hair.

TO POME. *v. n.* [*pommer, Fr.*] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

POMEOTRON. *† n. s.* [*pome and citron.*]

A citron apple. *Dict.*

Musk-melons, apricots,

Limons, *pomecitrons*, and such like.

B. Jonson, For.

Oranges, lemons, limes, *pomecitrons*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 23.

POMEGRANATE. *n. s.* [*pomum granatum, Latin.*]

1. The tree.

The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifold flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp.

Miller.

It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly she sings on *pomegranate* tree;

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

2. The fruit.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate*. *Pencman on Drawing.*

Nor on its slender twigs

Low bending be the full *pomegranate* scorn'd.

Thomson.

POMEROY. } *n. s.* A sort of apple.

POMEROYAL. } *n. s.* *Ainsworth.*

POMEWATER.* *n. s.* [*malus caribonaria.*]

A sort of apple.

Ripe as a *pomewater*. *Shaks. L. Lab. Lost.*

The wilding, costard, then the well-known *pome-water*.

And sundry other fruits of good, yet several, taste.

Drayton, Polyol. S. 18.

POMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*pomifer, Lat.*]

A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with thick hard rind, by which they are distinguished from the bacciferous, which have only a thin skin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about

others, or with claspers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt; such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pumpions. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

POMMEL. *† n. s.* [*pomellus*, low Latin, globulous; *pomeau, Fr. pome*, Ital. from *pomum*, Lat. an apple.]

1. A round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

Huram finished—the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron. iv. 12.*

2. The knob that balances the blade of the sword. [*Teut. appel vanden sweerde.* Kilian.]

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

3. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

The starting steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,

And bounding, o'er the *pommel* cast the knight.

Dryden.

TO POMMEL. *† v. a.* [This word seems to come from *pommeler, Fr.* to variegate. Dr. Johnson. — From the Icel. *bomps*, a stroke, a blow. *Serenius.*] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruise; to punch.

For your lie, Shaloon,

If I had you here, it should be no good hearing,

For your pate I would *pommel*.

Beaumont and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

POMMELED.* *adj.* [In heraldry.] Denoting the *pommel* of a sword or dagger.

POMP. *† n. s.* [*pompè, Fr. pompa*, Lat. *πομπή*, Greek, a stately procession, from *πεμπε*, to conduct. Our old lexicography notices only this sense of *pomp*, viz. a great shew, a solemn train.]

1. A procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright *pomp* ascended jubilant.

Milton, P. L.

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;

Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part.

Dryden.

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, clothed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, *pomp*,

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. *Shaks.*

The *pomps* and vanities of this wicked world.

Catechism, Comm. Pr.

POMPA'ICK.* *adj.* [*pompatus, Latin.*] Pompous; ostentatious. Coles notices this word, but pronounces it not in use. Barrow employs it: yet he will hardly be, in this instance, followed.

These *pompatic*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words; these names of singularity, elation, vanity, blasphemy; are therefore to be rejected. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

POMPHOLYX. *n. s.*

Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

POMPET.* *n. s.* [*pompette, Fr.*] The ball with which a printer blacks the letters.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

POM'FION. *† n. s.* [*pompon, Fr.*] A pumpkin; a sort of large fruit. See also PUMPTION.

They become as dull as dormice, as flat and insipid as *pompions*. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.*

POMPIRE. *n. s.* [*pomum* and *pyrus, Lat.*]

A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

POMPO'SITY.* *n. s.* [from *pompous.*] Ostentatiousness; boastfulness. Modern.

The worth of the physician is to be estimated by his scorn of petty intrigue, puffing, and *pomposity*. *Aikin's Lett. ii. 41.*

POMPOUS. *† adj.* [*pompoux, Fr.*] Splendid; magnificent; grand; showy.

A sort of *pompous* papias.

Ty. of By. Gardiner's De Ob. (1553.) Pref.

This is the sum of the hypothesis, as it is represented by the profoundly learned Dr. H. More, with a copious and *pompous* eloquence.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, ch. 14.

What flattering scenes our wandering fancy wrought,

Rome's *pompous* glories rising to our thought.

Pope.

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best.

Pope.

POMPOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; splendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompously* displays before their sight. *Dryden.*

POMPOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *pompous.*]

Magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole phrase, wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts. *Addison.*

POND. *n. s.* [supposed to be the same with *pound*; from *pinban*, Sax. to shut up.] A small pool or lake of water; a basin; water not running or emitting any stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair *pond*, whose shaking crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,

There swallow'd up. *Milton, P. L.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected, that the sea was, what the Caspian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

His building is a town,

His *pond* an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

TO POND. *† v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says; attributing "pond your suppliant's plaint," to Spenser, in proof of the word's existence. But Spenser's own editions read *ponder*; and Dr. Johnson had been misled by some corrupt one. See the note on Spenser's *Shep. Cal. Feb. ver. 151.* Works, ed. 1805, vol. i. p. 40. There is no such word as *pond* in this sense.

TO POND'ER. *v. a.* [*pondero, Lat.*] To weigh mentally; to consider; to attend.

Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart. *St. Luke, ii. 19.*

Colours, popularities, and circumstances sway the ordinary judgment, not fully pondering the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth

Shall in his seed be blessed. *Milton, P. L.*

Intent he seem'd,
And pondering future things of wond'rous weight.

Dryden.

TO PONDER. *v. n.* To think; to muse; with *on*. This is an improper use of the word.

This tempest will not give me leave to ponder
On things would hurt me more. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
Whom pondering thus on human miseries,
When Venus saw, her heavenly sire bespoke.

Dryden.

PONDERABLE. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales.

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not ponderable. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PONDERAL. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the ponderal drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose ponderal libra remains as it was, though the numerial hath much decreased.

Arbutnot.

PONDERATION.† *n. s.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing.

He lays in the scales with them certain grave ponderations, which, all put together, will prove almost as weighty as the feather he wrote withal.

Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 322.

While we perspire, we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by ponderation, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed.

Arbutnot.

PONDERER.† *n. s.* [from *ponder*.] One who ponders; one who weighs what is said or spoken.

Huloet.

The ponderer and shaper of his discourses.

Whitlock, Mem. of the Eng. p. 149.

PONDERINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *pondering*.] With due estimation.

The thriving of that stratagem of Jacob's, the invention of the peeled rods, whereby he was grown so rich, in despite of Laban's malice, God will have ponderingly considered, and imputed as an act of his special interposition or providence; partly in justice, that the covetous Laban should not too much oppress him; partly to make good his promise at Bethel. *Hammond, Works, iv. 497.*

PONDEROSITY.† *n. s.* [from *ponderosité*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *ponderous*.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space in any water it doth occupy. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and ponderosity, wherein it excels all other bodies.

Ray.

PONDEROUS.† *adj.* [ponderous, old French; *ponderosus*, from *pondus*, Lat.]

1. Heavy; weighty.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most ponderous and materiate amongst metals, of other metals less ponderous and materiate, than, *via versa*, to make silver of lead or quicksilver; both which are more ponderous than silver. *Bacon.*
His ponderous shield behind him cast.

Milton, P. L.

Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, inscribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which seemed very ponderous, they were not able to stir the opposite balance.

Addison.

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid,

must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis.

Bentley.

2. Important; momentous.

If your more ponderous and settled project
May suffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you shall have receiving shall become you.

Shakspeare.

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Imagination bath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions vehement or ponderous.

Bacon.

Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the ponderous god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With far superior force he press'd.

Dryden.

Press'd with the ponderous blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below.

Dryden.

PONDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous*.] With great weight.

PONDEROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *ponderous*.] Heaviness; weight; gravity.

Such downy feathers as these will never make up the ponderousness of a mill-stone.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 126.

The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their ponderousness makes them swim or sink.

Boyle.

PONDWEEED. *n. s.* [*potamogeiton*.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

PONENT. *adj.* [*ponente*, Ital.] Western.

Thwart of these, as fierce,

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,

Eurus and Zephyr.

Milton, P. L.

PONNIARD.† *n. s.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Latin. Dr. Johnson.—The word is derived by some from *poignée*, a handful, a gripe; which is rendered by Cotgrave, the handle of a sword or dagger: But it is surely from *poigner*, to pierce; *pungere*, Lat. the same, whence *pugio*, a dagger. Our word was also anciently *poinado*: "Sharp swords, *poinadoes*, all bedy'd with blood." *Mir. for Mag. p. 66.*] A dagger; a short stabbing weapon.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs.

Shakspeare.

Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked poniard.

Peacham on Drawing.

Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare
With short'ned sword to stab in closer war.

Dryden.

TO PONNIARD.† *v. a.* [*poignarder*, French.] To stab with a poniard.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

PONK.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the original. Dr. Johnson.—It was probably intended, in the passage cited as an example, for *pouke*, the spirit anciently called *puck*, Robin Goodfellow, or hobgoblin: *puke*, Icel. spectrum.] A nocturnal spirit.

Ne let the *ponke*, nor other evil sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with their charms,
Ne let hobgoblins, names whose sense we see not,
Fray us with things that be not.

Spenser, Epithalam.

PO'NTAGE.† *n. s.* [*pontage*, Fr. *portageum*, low Lat. from *pons*, *ponsis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from *pontage* and *murage*.

Ayliffe.

PO'NTIFF.† *n. s.* [*pontife*, Fr. *pontifex*, Latin.]

1. A priest; a high priest.

Livy relates that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the pontiffs.

Bacon.

2. The Pope. *Pontifical*, and *pontificality*, as applied to popish matters, are old in our language; *pontiff* is more modern.

The then reigning pontiff having favoured duke William in his projected invasion, took that opportunity also of establishing his spiritual encroachments.

Blackstone.

PONTIFICAL.† *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an high priest.

You should have made your argument somewhat more probable, if you could have shewed out of scripture, that Moses, by his pontifical jurisdiction, released those days or any part of them.

Fulke against Allen, (1680), p. 454.

2. Popish.

It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next pontifical attempt, rather sending defiance than publishing answers.

Ralegh.

The pontifical authority is as much superiour to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon.

Baker.

3. Splendid; magnificent.

Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence like a robe pontifical,
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

4. [From *pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-building. This sense is, I believe, peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery.

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art

Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock,
Over the vex'd abyss.

Milton, P. L.

PONTIFICAL.† *n. s.* [*pontificale*, Lat.]

1. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did may be seen in pontificale, containing the forms for consecrations.

South.

By the pontifical, no altar is to be consecrated without reliques.

Stillingfleet.

2. Dress and ornament of a priest or bishop.

Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, had a mind to assert his authority over the abbey, as legate by office of the holy see;—and was coming thither robed in his pontificals.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 6.

PONTIFICA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *pontifical*.] The state and government of the pope of Rome; the papacy.

When the pontificality was first set up in Rome, all nations from east to west did worship the pope no other wise than of old the Cæsars.

Abp. Usher, Judg. on the See of Rome, p. 20.

PONTIFICALY. *adv.* [from *pontifical*.] In a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE. *n. s.* [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit, in the view of being advanced to the pontificate.

Addison.

Painting, sculpture, and architecture, may all recover themselves under the present pontificate, if the wars of Italy will give them leave.

Addison on Italy.

PO'NTIFICE. *n. s.* [*pons* and *facio*.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

He, — at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new world 'round pontifice, unhop'd
Met, who to meet him came, his offspring dear.

Milton, *P. L.*

PONTIFICAL* *adj.* [*pontificius*, Latin.]
Popish.

Such stories I find amongst pontifical writers.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 52.

PONTIFICALIAN* *n. s.* [from *pontiff*.] One
who adheres to the pope; a papist.

Many other doctors, both pontificians and of the
reformed church, maintain, that God sanctified the
seventh day.

White.

Many pontificians, and we, differ not in this
point.

Mountagu, *App. to Cæs.* p. 84.

PONTIFICALIAN* *adj.* Papistifical; ponti-
fical.

The pontifical laws.

By, Hall's *Peacemaker*, § 12.

PONTIFICK* *adj.* [*pontificalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to priests.

The Romans, for many ages trained up only to
a military roughness, knew of learning little but
what their twelve tables, and the pontifick college
with their augurs and flames, taught them in reli-
gion and law.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

2. Popish.

Nor yet surceas'd with John's disastrous fate
Pontifick fury.

Shenstone, *Ruin'd Abbey*.

PO'NTLEVIS. *n. s.* In horsemanship, is a
disorderly resisting action of a horse in
disobedience to his rider, in which he
rears up several times running, and
rises up so upon his hindlegs that he is
in danger of coming over.

Bailey.

PONTON. *n. s.* [French.]

Pontoon is a floating bridge or inven-
tion to pass over water: it is made of
two great boats placed at some distance
from one another, both planked over,
as is the interval between them, with
rails on their sides: the whole so strongly
built as to carry over horse and cannon.

Military Dict.

The Black Prince passed many a river without
the help of pontons.

Spectator.

PO'NY. *n. s.* [I know not the original of this
word, unless it be corrupted from *punny*.]
A small horse.

POOL* *n. s.* [pul, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch.
Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke pronounces
it merely a contraction of *puddle*, an-
ciently written *podel*; and so *puddle*,
pool. But *pool* is an old word in several
languages: *pul* or *pol*, Welsh; *poul*,
Armor. *pol*, Cornish dialect, as well as
Saxon; *paala*, Icel. *palus*, Latin.] A
lake of standing water.

Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water
must but slide, and not stand in a pool.

Bacon.

Sea he had search'd, and land,

From Eden over Pontus, and the pool

Meotis.

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the pool.

Dryden.

The circling streams, once thought the pools of
blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save.

Dryden.

After the deluge, we suppose the vallies and
lower grounds, where the descent and derivation
of the water was not so easy, to have been full of
lakes and pools.

Burnel.

POOP. *n. s.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.]

The hindmost part of the ship.

Some sat upon the top of the poop weeping and
wailing, till the sea swallowed them.

Sidney.

The poop was beaten gold.

Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece
of her tail through the next opening of the rocks,
they passed safe, only the end of their poop was
bruised.

Raleigh.

He was openly set upon the poop of the galleys,

Knolles.

With wind in poop, the vessel ploughs the sea,
And measures back with speed her former way.

Dryden.

To POOP* *v. a.* [from the noun.] A ship
is said to be *pooped*, when it receives on
the poop the shock of a high and heavy
sea.

POOR.† *adj.* [*poupe*, Norm. Sax. Lye;
pauvre, Fr. *povre*, Spanish. "Simple
and *povere*." Gower.]

1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; op-
pressed with want.

Poor cuckoldy knave — I wrong him to call
him poor; they say he hath masses of money.

Shakspeare.

Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and poor makes all the history.

Pope.

Teach the old chronicle, in future times
To bear no mem'ry but of poor rogues' crimes.

Harte.

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity,
force, or value.

A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicacy
to cool wine, is a poor and contemptible use, in
respect of other uses that may be made of it.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

How poor are the imitations of nature in com-
mon course of experiments, except they be led by
great judgment!

Bacon.

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in
other men, he is wholly transformed from the
creature God first made him; nay, has consumed
those poor remainders of good that the sin of Adam
left him.

South.

That I have wronged no man, will be a poor
plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for
rapine, that men are formally impeached and
finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye
gave me no meat.

Calamy, *Serm.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A poor number it was to conquer Ireland to the
pope's use.

Bacon.

And if that wisdom still wise ends propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king;

When, if he perish here, there is not found
In all the world so poor and vile a thing?

Davies.

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough,
embarked in a poor vessel.

Clarendon.

We have seen how poor and contemptible a
force has been raised by those who appeared
oponly.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

Matilda is so intent upon all the arts of improv-
ing their dress, that she has some new fancy almost
every day; and leaves no ornament untry'd, from
the richest jewel to the poorest flower.

Law.

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in
my poor opinion, a very amiable situation to a per-
son of title.

Swift.

5. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable.

Vext sailors curse the rain,
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain.

Waller.

Vain privilege, poor women have a tongue;
Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong.

Dryden.

6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his
genius, which otherwise was brave, was, in the
presence of Octavianus, poor and cowardly.

Bacon.

7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing,
Must we no longer live together?
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither?

Prior.

8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched.

The poor monk never saw many of the decrees
and councils he had occasion to use.

Baker on Learning.

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very poor and unhappy brains for drink-
ing: I could wish courtesy would invent some
other entertainment.

Shakspeare.

10. The Poor. [collectively.] Those who
are in the lowest rank of the com-
munity; those who cannot subsist but
by the charity of others; but it is some-
times used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confin'd well-mang'd store,
You both employ and feed the poor.

Waller.

Never any time since the reformation can show
so many poor amongst the widows and orphans of
churchmen, as this particular time.

Sprat, *Serm.*

The poor dare nothing tell but flat'ring news.

Dryden.

Has God cast thy lot amongst the poor of this
world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or
by taking them away? this may be preventing
mercy; for much mischief riches do to the sons of
men.

South.

11. Barren; dry: as, a poor soil.

12. Lean; starved; emaciated.

Seven other kine came after them, poor, and
very ill-favoured, and lean-fleshed, such as I never
saw in all the land of Egypt for badness.

Gen. xl. 19.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin,
flagging, poor, starved, and scarce covering the
bone.

B. Jonson.

13. Without spirit; flaccid.

POO'RLY. *adv.* [from *poor*.]

1. Without wealth.

Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to
learn to live poorly.

Sidney.

2. Not prosperously; with little success.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of
grain, it will prosper but poorly.

Bacon.

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy

Hath left you unattended: be not lost
So poorly in your thoughts.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they poorly would retire.

Dryden.

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That poorly satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies;
What are you when the sun shall rise?

Wotton.

POO'RLY* *adj.* A colloquial expression,
in several parts of England, for indifferent
in health.

POORJOHN.† *n. s.* [*callarius*.] A sort of
fish. Ainsworth. Hake, dried and
salted; a corruption of *pauvre gens*, the
French term for this fish. Malone.

Red herrings, sprats, poor-John.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 66.

The ocean left so poor, that it alone
Could since vaunt wretched herring and poor-john.

Habington's *Castara*, p. 120.

The steward, as the manner of the country was,
provided two tables for their dinners; for those
that came upon request, powdered beef, and per-
haps venison; for those that came for hire, poor-
john and apple-pies.

Sir J. Harrington, *Br. View of the Ch.* p. 115.

POO'RNESS.† *n. s.* [from *poor*.]

1. Poverty; indigence; want,

No lesse I hate him than the gates of hell,
That poornesse can force an untruth to tell.

Chapman.

If a prince should complain of the poorness of
his exchequer, would he be angry with his mer-
chants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion?

Burnet, *Theory*.

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.

Such is the poorness of some spirits, and the
narrowness of their souls; they are so nailed to the
earth.

Howell, *Instr. For. Trav.* p. 198.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness
of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the
thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in
the expression.

Addison.

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well
as poorness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of
slavery.

Addison.

3. Narrowness; want of capacity.

The poorness of our conceptions is such, that it
cannot forbear setting bounds to every thing it
contemplates.

Spectator, No. 565.

4. Sterility; barrenness.

The poorness of the herbs shews the poorness of
the earth, especially if in colour more dark. Bacon.

Enquire the differences of metals which contain
other metals, and how that agrees with the poorness
or riches of the metals in themselves. Bacon.

POORSPIRITED. *adj.* [*poor* and *spirit*.]

Mean; cowardly.

Mirvan! *poorspirited* wretch! thou hast deceiv'd
me.

Dennis.

POORSPIRITEDNESS. *n. s.* Meanness; cow- ardice.

A cause of man's taking pleasure in the sins of
others, is, from that meanness and poorspiritedness
that accompanies guilt.

South.

POP. *n. s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. It is formed from the sound.

I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop*
loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the
room, who can now discharge a fan, that it shall
make a report like a pocket-pistol.

Addison.

To POP. *v. n.* [*from* the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and un- expected motion.

He that kill'd my king,

Pops in between th' election and my hopes. Shaks.

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned,
saving one only woman, that in her first *popping*
up again, which most living things accustom, espied
the boat risen likewise, and floating by her, got
hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its
sides.

Carew, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly.

Addison.

As he scratched to fetch up thought,

Forth *popp'd* the sprite so thin. Swift, *Miscell.*

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down
every moment, from their paper to the audience,
like an idle school-boy.

Swift.

To POP. *† v. a.*

1. To put out or in suddenly, sliely, or un- expectedly.

That is my brother's plea,

The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out

At least from fair five hundred pound a-year.

Shakespeare.

He *popped* a paper into his hand.

Milton.

A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, *popt* his
finger upon the place.

L'Estrange.

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the
third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then
sunk for ever.

Dryden.

Did'st thou never *pop*

Thy head into a tinman's shop?

Prior.

2. To shift.

Do you *pop* me off with this slight answer?

Beaumont and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

If their curiosity leads them to ask what they
should not know, it is better to tell them plainly,

that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know,
than to *pop* them off with a falsehood.

Locke on Education.

POP.* *adv.* [*from* the verb.] Suddenly; unexpectedly.

Into that bush!

Pop goes his pate, and all his face is comb'd over.

Beaumont and Fl. Pilgrim.

PE. *n. s.* [*papa*, Lat. *πάππας*.]

1. The bishop of Rome.

I refuse you for my judge; and

Appeal unto the *pope* to be judg'd by him. Shaks.

He was organist in the *pope's* chapel at Rome.

Peachment.

Christianity has been more oppressed by those
that thus fought for it, than those that were in arms
against it; upon this score, the *pope* has done her
more harm than the Turk. Decay of Chr. Piety.

2. A small fish.

A *pope*, by some called a ruffe, is like a perch
for shape, but will not grow bigger than a
gudgeon: an excellent fish of a pleasant taste, and
spawns in April.

Walton.

POPE-JOAN.* *n. s.* A game at cards.

Time was, when prudent dames would stay

Till Christmas holidays to see a play,

And met at cards, at that glad time alone,

In friendly sets of loo or cheap *pope-joan*.

Jenner, *Ecl. 2*.

PO'PEDOM. *n. s.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together

For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*.

Shakespeare.

PO'PELING.* *n. s.* [*from pope*.] One that adheres to the pope.

The *pope* and *popelings* shall not grease them-
selves

With gold, and groats, that are the soldiers' due.

Troub. *Reign of K. John*, (1611.)

PO'PERY. *n. s.* [*from pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome.

*Poper*y for corruptions in doctrine, and disci-
pline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of
Christianity.

Swift.

POPESEY.* *n. s.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland surthigh with fat in the middle of the thigh: why so called I know not.

PO'PGUN. *n. s.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise.

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this
popgun artillery of tea and coffee.

Cheyne.

PO'PINJAY. *n. s.* [*papegay*, Dutch; *papa- gayo*, Span.]

1. A parrot.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak.

Ascham.

The great red and blue parrot; there are of these
greater, the middlemost called *popinjays*, and the
lesser called perroquets.

Grew, *Mus.*

2. A woodpecker. So it seems to be used here.

Terpsichore would be expressed, upon her head
a coronet of those green feathers of the *popinjay*,
in token of that victory which the muses got of the
daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popin-
jays* or woodpeckers.

Peachment.

3. A trifling pop.

I then, all smarting, with my wounds being cold,
To be so pester'd by a *popinjay*,
Out of my grief and my impatience,
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what. Shaks.

PO'PISH. *adj.* [*from pope*.] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this sense as they affirm, so we deny, that
whatsoever is *popish* we ought to abrogate. Hooker.

I know thou art religious,
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies. Shaks.

PO'PISHLY. *adv.* [*from popish*.] With tendency to popery; in a popish man- ner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies,
and entirely broke the whole force of that party
among her subjects, which was *popishly* affected.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

A friend in Ireland, *popishly* speaking, I believe
constantly well disposed towards me.

Pope to Swift.

PO'PLAR. *n. s.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad,
and for the most part angular: the male
trees produce amentaceous flowers,
which have many little leaves and apices,
but are barren: the female trees pro-
duce membranaceous pods, which open
into two parts, containing many seeds,
which have a large quantity of down
adhering to them, and are collected into
spikes.

Miller.

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a
garland of *poplar* upon his head.

Peachment on Drawing.

All he describ'd was present to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verse, the *poplars* seem'd to
rise.

Roscommon.

So falls a *poplar*, that in wat'ry ground

Rais'd high the head. Pope, *Iliad*.

PO'PLIN.* *n. s.* A kind of stuff, made both in England and Ireland, of silk and worsted.

PO'PPET.* See PUPPET.

PO'PPY. *n. s.* [*popix*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A flower.

Of these are eighteen species: some
sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and
some suppose it to be the plant whence
opium is produced.

Miller.

His temples last with *poppies* were o'erspread,
That nodding seem'd to consecrate his head. Dryd.

Dr. Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the
reflections he makes on what he calls the sleeping
Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. Addison on Italy.

And pale Nymphæa with her clay-cold breath;
And *poppies*, which suborn the sleep of death.

Harte.

PO'PULACE. *n. s.* [*populace*, Fr. *from popu- lus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now swarms the *populace*, a countless throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along.

The tribunes and people having subdued all
competitors, began the last game of a prevalent
populace, to chuse themselves a master.

Swift.

PO'PULACY. *n. s.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude.

Under colours of piety ambitious policies march,
not only with security, but applause as to the
populacy.

King Charles.

When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a
regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of sin
upon the soul.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

PO'PULAR.† *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popu- laris*, Lat.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

Mix yourself still with such as flourish in the
spring of the fashion, and are least *popular*: study
their carriage and behaviour in all.

B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality and
popular heat elections were carried in many places.

King Charles.

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tribes

Of commonality. Milton, *P. L.*

So the *popular* vote inclines. Milton, *P. L.*

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Homilies are plain and popular instructions.

Hooker.

It were too speculative a depth for a popular sermon. Hammond, *Serm.* 18.

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

It might have been more popular and plausible to vulgar ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force of laws. Hooker.

Such as were popular,
And well-deserving, were advanc'd by grace.

Daniel.

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no popular change. Clarendon.

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A popular man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people.

Dryden.

His virtues have undone his country;
Such popular humanity is treason. Addison, *Cato*.

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace; as, a popular distemper.

POPULARITY. *n. s.* [*popularitas*, Lat. *popularité*, Fr. from *popular*.]

1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny.

Bacon.

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of popularity.

Dryden.

Admire we then,
Or popularity, or stars, or strings,
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings. Pope.
He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent as popularity. Swift.

2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may be represented also by colours, *popularities*, and circumstances which sway the ordinary judgement.

Bacon.

POPULARLY. *adv.* [from *popular*.]

1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd.

The victor knight
Bareheaded, popularly low had bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd. Dryden.
Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they popularly kill.

Dryden.

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow those commendatory conceits, which popularity set forth the eminency thereof.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

TO POPULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat. *popule*.] To breed people.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and sustentation, it is of necessity, that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. Bacon, *Ess.*

POPULATION. *n. s.* [from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people.

The population of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom, which should maintain them; neither is the population to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number, that live lower and gather more. Bacon.

POPULOSITY. *† n. s.* [*populosité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Populousness; multitude of people.

How it conduceth unto *populosity*, we shall make but little doubt; there are causes of numerosity in any species. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

POPULOUS. *adj.* [*populosus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerously inhabited.

A wilderness is *populous* enough,
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. Shaks.
Far life greater part have kept
Their station; heaven, yet *populous*, retains
Number sufficient to possess her realms.

Milton, *P. L.*

POPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *populous*.] With much people.

POPULOUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *populous*.] The state of abounding with people.

The German adventurers in number answered not the largeness and *populousness* of their country.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 19.

This will be allowed by any that considers the vastness, the opulence, the *populousness* of this region, with the ease and facility wherewith 'tis governed. Temple, *Miscell.*

PO'RCELAIN. *† n. s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. said to be derived from *pour cent années*; because it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* were matured under ground one hundred years. Dr. Johnson.—Others say it is from the Portuguese *porcelana*, a cup: Mr. Douce, from the Ital. *porcellana*, which, as well as the French *porcelaine*, is the name of the shell called *concha Veneris*, Venus's shell, to the polished exterior of which china ware bears resemblance.]

1. China; china ware; fine dishes, of a middle-nature between earth and glass, and therefore semi-pellucid.

We have vaults in several earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chinese do their *porcelain*. Bacon.

We are not thoroughly resolved concerning *porcelain*, or china dishes; that according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

The fine materials make it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. Dryden.
These look like the workmanship of heav'n:
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore cast into these noble molds.

Dryden.

2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. Ainsworth.

PORCH. *n. s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.]

1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance.

Ehud went forth through the porch, and shut the doors of the parlour. Judges, iii. 23.

Not infants in the porch of life were free,
The sick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let stay.

B. Jonson.

2. A portico; a covered walk.

All this done,
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us.

Shakspeare.

PO'RCINE. ** adj.* [*porcinus*, Lat.] Like a hog.

Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, porcine.

Bp. Gauden, *Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, (1660), p. 236.

PO'RCUPINE. *n. s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcospino*, Italian.]

The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: there is no other difference between the *porcupine*

of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger size. Hill.

This stubborn Cade
Fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-quill'd *porcupine*. Shakspeare.

Long-bearded comets stick
Like flaming *porcupines* to their left sides,
As they would shoot their quills into their hearts. Dryden.

By the black prince of Monomotapa's side
The glaring cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting *porcupine*. Arbuthnot and Pope.

PORE. *† n. s.* [*pore*, Fr. *poros*, Gr. from *πείρω*, to pass through.]

1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration.

Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themselves all over, may justly move a man to think, that these fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. Bacon.

Why was the sight

To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd?
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every pore? Milton, *S. A.*

2. Any narrow spiracle or passage.

Pores are small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them.

Quincy.

From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey sweating through the pores of oak.

Dryden.

TO PORE. *† v. n.* [*πείρω* is the *optick nerve*; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from some English word. Dr. Johnson.—Others deduce it from *παρῶς*, blind. It is an old verb in our language: "In every house he gan to *pore* and prie." Chaucer, *Sompn. Tale*.] To look with great intensesness and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that most vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to pore upon a book,
To seek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falsely blind the eyesight. Shakspeare.

The eye grows weary, with poring perpetually on the same thing. Dryden, *DuFresnoy*.

Let him with pedants hunt for praise in books,
Pore out his life amongst the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. Rowe.

With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,
The inscription value, but the rust adore. Pope.

He hath been poring so long upon Fox's Martyrs, that he imagines himself living in the reign of queen Mary. Swift.

The design is to avoid the imputation of pendency, to shew that they understand men and manners, and have not been poring upon old unfashionable books. Swift.

TO PORE. ** v. a.* To examine; with *on*.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrackordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new: it walk'd the town awhile,
Numbering good intellects; now seldom por'd on. Milton, *Sonnet xi.*

PO'REBLIND. *† adj.* [commonly spoken and written *purbind*. Dr. Johnson.—But *poreblind* is right, from the Gr. *παρῶς*, blind.] Nearsighted; shortsighted.

Poreblind men see best in the dimmer light, and likewise have their sight stronger near at hand, than those that are not *poreblind*, and can read and write

smaller letters; for that the spirits visual in those that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light disperseth them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thy grov'ling mind, and moping *poreblind* eye, The worth or weakness never can descry Of my large-winged Muse.

PO'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *porus*.] Fullness of pores.

I took off the dressings, and set the trepan above the fractured bone, considering the *poriness* of the bone below. *Wiseman.*

PO'RISTICK Method. *n. s.* [*ποριστικός*.] In mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be solved. *Dict.*

PORK. *† n. s.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.]

1. Swine's flesh unsalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting Jews to Christians, you raise the price of *pork*. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the matter of phlegm. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. A hog; a pig.

I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork*, who never read any! *Milton, Colasterion.*

PO'RKEATER. *n. s.* [*pork* and *eater*.] One who feeds on *pork*.

This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

PO'RKER. *n. s.* [from *pork*.] A hog; a pig.

Straight to the lodgments of his herd he run, Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun. *Pope.*

PO'RKET. *n. s.* [from *pork*.] A young hog.

A priest appears, And off'ring's to the moulded altars bears; A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears. *Dryden.*

PO'RKLING. *n. s.* [from *pork*.] A young pig.

Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that, To shut up thy *porplings*, thou meanest to fat. *Tusser.*

POROSITY. *† n. s.* [*porosité*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; from *porous*.] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which a grosser. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The *porosities* of the fleshy parts.

POROUS. *adj.* [*poroux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Having small spiracles or passages.

Vulture and dogges have torne from every lim His *porous* skin; and forth his soul is fled. *Chapman.*

The rapid current, which through veins Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn, Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill Water'd the garden. *Milton, P. L.*

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive And drink the liquid light; firm to retain Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light. *Milton, P. L.*

PO'ROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores; the porous part.

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

PO'RPHYRE. *n. s.* [from *πορφύρα*; *porphyry*.] *rites*, Lat. *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.

I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper stone of the same. *Peachment on Drawing.*

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyry*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again. *Locke.*

PO'ROISE. *n. s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The **PO'REUS.** *n. s.* sea-hog.

And wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the flood. *Drayton.*

Ambitious animals link the terrestrial and aquatick together; seals live at land and at sea, and *porpoises* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst, Small beer I guzzle till I burst; And then I drag a bloated corpus Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

PORRA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, Fr.] Greenish.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wiseman.*

PO'RRAIGE.* *n. s.* See **PORRIDGE.**

PORRE'CTION. *n. s.* [*porrectio*, Lat.] The act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET. *n. s.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion.

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlic, molys, and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PO'RRIAGE. *n. s.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of porridge. *Shakespeare.*

POR'RIDGEPOT.† *n. s.* [*porridge* and *pot*.] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

The proud man is a fool in fermentation, that swells, and boils over like a *porridge-pot*. *Bulter, Charact.*

PO'RRIINGER. *n. s.* [from *porridge*.]

1. A vessel in which broth is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set upright in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who daws 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer*. *L'Estrange.*

The *porringers*, that in a row Hung high, and made a glittering show, Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a head-dress; of which perhaps the first of these passages may show the reason. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak. —Why this was moulded on a *porringer*. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

PORT.† *n. s.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Lat.]

1. A harbour; a safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her *port* did make; And that gay pair, forth issuing on the shore, Disburden'd her. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I should be still Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways, and roads. *Shakespeare.*

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there was not one port town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds Gladly the *port*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. [popt, Sax. *porta*, Lat. *porte*, Fr.] A gate.

Show all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion. *Psalms ix. 14.*

He I accuse,

The city *ports* by this hath entered. *Shaks. Coriol.*

O polish'd perturbation! golden care!

That keep'st the *ports* of slumber open wide

To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!

Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,

Snores out the watch of night. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Ralegh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim Forth issu'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out.

At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little away of the ship in casting about, her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water, was overset and lost. *Ralegh.*

The linestocks touch, the ponderous ball expires, The vigorous seaman every *port-hole* pines, And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

4. [*Portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,

Whiles her fair face she rears up to the sky,

And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,

Most goodly temperature ye may descry. *Spenser.*

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,

And bear the name and port of gentleman? *Shaks.*

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,

His stately *port* and princely look behold. *Faifair.*

Their *port* was more than human, as they stood; I took it for a fairy vision Of some gay creatures of the element, That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton, Comus.*

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court, By inward virtue, not external *port*; And find whom justly to prefer above The man on whom my judgement plac'd my love. *Dryden.*

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished with neglect for it. *Collier on Pride.*

Thy plummy crest

Nods horrible, with more terrific *port* Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight. *Philips.*

5. A kind of wine: from *Oporto*, in *Portugal*.

Our warlike men

Might drink thick *port* for fine champagne. *Prior.*

6. The Ottoman court; the sublime *port*: so called from the *gate* of the sultan's palace, where justice is distributed, and publick business dispatched. In the eastern countries the magistrates, from the earliest times, sat constantly in the *gates*. See *Shaw's Travels*, 4to. p. 253. and *Louth on Isaiah*, xxix. 21.

To **PORT.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] To carry in form.

The angelick squadron bright

Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns

Their phalanx, and began to hem him round

With *ported* spears. *Milton, P. L.*

PO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*portabilis*, Lat.]

1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be born along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other portable commodities decay quickly in their use; but money is by slower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greatest part of other merchandise. *Locke.*

4. Sufferable; supportable.

How light and portable my pains seem now, When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow! *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

All these are portable

With other graces weigh'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

PO'RTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *portable*.] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE.† *n. s.* [*portage*, Fr.]

1. Carriage; the act of carrying. Dr. Johnson has not noticed this meaning; but the word, in the example which he gives of the next definition, ought perhaps to be placed under this.

They set such, who are most faint and feeble of their company, to the lesser and lighter end of the beam, and order such as are the strongest amongst them for the *portage* of the heaviest part thereof. *Standard of Equality, § 8.*

2. The price of carriage.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of *portage*. *Fell.*

3. [From *port*.] Porthole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect; Let it pry through the *portage* of the head, Like the brass cannon. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

PO'RTAL.† *n. s.* [*portal*, Spanish; *portail*, Fr. *portella*, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens; a door.

King Richard doth appear, As doth the blushing discontented sun, From out the *fiery portal* of the east. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Though I should run To those disclosing *portals* of the sun; And walk his way, until his horses steep Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*

He through heaven, That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led To God's eternal house direct the way. *Milton, P. L.*

The great vein, called *vena cava*, sends forth branches throughout the whole body, and hath at its entrance into the heart certain *portals*, from their form called *valvule tricuspidis*.

Smith on Old Age, p. 231.

The sick for air before the *portal* gasp. *Dryden.* The *portal* consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients. *Addison on Italy.*

PO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour.

A goodly lady, — That seem'd to be a woman of great worth, And by her stately *portance* born of heavenly birth. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Your loves, Thinking upon his services, took from you The apprehension of his present *portance*, Which gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

PO'RTASS.† *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *portes vous*. Skene. In low Latin the word is *portiforium*, which Du Cange derives "ab eo quod foras facit *portari* possit," because it might be easily carried abroad. But Dr. Jamieson con-

siders this as a Fr. or Alem. word, according to the custom of the dark ages, latinized. Junius deduces it from the Fr. *porter*, to carry, and *hose* the trowsers of our ancestors: and the word has been corruptly given, in some editions of Chaucer, *portiose*; thus countenancing this quaint etymon. But it was anciently *portace*, *portas*, *portos*, *portous*, *portuis*; and not *portiose*.] A breviary; a prayer-book.

By this *portos* I you were. *Chaucer, Ship. Tale.* Let me see your *portos*, gentle sir John.

Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

Their *portases*, bedes, temples, aultars.

Bale on the Rev. Pref. a. viii.

Boner hath set up again in Paules Salesburi Latin *portace*.

Bp. Gard. De Obed. Tr. (Roane, 1553), Adm. a. iii. b.

In his hand his *portasse* still he bare,

That much was worn, but therein little red;

For of devotion he had little care. *Spenser.*

An old priest always read in his *portass* mumpsimus domine for sumpsimus; whereof when he was admonished, he said that he now had used mumpsimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpsimus for their new sumpsimus. *Camden.*

PORTATIVE. * *adj.* [*portatif*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Portable. Obsolete. *Bullockar.* So smale an instrument *portatif*.

Chaucer, of the Astrolabe.

PORTCULLIS.† *n. s.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr.]

PORTCULUSE. } quasi *porta clausa*. Dr. Johnson.—And so Chaucer writes it, from the French, *portecolise*. The Welsh *cwlis* must also be noticed: *og cwlis*, a wear, a portcullis.] A sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hong, Which to the gate directly did incline, With comely compass and compacture strong, Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long. *Spenser.*

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Hayward.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew, Which, but herself, not all the Stygian pow'rs Could once have mov'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls His force sustain, the torn *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*

The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a *portcullis* against the importunity of the enemy. *More.*

The gates are open'd, the *portcullis* drawn; And deluges of armies from the town Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

TO PORTCULLIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up.

Within my mouth you have engao'd my tongue, Doubly *portcullis*'d with my teeth and lips. *Shaks.*

PORTCULLISED. * *adj.* Having a portcullis.

The stately fort, the turrets tall, *Portcullis*'d gate, and battled wall. *Shenstone, Prog. of Taste, P. ii.*

PO'RTED. * *adj.* [from *port*.] Having gates.

These bright keys, Designing power to open the *ported* skies.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

TO PORTE'ND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreshow as omens.

As many as remained, he earnestly exhorted to prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*

Doth this churlish superscription

Portend some alteration in good will? *Shakespeare.*

A moist and a cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

True opener of mine eyes, Much better seems this vision, and more hope Of peaceful days *portends*, than those two past. *Milton, P. L.*

True poets are the guardians of a state, And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate. *Roscommon.*

The ruin of the state in the destruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its sign, but also inferred from it as its cause. *South.*

PORTENSION. *n. s.* [from *portent*.] The act of foretokening. Not in use.

Although the red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars, the brightly white should be of the influence of Venus. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *n. s.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery.

O, what *portents* are these?

Some heavy business hath my lord in hand,

And I must know it. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold;

Yon riven oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS. *adj.* [*portentosus*, Lat. from *portent*.]

1. Foretokening ill; ominous.

They are *portentious* things

Unto the climate that they point at. *Shakespeare.*

This *portentious* figure

Comes armed through our watch so like the king

That was. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Every unwonted meteor is *portentious*, and some divine prognostick. *Glanville.*

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful, in an ill sense.

Overlay

With this *portentious* bridge the dark abyss. *Milton, P. L.*

No beast of more *portentious* size

In the Hercinian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

Let us look upon them as so many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as so many *portentious* animals, like the strange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*

The petticoat will shrink at your first coming to town; at least a touch of your pen will make it contract itself, and by that means oblige several who are terrified or astonished at this *portentious* novelty. *Addison.*

PORTER.† *n. s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta*, Lat. a gate.]

1. One that has the charge of the gate.

Porter, remember what I give in charge, And, when you've so done, bring the keys to me. *Shakespeare.*

Arm all my household presently, and charge The *porter* he let no man in till day. *B. Jonson.*

Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fishmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furnish the kitchen. *Arbutnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive messages.

A fav'rite *porter* with his master vie, Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*

3. [*Porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burthens for hire.

It is with kings sometimes as with *porters*, whose packs may jostle one against the other, yet remain good friends still. *Howell.*

By *porter*, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a servant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*

4. A kind of strong beer, [from being much drunk by *porters*, who carry burthens. Malone.] Not older in this sense, perhaps, than about the year 1750.

PO'RTERAGE.† *n. s.* [from *porter*.]

1. Carriage.

These *porters* do now become a *porterage* themselves; and those parts that were wont to bear the

greatest burdens, are now so great a burden themselves, that the man stoops under them, and is scarce able to bear them.

Smith on Old Age, (1666,) p. 179.

2. Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTERLY.* *adj.* [from *porter*.] Coarse; vulgar; like a porter.

For want of good sense they are forced too often to fill up their discourse, and maintain a conversation in the *porterly* language of swearing and obscenity. *Dr. Ray, Ess. on Knowledge*, (1697,) Pref.

PO'RTESSE. *n. s.* A breviary. See **PORTASS**.

PORTFO'LIO.* *n. s.* [*porter*, Fr. and *folio*; Fr. *portfeuille*.] A case, of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers or prints in.

PORTGLAVE. *n. s.* [*porter*, and *glave*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword bearer. *Ainsworth*.

PO'RTGRAVE. *n. s.* [*port*-*gepepa*, Sax.

PO'RTGREVE. } See **PORTREVE**.] The principal magistrate of port-towns.

PO'RTHOLE.† *n. s.* [from *port* and *hole*.] A hole cut like a window in a ship's sides where the guns are placed. See the citation from Dryden, under the third sense of *port*.

PO'RTICO.† *n. s.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, *PO'RTICUS*.] Italian; *portique*, Fr. *portic*, Sax.] A covered walk; a piazza.

Till the whole tree become a *porticus*,
Or arched arbour. *B. Jonson, Masques*.
The rich their wealth bestow

On some expensive airy *portico*;
Where safe from showers they may be born in state,
And free from tempests for fair weather wait.

PORTION.† *n. s.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]

1. A part.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him! *Job*, xxvi. 14.

Like favour find the Irish, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our state. *Waller*.

In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And soldiers have their *portion* in the fame.

Those great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyss;
some in one posture, and some in another. *Burnet*.

Pirithous no small *portion* of the war
Press'd on, and shook his lance. *Dryden*.

2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

Here's their prison ordain'd, and *portion* set.
Milton, P. L.

Should you no honey vow to taste,
But what the master bees have plac'd
In compass of their cells, how small
A *portion* to your share would fall! *Waller*.

Of words they seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongst them. *Dryden*.

As soon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happiness, they begin to desire it.

When he considers the temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happiness to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the safer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers*.

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with a very small *portion* of abilities. *Swift*.

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior*.

4. A wife's fortune.

I give my daughter to him, and will make
Her *portion* equal his. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale*.

To **PO'RTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide; to parcel.

The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe*.

Argos the seat of sovereign rule I chose,
Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope*.

2. To endow with a fortune.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans
bless'd,
The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope*.

PO'RTIONER. *n. s.* [from *portion*.] One that divides.

PO'RTIONIST.* *n. s.* [*portioniste*, Fr. from *portion*.] One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. Of a few benefices in this kingdom, having more than one rector or vicar, the incumbents are also called *portionists*.

The second brother of A. Wood became one of the *portionists*, or postmasters of Merton College.

Life of A. Wood, p. 10.

PO'RTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *portly*.] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage.

Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour,
That boldness innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner,
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenser*.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness,
fulness with fineness, seemliness with *portliness*,
and currentness with staydness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness! *Camden, Rem.*

PO'RTLY. *adj.* [from *port*.]

1. Grand of mien.

Rudely thou wrongest my dear heart's desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenser*.

Your argosies with *portly* sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shaks.*

A goodly *portly* man, and a corpulent;
of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage. *Shakespeare*.

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the sight,
He seem'd a son of Anak for his height. *Dryden*.

2. Bulky; swelling.

Our house little deserves
The scourge of greatness to be used on it;
And that same greatness too, which our own hands

Have help'd to make so *portly*. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

PO'RTMAN. *n. s.* [*port* and *man*.] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

PORTMA'NTEAU. *n. s.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

I desired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*;
but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spectator*.

PO'RTMOT.* *n. s.* [*port* and *mot*, Sax.] A court held in port towns.

These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote* is incident. *Blackstone*.

PO'RTOISE. *n. s.* In sea language, the ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck. *Dict.*

PO'RTTRAIT. *n. s.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] A picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little use in *portraits*, or the resemblances of particular persons,

so neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some specks of frailty, such as they have been described in history. *Dryden, Dufresnoy*.

The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior*.

If a *portrait*-painter is desirous to raise and improve his subject, he has no other means than by approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face, and changes the dress from a temporary fashion to one more permanent, which has annexed to it no ideas of meanness from its being familiar to us. *Reynolds*.

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in taking the general air, than in observing the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds*.

To **PO'RTTRAIT.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr. from the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and should be written in the following examples *portray*.

In most exquisite pictures, they use to blaze and *portray* not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but also round about it to shadow the rude thicket and craggy cliffs.

E. K. Pref. *Spenser's Shep. Cal.*
I labour to *portray*, in Arthur, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenser to Sir W. Raleigh*.

PO'RTRAITURE. *n. s.* [*portraiture*, Fr. from *portray*.] Picture; painted resemblance.

By the image of my cause I see

The *portraiture* of his. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

Let some strange mysterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy stream

Of lively *portraiture* display'd,
Softly on my eyelids laid. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Herein was also the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown*.

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture*
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope*.

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker on Learning*.

To **PO'RTRAY.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.]

1. To paint; to describe by picture.

The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen *portrayed* in many places of their church steeple. *Carew*.

Take a tile, and so *portray* upon it the city of Jerusalem. *Ezek. iv. 1*.

Our Phenix queen was there *portray'd* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden*.

2. To adorn with pictures.

Shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

PO'RTRESS. *n. s.* [from *porter*.] A female guardian of a gate.

The *portress* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The shoes put on, our faithful *portress*

Admits us in to storm the fortress;
While like a cat with walnuts shod,

Stumbling at ev'ry step she trod. *Swift, Miscell.*

PO'RTREVE.* *n. s.* [*port*-*gepepa*, Sax.] The bailliff of a port town; a kind of mayor.

In many towns the chief magistrate is called the *port-reve*, or *port-grave*, that is, the guardian or keeper of the town. *Watson, Hist. of Kiddingington*, p. 56.

PO'RWIGLE. *n. s.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully shaped.

That black and brown substance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be

discernible, and at last to become that which the ancients called *gryinus*, we a *porwigle* or tadpole.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PO'RY. adj. [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore*.] Full of pores.

To the court arriv'd, th' admiring son
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *porry* stone. *Dryden*.

POSE.* n. s. [*zepore*, Sax. *gravedo*, *dolor capitis*.] A cold; a catarrh; a rheum in the head. Grose notices the word as still in use.

He speaketh in his nose,

And smetheth fast, and eke he hath the pose.

Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.

To **POSE.† v. a.** [from *pose*, an old word signifying heaviness or stupefaction; *zepore*, Sax. Skinner and Dr. Johnson.—From the Icel. *pussa*, Sueth. *pulsa*, imponent, illudere. Serenius.—From the Dutch *poos*, a pause. Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a stand or stop.

Learning was *pos'd*, philosophy was set,
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net. *Herbert*.

How God's eternal Son should be man's brother,

Poeth his proudest intellectual power. *Crashaw*.

The one remaining question to me I confess is a posing one. *Hammond*.

As an evidence of human infirmities, I shall give instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I design to pose them with those common enigmas of magnetism. *Glanville*.

Particularly in learning of languages, there is least occasion for posing of children.

Locke on Education.

2. To oppose; to interrogate. See To **APPOSE**.

She in the presence of others *pos'd* him and sifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

PO'SER. n. s. [from *pose*.] One who asks questions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much; but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon*.

PO'SITED. adj. [*positus*, Lat.] It has the appearance of a participle preter. but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged.

That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof, thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

POSITION. n. s. [*position*, Fr. *positio*, Lat.]

1. State of being placed; situation.

Iron having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former position. *Watton*.

They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the excellence of soil, the position of mountains, and the frequency of streams. *Temple*.

Since no one sees all, and we have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different positions to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that escaped him. *Locke*.

By varying the position of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light constantly varied upon the speculum as it did upon my eye. *Newton, Opticks*.

Place ourselves in such a position toward the object, or place the object in such a position toward our eye, as may give us the clearest representation of it; for a different position greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watts, Logick*.

2. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or sin therein committed against God, with what conscience can ye accuse us, when your own positions are, that the things we observe should every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thousand lives? *Hooker*.

Let not the proof of any positions depend on the positions that follow, but always on those which go before. *Watts*.

3. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illation is to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or the removal of the consequent to the removal of the antecedent. *Brown*.

4. [In grammar.] The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as *pompous*; or a double consonant, as *axle*.

POSITIONAL.† adj. [from *position*.] Respecting position.

The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit; as old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He is oftener expressed sitting, not for any positional variation, but for the variety of his effect, and operation. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.*

POSITIVE. adj. [*positivus*, Lat. *positif*, Fr.]

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute.

The power of blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon*.

It is well and truly said in schools, in sin there is nothing positive; but it is a want of that which ought to be, or substat, partly in the nature of man, and partly in the actions of nature. *Perkins*.

Hardness carries somewhat more of positive in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and is perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than solidity itself. *Locke*.

Whatsoever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is positive; and so not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also are positive beings, though the parts, of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke*.

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied.

As for positive words, that he would not bear arms against king Edward's son; though the words seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title. *Bacon*.

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; stubborn in opinion.

I am sometimes doubting, when I might be positive, and sometimes confident out of season. *Rymer*.

Some positive persisting fops we know, That, if once wrong, will needs be always so; But you, with pleasure, own your errors past, And make each day a critic on the last. *Pope*.

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally, that which is positive, not so. *Hooker*.

Although no laws but positive be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be positive; positive laws are either permanent or else changeable, according as the matter itself is, concerning which they were made. *Hooker*.

The law is called positive, which is not inbred, imprinted, or infused, into the heart of man, by nature or grace; but is imposed by an external mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to command. *White*.

Laws are but positive; love's pow'r we see, Is nature's sanction, and her first decree. *Dryden*.

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to consent to the enacting of such a law, which has no view besides the general good, unless another law shall at the same time pass, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one

party alone; what is this but to claim a positive voice, as well as a negative? *Swift*.

6. Certain; assured; as, he was positive as to the fact.

POSITIVE.* n. s.

1. What is capable of being affirmed; reality.

By rating positives by their privatives, and other arts of reason by which discourse supplies the want of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South, Serm. i. 53.*

2. What settles by absolute appointment.

Positives, while under precept, cannot be slighted without slighting morals also.

Waterland, Script. Vind. P. iii. p. 37.

POSITIVELY. adv. [from *positive*.]

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not positively or simply. *Bacon*.

2. Not negatively.

It is impossible that any successive duration should be actually and positively infinite, or have infinite successions already gone and past. *Bentley*.

3. Certainly; without dubitation.

Give me some breath, some little pause, Before I positively speak in this. *Shaks. Rich. III.*

It was absolutely certain, that this part was positively yours, and could not possibly be written by any other. *Dryden*.

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

I would ask any man, that has but once read the Bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat*.

POSITIVENESS. n. s. [from *positive*.]

1. Actualness; not mere negation.

The positiveness of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the positiveness of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris*.

2. Peremptoriness; confidence.

This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact; in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

POSITIVITY. n. s. [from *positive*.] Peremptoriness; confidence. A low word.

Courage and positivity are never more necessary than on such an occasion; but it is good to join some argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be strongly pronounced too. *Watts on the Mind*.

PO'SITURE. n. s. [*positura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and supposing all other things, which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary. *Bramhall*.

PO'SNET. n. s. [from *bassinet*, Fr. Skinner.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yield no soliness more than silver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chafing-dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon*.

To **POSS.* v. a.** To dash violently in the water: as, to *poss* clothes. A northern word. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

POSS.* n. s.

1. A water-fall. Craven Dialect.

2. A *poss-tub*. Brockett.

PO'SSE. n. s. [Latin.] An armed power;

from *posse comitatus*, the power of the shires. A low word.

The *posse comitatus*, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon*.

As if the passion that rules, were the sheriff of the place, and came off with all the *posse*, the understanding is seized. *Locke*.

TO POSSESS. *v. a.* [*possessus*, Lat. *posse*, Fr.]

1. To have as an owner; to be master of; to enjoy or occupy actually.

She will not let instructions enter

Where folly now possesses. *Shaks. Cymbeline*.

Record a gift,

Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

2. To seize; to obtain.

The English marched towards the river Eske,
intending to possess a hill called Under-Eske.

Hayward.

3. To give possession or command of any thing; to make master of. It has of before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently *with*.

Is he yet possess'd,

How much you would?

— Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. *Shakspeare*.

This man, whom hand to hand I slew in fight,
May be possess'd with some store of crowns. *Shaks.*

This possesses us of the most valuable blessing

of human life, friendship. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

Seem I to thee sufficiently possess'd

Of happiness or not, who am alone

From all eternity? *Milton, P. L.*

I hope to possess chymists and corporals

of the advantages to each party, by confederacy

between them. *Boyle*.

The intent of this fable is to possess us of a just

sense of the vanity of these craving appetites.

L'Estrange.

Whole houses, of their whole desires possess'd,

Are often ruin'd at their own request. *Dryden*.

Of fortune's favour long possess'd,

He was with one fair daughter only bless'd.

Dryden.

We possessed ourselves of the kingdom of Naples,
the duchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy.

Addison.

Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature,
and possess'd of all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happiness.

Prior.

4. To fill with something fixed.

It is of unspeakable advantage to possess our

minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim at our thoughts, words, and actions at some

laudable end. *Addison*.

Those, under the great officers, know every little

case that is before the great man, and if they are

possessed with honest minds, will consider poverty

as a recommendation. *Addison*.

5. To have power over, as an unclean spirit.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;

For ten inspir'd, ten thousand are possess'd.

Roscommon.

Inspir'd within, and yet possess'd without.

Clarendon.

I think, that the man is possess'd.

Swift.

6. To affect by intestine power.

He's possess'd with greatness,

And speaks not to himself, but with a pride

That quarrels at self-breath.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Let not your ears despise my tongue,

Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound

That ever yet they heard. *Shakspeare*.

Possess'd with rumours full of idle dreams,

Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear.

Shakspeare.

What fury, O son,
Possesses thee, to bend that mortal dart
Against thy father's head? *Milton, P. L.*
With the rage of all their race possess'd,
Stung to the soul the brothers start from rest.

POSSESSION. *n. s.* [*possession*, Fr. *possession*, Lat.]

1. The state of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.

He shall inherit her, and his generation shall hold her in possession. *Ecclus. iv. 16.*

In possession such, not only of right,

I call you. *Milton*.

2. The thing possessed.

Do nothing to lose the best possession of life,
that of honour and truth. *Temple*.

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and possessions. *Locke*.

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.

TO POSSESSOR. *v. a.* To invest with property. Obsolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and possessioneth. *Carew*.

POSSESSOR. *n. s.* [from *possession*.] Master; one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and possessors, the Lacedaemonians had conquered. *Sidney*.

POSSESSIVE.† *adj.* [*possessivus*, Lat.]

1. Having possession.

2. Denoting possession: a grammatical term.

This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the possessive case. *Louth*.

POSSESSORY. *adj.* [*possessorio*, Fr. from *posse*.] Having possession.

This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof. *Hovel*.

POSSESSOR. *n. s.* [*possessor*, Latin; *posse*, Fr.] Owner; master; proprietor.

Thou profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessor. *Milton, P. L.*

A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the possessor of them.

Stillingfleet.

'Twas the interest of those, who thirsted after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the possessors in as vile colours as they could.

Atterbury, Serm.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing in the presence of God, and see themselves possessors of eternal glory. *Lau*.

POSSSET. *n. s.* [*posca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a posset at the latter end of a sea-coal fire. *Shakspeare*.

In came the bridesmaids with the posset, The bridegroom eat in sight. *Suckling*.

I allowed him medicated broths, posset ale and pearl julep. *Wise*.

A sparing diet did her health assure; Or sick, a pepper posset was her cure. *Dryden*.

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with posset drink, in which althea roots are boiled.

Floyer on the Humours.

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and posset drink. *Arbuthnot*.

TO POSSSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not used.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body; And, with a sudden vigour, it doth posset And curd, like eager droppings into milk, The thin and wholesome blood. *Shaks. Hamlet*.

POSSIBILITY. *n. s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the state of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books are read, and need so requir'd, the style of their differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even all possibility of error. *Hooker*.

Brother, speak with possibilities, And do not break into these woeful extremes.

When we have for the proof of any thing, some of the highest kinds of evidence, in this case it is not the suggestion of a meer possibility that the thing may be otherwise, that ought to be any sufficient cause of doubting. *Wilkins*.

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities; and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South*.

A bare possibility, that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotson*.

According to the multifariousness of this inability, so are the possibilities of being. *Norris*.

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the possibility of our imitation. *Rogers, Serm.*

POSSIBLE. *adj.* [*possible*, French; *possibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be possible and convenient. *Whitgift*.

With men this is impossible, but with God all things are possible. *St. Mat. xix. 26.*

All things are possible to him that believeth. *St. Mark, ix. 23.*

Firm we subsist, but possible to swerve.

He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is possible: nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also possible. *Milton, P. L.*

It will scarce seem possible, that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*.

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be possible for people wantonly to offend against the law. *Locke*.

POSSIBLY. *adv.* [from *possible*.]

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may possibly be known to be of that quality.

Hooker.

Can we possibly his love desert? *Milton*.

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first. *Clarendon*.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison*.

POST-† *n. s.* [*poste*, Fr. *equus posticus cursor*.]

1. A hasty messenger; a courier who comes and goes at stated times; commonly a letter-carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh posts, to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot*.

These I'll rake up, the *post* unsanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,

Receiving them by such a worthless *post*. *Shaks.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or
a *post* out of the way. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulness,
which I should not care to hazard by the common
post. *Pope.*

2. Quick course or manner of travelling.

This is the sense in which it is taken;
but the expression seems elliptical: to
ride *post*, is to ride as a *post*, or to ride
in the manner of a *post*; *courir en poste*;
whence *Shakespeare*, to ride in *post*.

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,
And then in *post* he came from Mantua
To this same monument. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides *post* through an unknown country,
cannot distinguish the situation of places. *Dryd.*

3. [*Poste*, Fr. from *positus*, Lat.] Situation; seat.

The waters rise every where upon the surface
of the earth; which *post*, when they had once
seized on, they would never quit. *Burnet, Theory.*

4. Military station.

See before the gate what stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post*.
Dryden.

As I watch'd the gates,
Lodg'd on my *post*, a herald is arriv'd
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison, Cato.*

Whatever spirit careless of his charge
His *post* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he represents con-
quering a single Trojan, while Diomed encounters
two at once; and when they are engaged, each in
his distinct *post*, he only is drawn fighting in every
quarter. *Pope.*

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his *post* assigned to him, and in
that station he is well, if he can but think himself
so. *L'Estrange.*

False men are not to be taken into confidence,
nor fearful men into a *post* that requires resolution.
L'Estrange.

Without letters a man can never be qualified for
any considerable *post* in the camp; for courage and
corporate force, unless joined with conduct, the
usual effect of contemplation, is no more fit to
command than a tempest. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick *posts* retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addison.*

Certain laws, by sufl'ers thought unjust,
Deny'd all *posts* of profit or of trust. *Pope.*

Many thousands there are, who determine the
justice or madness of national administrations,
whom neither God nor men ever qualified for
such a *post* of judgment. *Watts.*

6. [*porc*, Sax. *postis*, Lat.] A piece of timber set erect.

The blood they shall strike on the two side *posts*
and upper *post* of the house. *Ex. xii. 7.*

Fire-trees, cypresses, and cedars being, by a kind
of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby
fittest for *posts* or pillars. *Wotton on Architecture.*

Post is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a
swift messenger. *Watts, Logick.*

7. *Post* and *Pair*. An old game at cards.

Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful
game of *post* and *pair* content them?

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.
The clergy understood no other than the old
Elsibeth game of *post* and *pair*, and never played
higher than two-pence a dozen.

B. Parker, Rep. of Rehears. Transpr. p. 469.

8. *Knight of the Post*. [*aposter*, Fr. to suborn. Cotgrave.] A fellow suborned;

a fellow procured to do a bad action.

They were indicted of conspiracy against An-
dronicus; and knights of the *post*, of the devil's own
dubbing, did depose it against them.

Fuller, Holy and Prof. State, p. 466.

Post.* adj. [*aposter*, Fr. See the last
meaning of the substantive, which Dr.
Johnson had overpassed.] Suborned;
hired to do an improper action.

These men, in blacking the lives and actions of
the reformers, — partly suborned other *post* men
to write their legends.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605,) sign. I. 2. b.

To Post. v. n. [*poster*, Fr. from the noun.]
To travel with speed.

I posted day and night to meet you. *Shakespeare.*

Will you presently take horse with him,

And with all speed post with him towards the
North? *Shakespeare.*

Post speedily to my lord, your husband,

Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Most wicked speed, to *post*

With such dexterity to incestuous sheets. *Shaks.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, im-
plore;

Post there for help, seek there their followers.

Daniel.

The Turkish messenger presently took horse,
which was there in readiness for him, and posted
towards Constantinople with as much speed as he
could. *Knolles.*

Themistocles made Xerxes *post* apace out of
Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a
purpose to break his bridge of ships athwart the
Hellespont. *Bacon, Ess.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,

And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest.

Milton, Sonnet.

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;

At other times we reign by night alone,

And *posting* through the skies pursue the moon.

Dryden.

No wonder that pastorals have fallen into dis-
esteem; I see the reader already uneasy at this
part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *posting* to
the *Æneis*. *Walsh.*

This only object of my real care,

In some few *posting* fatal hours is hurl'd

From wealth, from power, from love, and from the
world. *Prior.*

To Post.† v. a.

1. To fix opprobriously on *posts*.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their
votes, were, by *posting* their names, exposed to the
popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,

Fail not, at four to meet me. *Granville.*

2. [*Poster*, Fr.] To place; to station; to
fix.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready *posted* at the postern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his
enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that
side, and *posts* himself in a party, which he will
not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is *posted* in the station of a minis-
ter, he is sure, beside the natural fatigue of it, to in-
cur the envy of some, and the displeasure of others.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. To dispatch; to send with speed.

The serjeant *posted* them, because it was too late
to carry them before the chief officer, to the cage
which usually stands near the market-cross: when
they arrived there, they thanked, &c.

Moral State of England, &c. (1670,) p. 135.

4. To register methodically; to transcribe
from one book into another. A term
common among merchants.

You have not *posted* your books these ten years:

how should a man keep his affairs even at this rate?

Arbutnot.

5. To delay. Obsolete.

I have not stoppt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted* off their suits with slow delays;
Then why should they love Edward more than me?

Shakespeare.

PO'STABLE.* adj. [from *post*.] That may
be carried.

Devotion doth by degrees teach us to make our
peace *postable* upon all the tides of fortune, under-
standing them to be truly the current of Divine
Providence.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. I. (1648,) p. 58.

PO'STAGE. n. s. [from *post*.] Money paid
for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the *postage* of a letter! to send
by the church, is the dearest road in Christendom.

Dryden.

PO'STBOY. n. s. [*post* and *boy*.] Courier;
boy that rides *post*.

This genius came thither in the shape of a *post*-
boy, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Talier.*

POSTCHAI'SE.* n. s. [*post* and *chaise*.] A

travelling carriage, with four wheels.
At the first appearance of these vehi-
cles, rather before the middle of the
eighteenth century, they had only two
wheels; and the front opened by way
of door. *Mason.*

In the afternoon we took a *postchaise* (it still
snowing very hard) for Boulogne. This *chaise* is
a strange sort of conveyance, of much greater use
than beauty, resembling an ill-shaped chariot, only
with the door opening before instead of the side.

Gray, Lett. (1739.)

We could indeed have used our *postchaise* one
day longer, along the military road to Fort Augus-
tus. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

To Po'STDATE.† v. a. [*post*, after, Lat. and
date.] To date later than the real time.

If they [the physicians] should begin to write
now rules for my dyet and exercise when I *were*
well, [being now sick,] this *were* to antedate or to
postdate their consultation, not to give physic.

Donne, Devot. p. 210.

Those, whose *postdated* loyalty now consists only
in decrying that action, which had been taken out
of their hands by others more cunning, though no
less wicked than themselves. *South, Sermon. v. 59.*

POSTDILUVIAN. adj. [*post* and *diluvium*,
Lat.] Posterior to the flood.

Take a view of the *postdiluvian* state of this our
globe, how it hath stood for this last four thousand
years. *Woodward.*

POSTDILUVIAN. n. s. [*post* and *diluvium*,
Lat.] One that lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years; and as
for the age of the *postdiluvians* for some centuries,
the annals of Phenicia, Egypt, and China agree
with the tenor of the sacred history. *Grew, Cosmol.*

PO'STER. n. s. [from *post*.] A courier;
one that travels hastily.

Weird sisters hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,

Thus do go about. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

POSTERIOR. adj. [*posterior*, Lat. *pos-
terior*, Fr.]

1. Happening after; placed after; follow-
ing.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as
the *posterior* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the
motion never so great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied
by the explanatory articles *posterior* to the report.

Addison.

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer.

This orderly disposition of things includes the
ideas of prior, *posterior*, and simultaneous.

Watts, Logick.

2. Backward.

And now had fame's *posterior* trumpet blown,

And all the nations summon'd. *Pope.*

POSTERIORITY. n. s. [*posteriorité*, Fr. from *posterior*.] The state of being after; opposite to *priority*.

Although the condition of sex and *posteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcusable in the man. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

There must be a *posteriority* in time of every compounded body, to these more simple bodies out of which it is constituted. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

POSTERIOR. n. s. [*posteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind from the *posteriors* of a dead ass. *Swift.*

POSTERITY. † n. s. [*posterité*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] Succeeding generations; descendants: opposed to *ancestors*. Not often found in the plural.

It was said,

It should not stand in thy *posterity*;
But that myself should be the father
Of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,
Posterity await for wretched years.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

That was counted unto him for righteousness,
among all *posterities* for evermore. *Ps. cvi. 31.*

Posterity inform'd by these might know. *Milton.*
Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity*, and
spoken of through all future ages.

Smalbridge, Serm.

To th' unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heav'n gives *posterity* t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*
They were fallible, they were men; but if *posterity*,
fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where
the other would have trembled, let them look to it.

Waterland.

POSTERN. n. s. [*poterne*, French, *posterne*, Dutch; *janua postica*, Lat.] A small gate; a little door.

Ere dawning light

Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *postern* took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he mote be spy'd.

Spenser.

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *postern* by the abbey wall. *Shakespeare.*
By broken byways did I inward pass,
And in that window made a *postern* wide.

Fairfax.

These issued into the base court through a privy *postern*,
and sharply visited the assailants with halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong addition;
the *postern*, by which we were so often entered and surprised, is now made up.

Raleigh, Ess.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the *postern* door. *Dryden.*
If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey
them from without to the audience in the brain, be
so disordered, as not to perform their functions,
they have no *postern* to be admitted by, no other
ways to bring themselves into view. *Locke.*

A private *postern* opens to my gardens,
Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Roué.*

POSTEXISTENCE. n. s. [*post* and *existence*.] Future existence.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species from a notion of the soul's *postexistence*. *Addison.*

POSTFACT. * n. s. [*post* and *fact*.] That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred.

Some have published, that there is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper to exhibit Christ's death in the *postfact*, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old law the antefact.

Proceedings of some Divines, &c. (1641), pp. 1, 2.

POSTHACKNEY. n. s. [*post* and *hackney*.] Hired post-horses.

Espying the French ambassador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *posthackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

POSTHASTE. n. s. [*post* and *haste*.] Haste like that of a courier.

This is

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *posthaste* and romage in the land. *Shaks.*

The duke

Requires your haste, *posthaste* appearance,
Ev'n on the instant. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old,
though not in *posthaste*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

POSTHORSE. n. s. [*post* and *horse*.] A horse stationed for the use of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his servants were getting fresh *posthorses* for him. *Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and must not die,
Till George be pack'd with *posthorse* up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Xaycus was forthwith beset on every side and taken prisoner, and by *posthorses* conveyed with all speed to Constantinople.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

POSTHOUSE. n. s. [*post* and *house*.] Post office; house where letters are taken and dispatched.

An officer at the *posthouse* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts.*

POSTHUME. * adj. [*posthume*, Fr.] *Posthumous*: the elder word.

A *posthume* modesty, which could not be born, till they were dead. *Purchas, Pilgr. (1617), p. 379.*

Any new-invented, and, as it were, *posthume* interpretation.

Bp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths, ii. § 7.

POSTHUMOUS. adj. [*posthumus*, Lat. *posthume*, Fr.] Done, had, or published after one's death.

In our present miserable and divided condition, how just severer a man's pretensions may be to a great or blameless reputation, he must, with regard to his *posthumous* character, content himself with such a consideration as induced the famous Sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addison.*

POSTHUMOUSLY. * adv. [from *posthumous*.] After one's death.

The Register [of bishop Kennet] was *posthumously* published, from his MS. collections, in 1728. *Note on Atterbury's Epist. Corresp. i. 23.*

POSTICK. adj. [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward. The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generation.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

POSTIL. † n. s. [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes.

What the *postylles* are upon the epytels and gospels, I can not tell.

Bale, Yet a Course, (1543), fol. 53. b.

To POSTIL. * v. n. [from the noun.] To comment; to make illustrations.

To *postell* upon a kyrie. *Skellon, Poems, p. 200.*

To POSTIL. v. a. [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of account of Empson's, that had the king's hand almost to every leaf by way of signing, and was in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

POSTILLER. n. s. [from *postil*.] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Hence, you phantastick *postillers* in song;
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue. *Cleveland.*

POSTILLION. n. s. [*postillon*, French.]

1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach.

Let the *postillon* nature mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but, none being vacant, modestly accepted of that of a *postillon*. *Tatler.*

2. One who guides a postchaise.

POSTLIMINAR. † adj. [*postliminium*, *POSTLIMINIOUS*. } Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently.

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is, because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceived ends, but are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious* after-applications of them to their purposes. *South, Serm. i. 284.*

It may be said, that it is possible the soul may be rapt from this terrestrial body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a *postliminiar* return.

Hallywell, Melamp. (1681), p. 70.

POSTMAN. * n. s. [*post* and *man*.] A post; a courier; commonly, a letter-carrier.

We are most frail, and never abide in one stay; but hasten, like a *postman*, to our end.

Granger on Eccles. (1621), p. 11.

Newswriters of Great Britain, whether *postmen* or postboys, or by what other name or title soever dignified or distinguished. *Tatler, No. 18.*

POSTMASTER. † n. s. [*post* and *master*.]

1. One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *postmaster's* boy.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *postmaster-general*. *Spectator.*

2. A portonist. See **PORTONIST**. An academical term.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL. n. s. He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIDIAN. adj. [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

POSTNATE. * adj. [*post*, afterwards, and *natus*, born, Lat.] Subsequent.

The graces and gifts of the Spirit are *postnate*, and are additions to art and nature.

Bp. Taylor on Extemp. Prayer, § 14.

POSTOFFICE. n. s. [*post* and *office*.] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the *post-office* will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you. *Gay to Swift.*

If you are sent to the *postoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. *Swift.*

To POSTPONE. † v. a. [*postpono*, Lat. *postposer*, French.]

1. To put off; to delay.

You would *postpone* me to another reign, Till when you are content to be unjust. *Dryden.*

The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the one thing necessary. *Rogers.*

2. To set in value below something else; with to.

All other considerations should give way, and be *postponed* to this. *Locke on Education.*

These words, by *postponing* of the parenthesis to its proper place, are more clearly understood.

Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. p. 100.

POSTPO'NEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *postpone*.] Delay.

POSTPO'NER.* *n. s.* [from *postpone*.] One who delays or puts off.

They are justly chargeable with neglecting warnings. And what is the event? These *postponers* never enter upon religion at all, in earnest or effectually.

Paley, Sermon on Neglect of Warnings.

POSTPO'NENCE.* *n. s.* [from *postpone*.] Dislike.

Noting preference, or *postponence*.

Dr. Johnson, in V. Of.

POSTPO'SITION.* *n. s.* [from *postpositus*, Lat.] The state of being put back, or out of the regular place.

Nor is the *postposition* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the trajectory here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words.

Made on Daniel's Weeks, p. 36.

PO'SCRIPT. *n. s.* [from *post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material in the *postscript*.

Bacon, Ess.

The following letter I shall give my reader at length, without either preface or *postscript*.

Addison, Spect.

Your saying that I ought to have writ a *postscript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write less than a whole letter.

Pope.

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals should with freedom be examined; thus I understand his *postscript*.

Locke.

POST-TOWN.* *n. s.* A town where post-horses are kept; a town, in which there is a *postoffice*.

During the necessary delay at some *post-town*, our contemplative parson rambled about after a bookseller's shop.

Wakfield, Mem. p. 54.

TO POSTULATE.† *v. a.* [from *postulo*, Lat. *postuler*, French.]

1. To beg or assume without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from *postulated* and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects.

Brown.

2. To invite; to require by entreaty.

A great alliance was projected among many Protestant princes to disturb cardinal Fustemburg in the possession of Colen, to which he was *postulated* by the majority of the chapter.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.

PO'STULATE. *n. s.* [from *postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from *postulates* and entreated maxims, but from undeniable principles.

Brown.

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems, and *postulates*.

Watts.

POSTULA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *postulatio*, Lat. *postulation*, Fr. from *postulate*.]

1. The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Supplication; intercession.

Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

3. Suit; cause.

By this means the cardinal's *postulation* was defective, since he had not two-thirds of the voices.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.

PO'STULATORY. *adj.* [from *postulate*.]

1. Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phytognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations, may perceive the semblance is but *postulatory*.

Brown.

POSTULATUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *postulatum* of scribblers, upon which they proceed, as upon first principles.

Addison, Spect. No. 125.

From these and the like principles or *postulata*, as void of reason as of decency and modesty, and for which he has not one syllable of proof, he draws deductions, and forms conclusions, all built upon the sand.

Waterland, Script. Vind. P. ii. p. 66.

POSTURE. *n. s.* [from *postura*, Fr. *positura*, Latin.]

1. Place; situation; disposition with regard to something else.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical or mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man, and his noblest *posture* and station in this world, a state of regulated society.

Hale.

According to the *posture* of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side.

Addison.

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts,

Then lays his finger on his temple; strait Springs out into fast gait; then stops again, Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts His eyes against the moon, in most strange *postures*.

Shakspeare.

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *postures* of reverence.

South.

The *posture* of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action.

Dryden.

In the meanest marble statue, one sees the faces, *postures*, airs, and dress, of those that lived so many ages before us.

Addison.

3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle, before he had put it into the good *posture* he intended.

Clarendon.

I am at the same point and *posture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall.

King Charles.

In this abject *posture* have ye sworn To adore the conqueror?

Milton, P. L.

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity.

Alderbury.

TO PO'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons.

Brook.

The gillins are so *postured*, as to move from back to belly, and *à contra*.

Grew.

PO'STUREMASTER. *n. s.* [from *posture* and *master*.] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *posturemaster*.

Spectator.

PO'SY.* *n. s.* [contracted from *poesy*.]

1. A motto on a ring, or on any thing else.

A paltry ring,

That she did give me, whose *posy* was Like cutler's poetry; Love me and leave me not.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

They paint withal in their flags "hoc signi vinces, by this sign thou shalt get the victory,"

20

by a most fond imitation of the *posy* of Constantinus Magnus. *Homily against Rebellion, P. iv.*

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critique on the *posy* of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal.

Addison.

2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation. Dr. Johnson.—From the mottoes perhaps which accompanied a *posy*, when presented by a lover to his mistress. The names of some flowers makes this conjecture likely. Mr. Bagshaw.

With store of vermeil roses, To deck their bridegroom's *posies*.

Spenser.

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us, and wearing them for *posies*.

Swift.

POT.† *n. s.* [from *pot*, Fr. and Dutch; *potte*, Dan. and Icel. *pota*, *pote*, Su. Goth. *ahenum*, olla; *pacta*, to dig, or hollow out. See *Pit*.]

1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone Swelter'd, venom sleeping got; Boil thou first i' the charmed pot. *Shaks. Macbeth.* Gigantic hinds, as soon as work was done, To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run, Fell to with eager joy.

Dryden.

2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman left her water *pot*, and went her way.

St. John.

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marle mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such *pots*, after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will slack, and spoil their ware.

Mortimer.

4. A cup: now usually supposed to contain a quart.

But that I think his father loves him not, I'd have him poison'd with a *pot* of ale.

Shaks.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays, Upon two distant pots of ale,

Not knowing which was mild or stale. A soldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment.

Prior.

5. To go to *Pot*. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase.

The sheep went first to *pot*, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together.

L'Estrange.

John's ready money went into the lawyer's pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm went to *pot*.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

TO POT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To preserve seasoned in pots.

Potted fowl and fish come in so fast, That ere the first is out the second stinks, And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks.

Dryd.

2. To inclose in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs.

Evelyn.

Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or *potted* up with moist sand.

Mortimer.

POTABLE. *adj.* [from *potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] That may be drank; drinkable.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold, Other less fine in carat is more precious, Preserving life in med'cine *potable*. Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high water mark, and sink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and *potable*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Rivers run *potable* gold.

Milton, P. L.

The said *potable* gold should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated to the innate heat.

Harvey.

POTABLE.* *n. s.* Something which may be drunk.

Where solar beams

Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads
Unforc'd display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*.

Philips.

POTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *potable*.] Drinkableness.

POTAGER. *n. s.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer.

An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggenwork.

Grew, Mus.

POTARGO.† *n. s.* A kind of sauce or pickle imported from the West Indies.

"The roe of mullet makes *potargo*."

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 187.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, caviar? King.

POTASH. *n. s.* [*potasse*, Fr.]

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt now in use; 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearlashes.

2. The Spanish, called *barilla*, made by burning a species of *kali*, which the Spaniards sow.

3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern.

4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish;

potash is of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable.

Cheshire rock salt, with a little nitre, alum, and *potash*, is the flux used for the running of the plate-glass.

POTATION.† *n. s.* [*potation*, ancient French; *potatio*, Lat.]

1. Drinking bout.

2. Draught.

Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out-ward,

To Desdemona hath to-night carous'd

Potations pottle deep.

3. Species of drink.

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear thin *potations*, and to addict themselves to sack.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

POTATO.† *n. s.* [I suppose an American word. Dr. Johnson. — We are told that the original word is *batatas*; and the French, who borrowed it from the American, certainly call it *batatte*, as well as *patatte*. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 306.] An esculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe.

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton swine.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness upon butter-milk and *potatoes*.

Look to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Irish swains *potatoes* is the cheer;

Oats for their feasts the Scottish shepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;

While she loves turnips, butter I'll despise,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoes* prize.

Gay.

POTRELLIED.† *adj.* [*pot* and *bellied*.] Having a swollen paunch.

The opera-house is crowded this year. — Elisi is finer than any thing that has been here in your memory. — He appears to be near forty; a little *potrellied* and thick-shouldered, otherwise no bad figure.

Gray, Lett. to Mason.

POTRELLY. *n. s.* [*pot* and *belly*.] A swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked straddling animal and a *pot-belly*.

Arbutnot and Pope.

TO POTCH.† *v. n.* [*pocher*, Fr. to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb.] To thrust; to push. *Potch* is used in the midland counties for a rough, violent push.

I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword; I'll *potch* at him some way;

Or wrath, or craft, may get him.

Shaks. Coriol.

TO POTCH.† *v. a.* [*pocher*, Fr.] To poach; to boil slightly. It is commonly written *poach*. See *TO POACH*.

In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panadoes, or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation.

Wiseman, Surgery.

POTCOMPANION.† *n. s.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

There are no greater gluttons in the world; and for fuddling, they shall make the best *potcompanion* in Switzerland knock under the table.

L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo.

POTENCY. *n. s.* [*potentia*, Lat.]

1. Power; influence; authority.

Now arriving

At place of *potency* and sway o'the state,

If he should still malignantly remain

Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might

Be curses to yourselves.

Thou hast sought to make us break our vow,

To come betwix our sentence and our power,

Which nor our nature nor our place can bear,

Our *potency* make good.

By what name shall we call such an one as exceedeth God in *potency*.

Efficacy; strength.

Use can master the devil, or throw him out

With wond'rous *potency*.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

POTENT. *adj.* [*potens*, Latin.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and *potent* unto good.

I do believe,

Induc'd by *potent* circumstances, that

You are mine enemy.

Here's another

More *potent* than the first.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiracy of interest were too *potent* for the diversity of judgment.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

When by command

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends

Over the sea; the sea his rod obeys.

Verbes are the *potent* charms we use,

Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience.

How the effluvia of a magnet can be so rare and subtle, as to pass through a plate of glass without any resistance, or diminution of their force, and yet so *potent* as to turn a magnetic needle through the glass.

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical.

Baker.

Cyclop, since human flesh has been thy feast,
Now drain this goblet *potent* to digest.

2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

POTENT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A prince; a potentate. Not in use.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?

Cry havoc, kings; back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits!

2. [*Potentia*, low Lat. *potence*, Fr. a crutch.] A walking-staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

She ne went

A fote, but it were by *potent*.

Fro the benche he drove away the cat,
And laied adoun his *potent* and his hat.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 368.

POTENTACY.* *n. s.* [from *potentate*.] Sovereignty.

The Roman episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a *potentacy*.

Barrow.

POTENTATE. *n. s.* [*potentat*, French.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die.

These defences are but compliments,
To daily with confiding *potentates*.

All obey'd

The wonted signal, and superiour voice

Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed

His name, and high was his degree in heaven.

Milton, P. L.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy.

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or strength,

Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds

Invades.

Philips.

POTENTIAL. *adj.* [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary *materia prima* cannot exist without form.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much belov'd,

And hath in his effect a voice *potential*,

As double as the duke's.

Shakspeare, Othello.

The cautery is either actual or *potential*.

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but indureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters.

Brown.

3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in use.

Thou must make a dullard of the world,

If they not thought the profits of my death

Were very pregnant and *potential* spurs

To make thee seek it.

Shakspeare.

4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *potential*.] Possibility; not actuality.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently.

By. Taylor, Worthing Commun.

God is an eternal substance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature.

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present; but still there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever.

Bentley.

POTENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *potential*.]

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity, that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest, that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us, whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker.*

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut sour apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle on Colours.*

POT'ENTLY. *adv.* [from *potent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice

Of as great size. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

POT'ENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *potent*.] Powerfulness; might; power.

POT'ESTATIVE.* *adj.* [*potestativus*, low Lat.] Authoritative.

The third branch of God's authoritative or *potestative* power consisteth in the use of all things in his possession, by virtue of his absolute dominion. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

POTGUN.† *n. s.* [by mistake or corruption used for *popgun*. Dr. Johnson.—It is a mistake or corruption of long standing; though Dr. Johnson has noticed it only in Swift.] A gun which makes a small smart noise.

They are but as the *potguns* of boys.

Ep. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 148.

When men are grown inveterately wicked, to attempt their reformation with smaller judgements is to batter a wall of marble with a *potgun*.

Scott, Sermon before the L. Mayor, (1686.)

An author, thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and shame,
When first in print, you see him dread
Each *potgun* levell'd at his head. *Swift, Miscell.*

POT'HANGER. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hanger*.] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POT'HECARY.† *n. s.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; *apothecarius* from *apotheca*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—This is far from being a true statement of the word *pothecary*. *Pothecary* is no contraction, but the old English word *poticary*, or *potecary*; probably, as Pegge and others have observed, from the Spanish *boticario*; (the change of *b* into *p* being common;) *botica*, the shop of an apothecary; *bote*, a gallipot. *Apothecary* is a modern word in comparison to the present; and though Dr. Johnson, in illustration of the pretended contraction *'pothecary*, has adduced an example only from Pope, I will give sufficient proof of this original uncontracted word *poticary*, *pothecary*, or *potecary*, from our

old writers.] One who compounds and sells physick.

Forth he goth, no lenger wold he tary,

Into the town unto a *potecary*,

And praid him that he him wolde sell

Some poison. *Chaucer, Pard. Tale.*

Potycaries, physicians, surgeons, and alchemists, use words of Greke, Arabike, and other strange languages.

Asp. Cranner, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 375.
Ye wote well, that *potycaries* walke very late.

Old Morality of Hycke Scorne.

What *pothecary* durst be so bold as make such confection? *Brewer, Com. of Lingua, A. 2. S. 5.*

Modern *'pothecaries*, taught the art

By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,

Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,

Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools.

Pope.

POT'HER. *n. s.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by Junius from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by Skinner from *poteren* or *poteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *poudre*, Fr. dust.]

1. Bustle; tumult; flutter. A low word.

Such a *pothier*,

As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,

Were crept into his human pow'rs,

And gave him graceful posture. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Some hold the one, and some the other,

But howso'er they make a *pothier*. *Hudibras.*

What a *pothier* has been here with Wood and his brass,

Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass. *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain to keep a *pothier*

About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always speak well of thee,

Thou always speak'st ill of me;

Yet after all our noise and *pothier*,

The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

2. Suffocating cloud. This justifies the derivation from *poudre*.

He suddenly unties the poke,

Which from it sent out such a smoke,

As ready was them all to choke,

So grievous was the *pothier*. *Drayton.*

To POT'HER. *v. n.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.

To POT'HER. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds

certain seasons wherein those things have no relish,

only *pothers* and wears himself to no purpose.

Locke.

POT'HERB. *n. s.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*,

bid the drawer bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler.*

Egypt baser than the beasts they worship;

Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens.

Dryden.

Of alimentary leaves, the olers or *pothers* afford an excellent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed salad; if boiled, they become *pothers*: and some of those plants which are *pothers* in one family, are salad in another. *Watts.*

POT'HOOK.† *n. s.* [*pot* and *hook*.]

1. Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with.

What have we here? *pothooks* and andirons!—I much pity you; 'tis the Syrian character, or the Arabick. *Beaumont and Fl. Elder Brother.*

2. Ill formed or scrawled letters or characters.

Let me see her Arabian *pothooks*. *Dryden.*

POT'HOUSE.* *n. s.* [*pot* and *house*.] An ale-house.

To *pothouse* I repair, the sacred haunt,

Where, Ale, thy votaries in full resort

Hold rites nocturnal! *Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.*

POT'ION. *n. s.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught.

For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste,

that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst:

Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,

The express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd!

Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton, Comus.*

POT'LLID. *n. s.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

POT'MAN.* *n. s.* [*pot* and *man*.] A pot companion.

Eddisbury carried it by the juniors and *potmen*,

he being one himself. *Life of A. Wood, p. 286.*

POT'SHARE.† *n. s.* [*share*, or *shard*, any POT'SHERD. } thing divided, or separated. See To SHEAR. Of *potshare* Dr. Johnson has taken no notice; yet it is an old word; and *potsherd*, as Dr. Johnson has observed, should be *potshard*.]

A fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helmets, and plates asunder

brake, *Spenser, F. Q.*

As they had *potshares* hence.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potshards* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores;

And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potshards* tumbling down,

And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;

We'll may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

POT'TAGE. *n. s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See PORRIDGE.

Jacob sod *potage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Genesis.*

For great the man, and useful, without doubt,

Who seasons *potage*, or expells the gout;

Whose science keeps life in, and keeps death out. *Harte.*

POT'TER. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel. *Shakspeare.*

Some press the plants with sherds of *potter's* clay. *Dryden.*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has cast

The world's great frame. *Prior.*

To POT'TER.* *v. a.* [*puteeren*, or *potereren*, Dutch. See POTHER.]

1. To poke; to push: as, to *potter* the fire, is to stir up the coals; a northern expression.

2. To pother; to disturb; to confound.

See Craven Dialect and Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.

POT'TERN-ORE. *n. s.* An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the pot-

ters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*. *Boyle*.
POTTERY.* *n. s.* [*poterie*, French, from *potter*.]

1. A place where earthen vessels are made.

2. The earthen vessels made.

POTTING. n. s. [from *pot*.] Drinking.
 I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting*. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

POTTLE.* n. s. [*potel*, old Fr. from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four pints. It is sometimes used licentiously for a tankard, or pot out of which glasses are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd

Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakespeare*.

The oracle of Apollo

Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
 Or the Tripes his tower bottle. *B. Jonson*.

POTVALIANT.* adj. [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated to courage by strong drink.

What you sot, are you grown *potvaliant*?
Addison, Drummer.

POTULENT. adj. [*potulentus*, Lat.]

1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.*
 2. Fit to drink.

POUCH.* n. s. [*pocca*, Saxon; *poche*, French.]

1. A small bag; a pocket.

Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack.
Shakespeare.

From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into two cells. *Culliver, Trav.*

The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cyst. *Sharp, Surgery*.

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH. v. a.

1. To pocket.
 In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
 Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser*.

2. To swallow.

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

3. To pout; to hang down the lip.

POUCHMOUTHED. adj. [*pouch* and *mouth-ed*.] Blubberlipped. *Ainsworth*.

POVERTY.* n. s. [*pouepete*, Norm. Saxon; *pauvreté*, *poverité*, Fr.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.
 My men are the poorest,
 But *poverty* could never draw them from me.
Shakespeare.

Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
 Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Derham*.

These by their strict examples taught,
 How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
 Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
 And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior*.

There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is destitute not only of the conveniences, but the simple necessities of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers*.

2. Meanness; defect.

There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon*.

POULDAVIS. n. s. A sort of sail cloth. See **POLEDAVIS**. *Ainsworth*.

To POWDER.* See **To POWDER**.

POULDRON.* See **POWDRON**.

POULE.* n. s. [French.] The stakes of all the players, to be played for at some game of cards. *Mason*.

What say you to a *poule* at comet at my house?

Southerne, Maid's L. Pr.

POULT. n. s. [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.

One wou'd have all things little, hence hastry'd
 Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd.
King.

POULTER.* n. s. [from *poult*.] The old **POULTERER.** word is *poulter*; as in *Shakspeare*, and in our ancient vocabularies.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically,
 hang me up by the heels for a *poulter's* hare.

Shakspeare.

Several vain trades, as butchers, *poulters*, and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Harvey*.

POULTICE. n. s. [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Latin.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Swift*.

To POULTICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To apply a *poultice* or cataplasm.

POULTIVE. n. s. [A word used by Temple.] A *poultice*.

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple*.

POULTRY. n. s. [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Latin.] Domestic fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*. *L' Etrange*.

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
 Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made.

Dryden.

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel.

Swift.

POUNCE.* n. s. [*ponzone*, Ital. Skinner. From *pungo*, Lat.]

1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
 With hardy fowl about his vain might,
 His weary *pounces* all in vain doth spend
 To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenser*.
 The new-dissembled eagle, now endu'd
 With beak and *pounces*, Hercules pursu'd. *Dryd*.
 'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*.
Atterbury.

2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box. Dr. Johnson.—It is so called from the Fr. *ponce*, pumice-stone; whence *poncer*, to smooth, to polish over with pumice-stone, which anciently was powdered for such purposes.

3. Cloth worked in eyelet holes.

One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts. *Homily, Against Excess of Apparel*.

To POUNCE.* v. a. [*ponzonare*, Italian.]

1. To pierce; to perforate; to work in eyelet holes.

A short coat garded and *pounced* after the gailarde fashion. *Sir T. Elyot, Gop. fol. 91*.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.

It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing* into the quicksilver. *Bacon*.

3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED. adj. [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,

The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
 Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomson, Spring*.

POUNCETBOX. n. s. [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
 And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
 A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
 He gave his nose. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

POUND.* n. s. [*ponb*, *pund*, Sax. *pund*, Goth. *pondo*, Lat.]

1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South, Serm.*

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins*.

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
 And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden*.

2. The sum of twenty shillings; which formerly weighed a pound.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand *pound*. *Peachment of Antiquities*.

He gave, whilst ought he had, and knew no bounds;

The poor man's drachma stood for rich men's *pounds*. *Hurle*.

3. [From *pinban*, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in which beasts are inclosed.

I hurry,

Not thinking it is levee-day,
 And find his honour in a *pound*,
 Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift, Miscell*.

To POUND.* v. a. [*puman*, Sax. whence in many places they use the word *punc*. Dr. Johnson.—Our old word was *powne*. Wicliffe so writes it.]

1. To beat; to grind as with a pestle.

His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,
 And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden*.

Would'st thou not rather chuse a small renown
 To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
 To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break? *Dryden*.

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
 With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden*.

Should their axle break, its overthrow
 Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
 Nor friends their friends, nor sires their sons could know. *Dryden*.

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley*.

She describes

How under ground the rude Riphean race
 Mimick brisk cider, with the brake's product wild,
 Sloes *pounded*. *Philips*.

Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air,
 Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabric rend,
 And aromatic clouds in spires ascend. *Garth*.

2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound. [from *pinban*, Sax.]

We'll break our walls,
 Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakspeare*.

More might be said, if I were not *pounded* within an epistle. *Wotton, Rem. p. 246.*

I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator.*

POUNDAGE. *† n. s. [from pound.]*

1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.

In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

3. Confinement of cattle in a pound. Not now in use. *Huloet.*

POUNDER. *† n. s. [from pound.]*

1. The name of a heavy large pear.

Alcinous' orchard various apples bears, Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*

2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, a *ten pounder*, a gun that carries a bullet of ten pounds weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a *twenty pounder* or *ten pounder*, from the sum it bears.

None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

3. A pestle. *Ainsworth.*

4. One who impounds cattle; a pinner. *Huloet.*

POUNDFOOLISH.* *adj. [pound and fool- ish.]* Neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attention to little ones: a proverbial word.

Pennywise, *poundfoolish!*

Nor would I advise him to carry about him any more money than is absolutely necessary to defray his expenses; for some in this particular have been penny-wise and *pound-foolish*, who, in hopes of some small benefit in the rates, have left their principal, exposing their persons and purses to daily hazard. *Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 57.*

POUPETON. *n. s. [poupée, Fr.]* A puppet or little baby.

POUPICKS. *n. s. pl.* In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

TO POUR. *v. a. [supposed to be derived from the Welsh bwrw.]*

1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.

If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Ezod. iv. 9.*

He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a sweet-smelling savour unto the Most High. *Ezechus. l. 15.*

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *St. Luke, x. 34.*

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam; But since this message came, you sink and settle, As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryd.*

2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course.

Hie thee hither,

That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear, And chastise with the valour of my tongue All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakespeare.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens; The mayor and all his brethren in best sort, With the plebeians swarming. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

As thick as hail

Came post on post; and every one did bear Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence, And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications and prayers. *Duypa, Rules for Devotion.*

If we had groats or sixpences current by law, that wanted one-third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom? *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?

Loves of his own and raptures swell the note, *Pope.*

TO POUR. *† v. n.*

1. To stream; to flow.

It cannot rain, but it *pours*. *Proverb.*

2. To rush tumultuously.

If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,* And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace, Stop short. *Gay.*

All his fleecy flock Before him march, and *pour* into the rock, Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*

A ghastly band of giants, All *pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

A gathering throng, Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

POURER. *n. s. [from pour.]* One that *pours*.

POURLIEU.* See **PURLIEU.**

TO POURTRAY.* See **TO PORTRAY.** But *pourtray* is the more ancient way of writing the word.

POUSSE. *n. s.* The old word for *pease*; corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse*.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost? That shall yonder heard groom and none other, Which over the course hitherward doth post. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

POUT. *n. s. [asellus barbarus.]*

1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.

2. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout*. *Curew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

TO POUT. *v. n. [bouter, Fr.]*

1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips.

Like a misbehav'd and sullen wench, Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakespeare.*

He had not din'd;

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouring* at the government. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The nurse remained *pouring*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. To shoot out; to hang prominent.

The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiseman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and *pouring* lips. *Dryden.*

POUT.* *n. s. [from the verb.]* In colloquial language, a fit of sullenness.

POUTING.* *n. s. [from pout.]* A fit of childish sullenness.

Pouting.

Fitter for girls and schoolboys.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

Captiousness, sullenness, and *pouting*, are most exceedingly illiberal and vulgar. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

POWDER. *† n. s. [poudre, Fr. pouldre, old Fr. pulvis, Lat.]*

1. Dust of the earth: the primary meaning. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

We wipe off agents you the powder that cleyde to us of your cyte. *Wicliffe, St. Luke x.*

2. Dust; any body comminuted.

The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to powder. *Ezod. xxiii. 20.*

3. Gunpowder.

The seditious being furnished with artillery, powder, and shot, battered Bishopsgate. *Hayward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of powder and fortifications. *Addison.*

4. Sweet dust for the hair.

When the hair is sweet through pride or lust, The powder doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair, To save the powder from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

TO POWDER. *† v. a. [poudrer, poudrer, Fr. and so poulder, in our old language.]*

1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound or grind small.

Her *pouldred* corse. *Spenser, Ruins of Rome.*

The geaunt strooke so maynly mercesle, That could have overthrowne a stony towre; And were not heavenly grace that him did blesse, He had been *pouldred* all as thin as flowre. *Spenser, F. q. i. vii. 12.*

Thus I hurl

My powder'd spells into the spongy air, Of power to cheat the eye with sleight illusion. *Milton, MS. Mask of Comus.*

2. To sprinkle, as with dust. Employed also as the heraldick word for *strow*, or *besprinkle*.

The choice skinnies only were by those Germans *pouldred* with spots.

Bolton, Elem. of Armouries, (1610), p. 79.

Powder thy radiant hair, Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear, Thou who, to all which come to look upon, Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton. *Donne.*

In the galaxy, that milky way Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou see'st *Powder'd* with stars. *Milton, P. L.*

The *powder'd* footman

Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

3. To salt; to sprinkle with salt.

If you imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My hair I never powder, but my chief

Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO POWDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuously and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbits up both. *L'Estrange.*

POWDERBOX. *n. s. [powder and box.]* A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette,

The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

POWDER-CHESTS. *n. s.* On board a ship, wooden triangular chests filled with gun,

powder, pebble-stones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy, which soon makes all clear before them. *Dict.*

PO'WDERFLASK.† } *n. s.* [powder, flask, and
PO'WDERHORN. } *horn.*] A horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

You may stick your candle in a bottle or a powderhorn. *Swift.*

PO'WDERMILL. *n. s.* [powder and mill.] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a powdermill, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outward, by the elastic force of the air within exerting itself. *Arbutnot.*

PO'WDERMINE.* *n. s.* [powder and mine.] A cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time. See **MINE.**

Could I run
Like a swift powder-mine beneath the world,
Up would I blow it, all to find out thee,
Though I lay ruin'd in it.

Rowley and Decker, Witch of Edmonton.

PO'WDERROOM. *n. s.* [powder and room.] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame inhabits the powder-rooms, and then their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men. *Waller.*

PO'WDERING-TUB. *n. s.* [powder and tub.]

1. The vessel in which meat is salted.
When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than so many living and walking powdering-tubs, and that they have animam salis? *More.*

2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,
And from the powdering-tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazur kite, Doll Tearsheet. *Shaks.*

PO'WDERY. *adj.* [poudreux, Fr. from powder.] Dusty; friable.

A brown powdery spar, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward on Fossils.*

PO'WDIKE.* *n. s.* A dike formed of earth powdered or rammed, as Mr. Mason asserts. It is, more probably, the marsh or fen dike; pow being a contraction of pool, *Su. Goth. poel, Icel. paala*, and a common word in Scotland.

Maligniously to destroy the powdike in the fens of Norfolk and Ely, is felony. *Blackstone.*

PO'WER. *n. s.* [pouvoir, Fr.]

1. Command; and authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakspeare.*

No man could ever have a just power over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*
Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

2. Influence; power; influence upon.

If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the power of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakspeare.*
This man had power with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon, Ess.*

Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had power upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd
And stable, as the fabrick of the world. *Dryden.*

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting ought within my power
For your relief in my refreshing bower. *Dryden.*

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your power of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding, to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the power of want or slavery to make them miserable. *Addison.*

Though it be not in our power to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our power to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state. *Atterbury, Serm.*

4. Strength; motive; force.

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies, which were at rest; the effects also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

5. The moving force of an engine.

By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the power, a man may add such a fitting supplement to the strength of the power, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force, which the power is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength.

Care, not fear; or fear, not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of powers, than dismayedness of courage. *Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of strong health and powers. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief. *Shakspeare.*

In our little world, this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use on divers objects, divers powers;
And so are her effects diversify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning powers of the other. *Atterbury.*

The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning powers from their unhappy slavery and darkness. *Watts.*

8. Government; right of governing: correlative to subjection.

My labour
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food
Of those who have me in their civil power. *Milton.*

9. Sovereign; potentate.

'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two powers have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addison on Italy.*

10. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. *St. Matth.*

The fables turn'd some men to flowers,
And others did with brutish forms invest;
And did of others make celestial powers,
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest. *Davies.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue. *Addison.*

11. Divinity.

Merciful powers,
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
The glory of thy Maker's sacred name;
Use all thy powers, that blessed power to praise,
Which gives thee power to be and use the same. *Davies.*

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful silence, and the powers bespoke. *Dryd.*
Tell me,

What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
These presents, bribes the powers to give him more. *Dryden.*

12. Host; army; military force.

He, to work him the more mischief, sent over
his brother Edward with a power of Scots and Red-shanks into Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Never such a power,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shaks. K. John.*
Who leads his power?

Under whose government come they along? *Shaks.*
My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain. *Shakspeare.*

Gazellus, upon the coming of the bassa, valiantly
issued forth with all his power, and gave him battle. *Knolles.*

13. A large quantity; a great number. In
low language: as, a power of good things.
[force, French.]

PO'WERABLE. *adj.* [from power.] Capable
of performing any thing. Not in use.

That you may see how powerable time is in altering
tongues, I will set down the Lord's prayer,
as it was translated in sundry ages. *Camden.*

PO'WERFUL† *adj.* [power and full.]

1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

And chiefly thou, whose undetermin'd state
Is yet the business of the gods' debate;
Whether in after-times to be declar'd
The patron of the world, and Rome's peculiar
guard,
Or o'er the fruits and seasons to preside,
And round the circuit of the year to guide,
Powerful of blessings, which thou strew'st around,
And with thy goddess-mother's myrtle crown'd. *Dryden, Virg. Georg. B. i.*

2. Forcible; mighty.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's Lord hath powerfuller to send
Against us from about his throne. *Milton, P. L.*

Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with powerful opposition from archbishop Becket. *Ayliffe.*

3. Efficacious: as, a powerful medicine.

O, mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

PO'WERFULLY. *adv.* [from powerful.] Potentially; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.

The sun and other powerfully lucid bodies dazzle
our eyes. *Boyle.*

By assuming a privilege belonging to ripper years,
to which a child must not aspire, you do but add
new force to your example, and recommend the
action more powerfully. *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness
and impenitency of the heathen world was
a much more excusable thing, because they had
but very obscure apprehensions of those things
which urge men most powerfully to forsake their
sins. *Tillotson.*

The grain-gold, upon all the golden coast
of Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there

with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward.*

PO'WERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *powerful*.] Power; efficacy; might; force.

So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue.

Hakewill on Providence.

PO'WERLESS.† *adj.* [from *power*.] Weak; impotent.

I give you welcome with a *powerless* hand, But with a heart full of unstained love. *Shaksp.*
Of, inadvertent, from the milky stream
They [flies] meet their fate; or, weltering in the bowl

With *powerless* wings around them wrapp'd, expire. *Thomson, Summer.*

It is already evident, and shall still be made more plain, that such a *powerless*, dead substance, as matter, must owe its existence to something else.

A. Baxter on the Soul, l. 80.

PO'WLDRON.* *n. s.* That part of armour, which covers the shoulders: an heraldick term.

The clouds began to move;
And tops of lances first appear'd above;
Then helmets, nodding with their plumed crests;
Forthwith refulgent *powlldrns*; plated breasts;

Sandys, Ov. Met. iii.

PO'WTER.* *n. s.* A kind of pigeon: more properly, perhaps, *pouder*, from the protuberance of its crop.

Pox.† *n. s.* [properly *pocks*, which originally signified small bags or pustules; of the same original, perhaps, with *powke* or *pouch*. We still use *pock*, for a single pustule; *poccar*, Sax. *poeken*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxons also had the singular *poc*. Mr. H. Tooke considers *pock* as the past participle of the Sax. *pycan*, to pick: "a *pock* is so applied, as we use it, because where the pustules have been, the face is usually marked as if it had been picked or pecked." Div. of Purley, ii. 200. Nevertheless, Dr. Johnson's explanation, and consequently his etymon, seem more probable. Many languages agree, Serenius has observed, in citing the Sueth. *pockor*, pustulæ, in naming them from their round or swelling form. Mr. Tooke's explanation may apply to the effect of the *pock*, the cavity made, but not to the *pock itself*.]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. It is used of many eruptive distempers.

I have known a lady sick of the small *pocks*, only to keep her face from pitholes, take cold, and strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish!

Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

Many diseases — altogether unknown to Galen and Hippocrates: as, small *pox*, plica, sweating sickness, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 6.*

2. The venereal disease. This is now the sense when it has no epithet: but formerly it was applied without an epithet, to the small *pox*, as Dr. Farmer has shewn in a laughable note on Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost.

Though brought to their ends by some other apparent disease, yet the *pox* hath been adjudged the foundation. *Wiseman.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box,
Canst thou forget thy age and *pox*? *Dorset.*

Pox.† *n. s.* [appoy, Spanish: *appuy*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole. Dr. Johnson.

— In Northumberland, *pu* is a pole to push forward a boat. *Pegge.*

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See **To POSE**, and **To APOSE**.

And say you so? then I shall *poze* you quickly. *Shakspeare.*

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I design to *poze* them with those common enigmas of magnetism, fluxes, and refluxes.

Glenville.

PRACTICABILITY.* *n. s.* [from *practicable*.] Possibility to be performed.

They all attend the worship of the kirk, as often as a visit from their minister, or the practicability of travelling, gives them opportunity.

Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

PRACTICABLE. *adj.* [practicable, Fr.]

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.

This falls out for want of examining what is practicable and what not, and for want again of measuring our force and capacity with our design.

L'Estrange.

An heroic poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

This is a practicable degree of christian magnanimity. *Atterbury.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were practicable to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice.

Swift.

2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a practicable breach.

PRACTICABLENESS.† *n. s.* [[from *practicable*.] Possibility to be performed.

Demonstrating both the equitableness and practicableness of the thing. *Locke.*

PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practicable*.] In such a manner as may be performed.

The meaneest capacity, when he sees a rule practically applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed. *Rogers.*

PRACTICAL. *adj.* [practicus, Lat. *pratique*, Fr. from *practice*.] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in man's practical understanding; namely, that storehouse of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis practical, wisdom. *Tillotson.*

PRACTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practical*.]

1. In relation to action.

2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having practically found her among the better sort of trees. *Howell, Voc. For.*

PRACTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *practical*.] The quality of being practical.

PRACTICE.† *n. s.* [πρακτική, *pratique*, Fr. The substantive is written *practice*; the verb, *practise*.]

1. The habit of doing any thing.

It would be endless for me to enumerate all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shews his good-breeding in good company; your own good sense will point them out to you, and then your own good-nature will recommend, and your own self-interest enforce, the practice. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice.

Of such a practice when Ulysses told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bantering wit? *Tale.*

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active practice. *Shakspeare.*

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions; so the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practick. *South.*

5. Method or art of doing any thing.

An heart they have exercised with covetous practices. *2 Pet. ii. 14.*

All a man's practices hanging loose and uncertain, unless they are governed and knit together by the prospect of some certain end.

South, Serm. iv. 483.

6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my practice; yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holly in their beds. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years' practice, saw more than two recover. *Blackmore.*

8. [Præt, Saxon, is cunning, sliness, and thence *prat*, in G. Douglas, is a trick or fraud; latter times forgetting the original of words, applied to practice the sense of *prat*.] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. A sense not now in use.

He sought to have that by practice, which he could not by prayer; and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportunity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney.*

With suspicion of practice, the king was suddenly turned. *Sidney.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,

The practice and the purpose of the king. *Shaks.*

Shall we thus permit

A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? this needs must be practice;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakspeare.*

Wise states prevent purposes

Before they come to practice, and foul practices
Before they grow to act. *Denham, Sophy.*

Unreasonable it is to expect that those who lived before the rise and condemnation of heresies, should come up to every accurate form of expression, which long experience afterwards found necessary, to guard the faith, against the subtle practices, or provoking insults of its adversaries. *Waterland.*

9. A rule in arithmetic.

PRACTICK.† *adj.* [πρακτικός, Gr. *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honest sentences; ears;
So that the act and *practic* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theorick. *Shaks.*

Whilst they contend for speculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, forfeit the practick.

Gov. of the Tongue.

True piety without cessation tost
By theories, the *practic* part is lost. *Denham.*

2. In Spenser it seems to signify, sly; artful.

She used hath the *practic* pain
Of this false footman, clog'd with simpleness. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thereto his subtle engines he doth bend,
His *practic* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thousand other sleights. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. Conversant; acquainted with; skilful.

Right *practicoe* was Sir Priamond in fight,
And thoroughly skil'd in use of shield and spear.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. iii. 7.
Camilla laughed at her maiden's A. B. C. and
accounted her to be more *practicke* in love-matters,
than she herself had confessed.

Shelton, *Tr. of Don Quix.* iv. 7.
To PRA'CTISE.† *v. a.* [*πραξις*; *practique*, French.]
1. To do habitually.

Incline not my heart to *practisè* wicked works
with men that work iniquity. *Psalms* cxli. 4.
2. To do; not merely to profess: as, to
practise law or physick.
A woman that *practisèd* physick in man's clothes.

Tatler, No. 226.
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.
At *practis'd* distances to cringe not fight.
Milton, *P. L.*

4. To draw by artifices.
To *practisè* the city into an address to the queen.
Swift.

To PRA'CTISE.† *v. n.*
1. To form a habit of acting in any man-
ner.
Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her.

Ecclesi.
They shall *practise* how to live secure. *Milton.*
Oft have we wonder'd
How such a ruling spirit you could restrain,
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*

2. To transact; to negotiate secretly.
I've *practis'd* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends.
Addison.

3. To try artifices.
Others by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promis'd kindness, *practise* on our hearts;
With expectation blow the passion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope.
Granville.

4. To use bad arts or stratagems.
If you there
Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt
Might be my question. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will
practise against thee by poison.
Shakspeare, As you like it.

It hath been found that the city was from the
beginning *practising* against kings, and the men
therein were given to rebellion and war.
1 Esdr. ii. 26.

5. To use medical methods.
I never thought I should try a new experiment,
being little inclined to *practise* upon others, and as
little that others should *practise* upon me.
Temple, Miscell.

6. To exercise any profession.
Taliacotus began to *practise* in a town of Ger-
many. *Tatler*, No. 260.
PRA'CTISANT. *n. s.* [from *practise*.] An
agent.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants*.
Shaks. Hen. VI. P. I.
PRA'CTISER.† *n. s.* [from *practise*.]

1. One that practises any thing; one that
does any thing habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, shew
how little efficacy they have to advance the *practis-
er* of them to the things they aspire to. *South.*
The disciples of the best moralists, at least the
practisers of their doctrine, were very few.
Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Rel.

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.
Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,
That ministers thine own death if I die. *Shaks.*
I had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the
use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a
venture, and that their greatest *practisers* *practisèd*
least upon themselves. *Temple.*

3. One who uses bad arts or stratagems.

Some shall be thought *practisers*, that would
pluck the cards; and others shall be thought
papiests, that would shuffle the cards. What a
misery is this, that we should come together to
foul one another, instead of procuring the publick
good! *Bacon, Speech in Parl.*

Jaques Frances — was a continual *practisèr*
both with Cullens, and others, to destroy her
majesty. *Proceed. against Garnet*, sign. Q. i. b.

Virgil, Horace, and the rest
Of those great master-spirits, did not want
Detractors then, or *practisers* against them.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

PRA'CTITIONER. *n. s.* [from *practise*.]

1. He who is engaged in the actual exer-
cise of any art.
The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners*
to exercise themselves in the translatory.

Arbuthnot.
I do not know a more universal and unnecessary
mistake among the clergy, but especially the
younger *practitioners*. *Swift.*

2. One who uses any sly or dangerous
arts.

There are some papistical *practitioners* among
you. *Whitgift.*

3. One who does any thing habitually.
He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced
practitioner of these vices himself. *South.*

PRA.† See PRE.

PREMUNIRE.† See PREMUNIRE.

PRÆCOGNITA. *n. s. pl.* [Lat.] Things
previously known in order to under-
standing something else; thus the struc-
ture of the human body is one of the
præcognita of physick.

Either all knowledge does not depend on cer-
tain *præcognita* or general maxims, called prin-
ciples, or else these are principles. *Locke.*

PRAGMATIC.† } *adj.* [*πραγματικα*, Gr.
PRAGMATIC.† } *pragmatique*, Fr.
Ben Jonson has placed the accent on
the first syllable of *pragmatick*. It is
now usually on the second. Dr. John-
son has given no example of it in
poetry.] Meddling; impertinently busy;
assuming business without leave or in-
vitation.

I love to hit
These *pragmatick* young men at their own weapons.

B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.
No sham so gross, but it will pass upon a weak
man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive.

L'Estrange.
Common estimation puts an ill character upon
pragmatick meddling people. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
He understands no more of his own affairs, than
a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* silly
jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of
my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took
upon him the government of my whole family.
Arbuthnot.

Such a backwardness there was among good
men to engage with an usurping people, and *prag-
matical* ambitious orators. *Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the
watch tower, but who assigned them the post? *Swift.*

PRAGMATICALLY.† *adv.* [from *pragmati-
cal*.] Meddlingly; impertinently.

St. Paul opposes it to being overbusy, or *prag-
matically* curious, and to walking disorderly.
Barrow, Sermon. i. on 1 Thess. iv. 11.

PRAGMATIC'ALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *pragmati-
cal*.] The quality of intermeddling
without right or call.

The *pragmaticalness* of whose agents [the lords
of the Inquisition] will be more than ordinarily
ready to discover every one that dissembles his
religion. *More on the Seven Churches*, ch. 5.

Their proceedings therefore are not to be charged
with culpable *pragmaticalness*.

Barrow, Sermon. i. 265.
A thousand more such easy inlets there are into
good discourse, without imputation of *pragmatical-
ness*. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.*

PRA'GMATIST.* *n. s.* [from *pragmatick*.]

One who is impertinently busy.
As they say of a swine, that he looks every way
but upwards; so we may say of *pragmaticks*, that
their eyes look all ways but inward.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 16.

PRAHME.* See FRAME.

PRAISEABLE.* *adj.* [from *praise*.] That
may be praised.

Every deed *praisable*, or reprovable, of mannes
wille. *Wicliffe, Lewis's Life of Wicl.* p. 358.
Thou blamest that thing that is *praisable*.
Adp. Arundel, Exam. of Thorpe, in Fox's Acts.
Where a man's employment is any way be-
neficial, the same is *praisable*.

Hooker's Fabr. of the Church, (1604,) p. 74.

PRAISE.† *n. s.* [*prijs*, Teut. Dr. Johnson.
— *Prez*, Span. *prezzo*, Ital. *preis*, Germ.
pris, Gothick; price, value; and figura-
tively, honour, esteem.]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour;
celebrity.

I will get them *praise* and fame in every land,
where they have been put to shame. *Zeph.* iii. 19.
Best of fruits, whose taste has taught
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy
praise. *Milton, P. L.*

Lucan, content with *praise*, may lie at ease
In costly grots and marble palaces;
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,
To starve on compliments and empty fame.

Dryden.

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.
He hath put a new song in my mouth, even
praise unto our God. *Psalms* xl. 3.

To God glory and *praise*. *Milton.*

3. Ground or reason of praise.
Praiseworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;
And 'tis my *praise* to make thy praises last.

Dryden.

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prijzen*, Dutch.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.
Will God incense his ire

For such a petty trespass, and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue? *Milton, P. L.*
We *praise* not Hector, though his name we
know

Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryd.*

2. To glorify in worship.

The shepherds returned, glorifying and *praising*
God for all the things that they had heard and seen.
St. Luke, ii. 20.

One generation shall *praise* thy works to another,
and declare thy mighty works. *Psalms* cxlv. 4.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning
prais'd

God and his works. *Milton, P. L.*

PRAISEFUL.† *adj.* [*praise* and *full*.] Laud-
able; commendable. Not now in use.

Of whose high *praise*, and *praisèful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*

He ordain'd a lady for his *praise*,
Generally *praisèful*, fair and young, and skill'd in
housewiferies. *Chapman, Iliad.*

PRAISELESS.* *adj.* [*praise* and *less*.]

Wanting *praise*; without *praise*.

If speech, next to reason, be the greatest gift
bestowed upon mortality; that cannot be *praisèless*,
which doth most polish that blessing of peace.

Sidney, Def. of Poetry.

PRÁISER. *n. s.* [from *praise*.] One who praises; an applauder; a commender.

We men and *praisers* of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures of whom we are.

Sidney.

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are A *Praiser*: but in that extend as far As loudest *praisers*.

B. Jonson, Epig.

Turn to God, who knows I think this true, And use it oft, when such a heart mislays, To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Donne.*

PRAISEWORTHILY.* *adv.* [from *praiseworthy*.] In a manner worthy of praise.

Her name was Envie, known well thereby; Whose nature is, to grieve and grudge at all That ever she sees done *praiseworthy*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xii. 31.

PRAISEWORTHINESS.* *n. s.* [from *praiseworthy*.] What deserves or is entitled to praise.

Man desires not only praise, but *praiseworthy-ness*; or to be that thing, which, though it should be praised by nobody, is, however, the natural and proper object of praise.

A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sentiments, P. iii. ch. 2.

PRAISEWORTHY. *adj.* [from *praise* and *worthy*.] Commendable; deserving praise.

The Tritonian goddess having heard Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd, Came down to prove the truth, and due reward For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield. *Spens.*

Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things, Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings That sound, and that authority with her name,

As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *B. Jonson.*

Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praiseworthy*, that he encouraged trade.

Arbutnot on Coins.

PRAME.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson cites this word from Bailey, without any etymology. It is the Icel. *pram*, Teut. *prame*, scapha. Sometimes it is written *pram*, or *prahme*.] A flat-bottomed boat.

The use of *prahmes* and pontoons with flat-bottomed vessels.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 234.

TO PRANCE.† *v. n.* [from *pranken*, Dutch, to set one's self to show; whence the German *prangen*. Wachter.]

1. To spring and bound in high mettle.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the *prancing* horses.

Nahum, iii. 2.

Here's no fantastic mask, nor dance, But of our kids that frisk and *prance*;

Nor wars are seen,

Unless upon the green,

Two harmless lambs are butting one the other.

Wotton.

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near;

Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, lac'd charioteer.

Gay.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them, To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed.

Thomson.

2. To ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

I see

Th' insulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field, Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in slaughter,

His horses' hoofs wet with patrician blood.

Addison.

3. To move in a warlike or showy manner.

We should neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to clothe us, unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat brass.

Swift.

PRA'NCING.* *n. s.* [from *prance*.] The act of bounding as a horse in high mettle.

Then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones.

Judges, v. 22.

All point at earth, and hiss at human pride, The wisdom of the wise, and *prancings* of the great.

Young, Night Th. 9.

TO PRANK. *v. a.* [from *pranken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight Their gay attire.

Spenser, F. Q.

In wine and meats she flow'd above the bank, And in excess exceeded her own might,

In sumptuous tire she joy'd herself to *prank*,

But of her love too lavish.

Spenser, F. Q.

These are the tribes of the people,

The tongues o' the common mouth: I do despise them:

For they do *prank* them in may

Against all noble sufferance.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Your high self,

The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd

With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly

maid,

Most goddess-like *prank'd* up.

'Tis that miracle, and queen of genies,

That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

This juggle

Would think to charm my judgement as mine

eyes,

Obtruding false rules, *prank'd* in reason's garb.

Milton, Comus.

PRANK.† *n. s.* [from *pranken*, Dutch.] A frolic; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a mischievous act. A word of levity, Dr. Johnson says. Usually it is so; but formerly it was employed in a serious sense.

The first craftie subtil *pranke* of the whorish church of Rome is to banish truth.

Tr. of Bp. Cardine's De Obed. (1553.) sign. i. 7.

That ever I this dismal day did see!

Full fare was I from thinking such a *pranke*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. i. 15.

Lay home to him;

Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear

with.

Shakespeare.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,

Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissentious *pranks*;

The very infants prattle of thy pride.

Shakespeare.

They caused the table to be covered and meat

set on, which was no sooner set down, than in

came the harpies, and played their accustomed

pranks.

Raleigh.

They put on their clothes, and played all those

pranks you have taken notice of.

Addison, Guardian.

PRANK.* *adj.* [from the substantive. Mr. Mason has quite mistaken the meaning of the passage, in which this word occurs, by defining it neatly

dressed, and by deriving it from the verb.

The speaker of the following words is merely referring to the tricks

he had played in former times.] Frolicksome; full of tricks.

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in

those days, I'll be hanged.

Brewer, Com. of Lingua.

PRA'NKER.* *n. s.* [from *pranker*, Dutch; from *TO PRANK*.] One who dresses ostentatiously.

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a

pranker, or a dancer, then take heed of her.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 567.

PRA'NKING.* *n. s.* [from *TO PRANK*.] Ostentatious decoration.

Her *prankings*, and adornings, in the splendour

of their altars, and churches, and copes.

More on the Seven Ch. ch. 6.

PRA'SON. *n. s.* [*πρασον*, Gr.] A leek: also a sea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

TO PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelessly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.

His knowledge or skill is in *prating* too much.

Tusser.

Behold me, which owe

A moiety of the throne, here standing

To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore

Who please to hear.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

This starved justice hath *prated* to me of the

wildness of his youth, and the feasts he hath done

about Turnbul-street; and every third word a lie.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

O listen with attentive sight,

To what my *prating* eyes indite!

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,

When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate.

Dryden.

She first did wit's prerogative remove,

And made a fool presume to *prate* of love.

Dryden.

This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate*

of discords in music.

Watts.

PRATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,

He will awake my mercy which lies dead.

Shaks.

Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;

Oh! what a conflict do I feel.

Denham, Sophy.

PRA'TER.† *n. s.* [from *prate*.] An idle

talker; a chatterer.

A speaker is but a *prater*; a rhyme is but a

bullad!

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

When expectation rages in my blood,

Is this a time, thou *prater*? hence, be gone.

Southern.

PRA'TING.* *n. s.* [from *prate*.] Chatter; idle *prate*.

After Flammoch and the blacksmith had, by

joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent

in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead

them.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Factions and turbulent zeal, seditious *pratings*,

and conspiracies.

Scott's Chr. Life, P. I. ch. 4.

PRA'TINGLY. *adv.* [from *prate*.] With tittle-tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE.† *n. s.* [French; *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence

he came, is not annoyed with any infectious

disease.

Bailey.

At first, indeed, *prattic* was allowed, though

only to two or three of our seamen out of every

ship, who had the favour to go ashore. But, soon

after, it being noised in the town, that our ships

had taken a Dutch vessel laden with corn for Spain,

that little *prattic* we had was prohibited.

Milton, Lett. to the Gr. Duke of Tuscany, (1658.)

TO PRATTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*.] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.

I prattle

Something too wildly, and my father's precepts

I therein do forget.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of it.

Shakespeare.

A French woman teaches an English girl to

speak and read French, by only *prattling* to her.

Locke.

There is not so much pleasure to have a child

prattle agreeably, as to reason well.

Locke on Education.

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd

him quite

To sooty blackness, from the purest white.

Addison, Ovid.

A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason for a whole evening. Addison.

I must *prattle* on, as afore,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. Prior.
Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,
How if the festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from liberal horn shall strow the year. Gay.

PRA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shaks. Rich. II.*
The bookish theorick,

Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiiership. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity
of the philosophy of the schools. *Garrulity. Gervill.*

PRA'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *prattle*.] A trifling talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler*, how thou talk'st! *Shakspeare.*
Prattler, no more, I say;

My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *n. s.* [*pravitas*, Lat.] Corruption; badness; malignity.

Do not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of these begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton, P. L.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction,
than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Estrange.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of Christianity. *South.*

PRAWN. *n. s.* A small crustaceous fish, like a shrimp, but larger.

I had *prawns*, and borrowed a mess of vinegar. *Shakspeare.*

PRA'XIS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Use; practice.
Bochart—tells us of an impious treatise of the elements and *praxis* of necromancy.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

To PRAY.† v. n. [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital. from *precor*, Lat. Our word is more directly from the ancient French *praier*, a supplication.]

1. To make petitions to heaven.

I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakspeare.*

Pray for this good man and his issue.
Shaks.
Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes. *Shakspeare.*
I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month; and he heartily *prays*, some occasion may detain us longer. *Shakspeare.*

Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *Jam. v. 14.*
Unskilful with what words to *pray*, let me interpret for him. *Milton, P. L.*

He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it.

Ep. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.
Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my success;
He was so true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*
They who add devotion to such a life, must be said to *pray* as Christians, but live as heathens. *Lavo.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing your

prayers, because you found your disease still to continue! *Wake.*

2. To entreat; to ask submissively.

Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchises may be known. *Dryden.*

3. To PRAY in Aid. A term used for a petition made, in a court of justice, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question. *Hammer.*

You shall find
A conquerour, that will *pray* in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

4. I PRAY; that is, I pray you to tell me is a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bentley, Serm.*

5. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.

Barnard, in spirit, sense, and truth abounds;
Pray, then, what wants he? fourscore thousand pounds. *Pope.*

To PRAY.† v. a.

1. To supplicate; to implore; to address with submissive petitions.

Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest. *St. Matt. ix. 38.*

I will *pray* the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. *St. John, xiv. 16.*
Then *prayed* they him to tarry certain days. *Acts, x. 48.*

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To ask for as a supplicant.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him;
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me. *B. Jonson.*

PRA'YER.† n. s. [*praier*, old Fr. *priere*, modern.]

1. Petition to heaven.

They did say their *prayers*, and address'd them Again to sleep. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
O remember, God!

O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shaks.*
My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is, that they might be saved. *Rom. x. 1.*
Unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in labour or diversion, whether they consume our time or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd *prayers*, and are as truly an offence to God. *Lavo.*

2. Mode of petition.

The solemn worship of God and Christ is neglected in many congregations; and instead thereof an indigested form and conception of extemporal *prayer* is used. *White.*

3. Practice of supplication.

Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Single formule of petition.

He fell to his devotions on that behalf, and made those two excellent *prayers* which were published immediately after his death. *Fell.*
Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*
Inspir'd. *Milton, P. L.*

No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his *prayers*; for the greatest saints have

sometimes suffered the banishment of the heart, sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes. *Ep. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

5. Entreaty; submissive importunity.

Prayer, among men is supposed a means to change the person to whom we *pray*; but *pray* to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things *prayed* for. *Stillingfleet.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *n. s.* [*prayer* and *book*.] Book of publick or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy descent. *Shakspeare.*

I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

PRA'YERLESS.* *adj.* [*prayer* and *less*.] Not using *prayer*.

They are *prayerless*; they cannot, they will not, they do not, *pray*.

Wilson, Serm. before Parliamt. (1643), p. 9.
The ground

We till with hands, and them to heaven we raise.
Who *prayerless* labours, or without this *prays*,
Doth but one half, that's none. *Donne's Poems, (1650), p. 160.*

PRA'YINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *praying*.] With supplication to God.

Nor is it easily credible, that he who can *prayer* well, should be unable to *pray* well; when as it is indeed the same ability to *prayer* affirmatively, or doctrinally, and only by changing the mood, to *prayer* *prayingly*. *Milton, Apol. for Smect. § xi.*

PRE. [*præ*, Lat.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*predico*, Latin.] *prescher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick discourse upon sacred subjects.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*. *St. Math. iv. 17.*
Prophets *preach* of thee at Jerusalem. *Neh. vi. 7.*

It is evident in the apostles' *preaching* at Jerusalem and elsewhere, that at the first proposal of the truth of Christ to them, and the doctrine of repentance, whole multitudes received the faith, and came in. *Hammond.*

Divinity would not pass the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an easier supplementary trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

As he was sent by his Father, so were the apostles commissioned by him to *preach* to the gentile world. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

The shape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditors, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Grawnt.*

To PREACH. *v. a.*

1. To proclaim or publish in religious orations.

The Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*

He decreed to commissionate messengers to *preach* this covenant to all mankind. *Hammond.*

2. To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing publicly notified, but we may properly say it is *preached*. *Hooker.*

He oft to them *preach'd*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton, P. L.*

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth? *Dryden.*

Among the rest, the rich Galesus lies,
A good old man, while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *n. s.* [*presche*, Fr. from the verb.]

A discourse; a religious oration. Not in use.

This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion in that sort exercised, a mere *preach*. *Hooker*.

PREACHER. *n. s.* [*prescheur*, Fr. from *preach*.]

1. One who discourses publicly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers*. *Ps. lxxviii. 11.*
You may hear the sound of a *preacher's* voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. *Bacon*.

Here lies a truly honest man,
One of those few that in this town
Honour all *preachers*; hear their own. *Crashaw*.

2. One who inculcates any thing with earnestness and vehemence.

No *preacher* is listened to but time, which gives us the same train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift*.

PREACHERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *preacher*.]
The office of a preacher.

The public *preacher*ship of St. Edmund's Bury [was] then offered me upon good conditions. *Bp. Hall, Specialties in his Life*.

You have seen by the papers the disposition of the *preacher*ship to Dr. Ross. *Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 116.*

PREACHING.* *n. s.* [from *preach*.] Public discourse upon sacred subjects.

Go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the *preaching* that I bid thee. *Jonah, iii. 2.*
He said that Marston wrote his father-in-law's *preachings*. *Dryden, Conv. of Ben Jonson*.

PREACHMAN.* *n. s.* [*preach* and *man*.] A preacher mentioned in contempt.

Some of our *preachmen* are grown dog-mad; there's a worm got into their tongues, as well as their heads. *Hovell, Lett. ii. 33. (dat. 1645.)*

PREACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *preach*.] A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent? *Shakspeare*.

All this is but a *preachment* upon the text. *E. Estrange*.

PREACQUAINTANCE.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *acquaintance*.] State of being before acquainted with; previous knowledge.

In English, city is a name common to many places; and speaker, a name common to many men. Yet if we prefix the article, the city means our metropolis; and the speaker, a high officer in the British parliament. And thus 'tis by an easy transition, that the article, from denoting reference, comes to denote eminence also; that is to say, from implying an ordinary *preacquaintance*, to presume a kind of general and universal notoriety. *Harris, Hermes, B. 2. ch. 1.*

PREADMINISTRATION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *administration*.] Previous administration.

Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration* of St. John. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 10.*

TO PREADMONISH.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *admonish*.] To caution or admonish beforehand.

These things thus *preadmonished*, let us inquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviour's words.

Milton, Judg. of M. Bucer on Divorce, ch. 30.
PREAMBLE. *n. s.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide,

that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a *preamble*, especially to common prayer? *Hooker*.

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gaineysaid or crossed, no not in those very *premables* placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service-book have been somewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker*.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contentations with the queen, all *premables* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments. *Wotton*.

This *preamble* to that history was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon, Hist. of the Reb.*

With *preamble* sweet
Of charming sympathy they introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high. *Milton, P. L.*

I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden*.

TO PREAMBLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go before; to precede.

Ere a foot further, we must be content to hear a *preambling* boast of your valour. *Milton, Animado. on the Rem. Defence.*

TO PREAMBLE.* *v. a.* To preface; to introduce.

Some will *preamble* a tale impertinently. *Felltham, Res. i. 93.*

PREAMBULATORY.* *adj.* [from *preamble*.] **PREAMBULOUS.*** *adj.* Previous. Not in use, though not inelegant. Dr. Johnson, —Accordingly Dr. Johnson has given an example only of *preambulous*; but of the better word, *preambulatory*, he had found no instance; which, however, one of the finest English writers affords.

These three evangelical resuscitations are so many *preambulatory* proofs of the last and general resurrection. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.*

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth. *Brown*.

TO PREAMBULATE.* *v. n.* [*præ* and *ambulate*.] To walk before; to go before.

When fierce destruction follows to hell-gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate*. *Jordan's Poems, §§ 3. b.*

PREAMBULATION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *ambulation*, Lat.] Preamble. Not in use.

What speakest thou of *preambulation*? *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prologue*.

PREAMBULATORY.* *adj.* [*præ* and *ambulatory*.] Going before; antecedent.

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties; he was covetous and ambitious, long before he offered to buy the Holy Ghost. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651.), p. 219.*

PREAPPREHENSION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *apprehend*.] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PREASE. *n. s.* Press; crowd. *Spenser*.
See **PRESS**. Obsolete.

A ship into the sacred seas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease* *Chapman*.

Chuse two-and-fifty youths. *Chapman*.

PRAISING. *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenser*.

PRAUDIENCE.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *audience*.] The right or state of being heard before another.

A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters patent of precedence to such barristers

as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are entitled to such rank and *pre-audience*, as are assigned in their respective patents. *Blackstone*.

PREBEND. *n. s.* [*præbenda*, low Latin; *prebende*, Fr.]

1. A stipend granted in cathedral churches. His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a stipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop. *Bacon*.

PREBENDAL.* *adj.* [from *prebend*.] Of or belonging to a prebend.

Mr. Harte is returned in perfect health from Cornwall, and has taken possession of his *prebendal* house at Windsor. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

PREBENDARY. *n. s.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] A stipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale*.

I bequeath to the reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audoen's, my gold bottle-screw. *Swift's Last Will*.

PREBENDARYSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *prebendary*.] The office of a prebendary; a canonry.

My lord's grace of Canterbury hath this week sent hither to Mr. Hales, very nobly, a *prebendary* ship of Windsor, unexpected, undesired. *Wotton, Rem. p. 369.*

PRECARIOUS. *adj.* [*precarious*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. No word is more unskillfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for *uncertain* in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others; thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an account, of the weather, of a die.

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard?

A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden*.

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannical power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*. *Addison*.

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addison, Spect.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust. *Rogers, Serm.*

PRECARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainly; by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

If one society cannot meet or convene together, without the leave or licence of the other society; nor treat or enact any thing relating to their own society, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that society, in a manner dissolved, and subsists *precariously* upon the meer will and pleasure of the other. *Leslie*.

Our scene *precariously* subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song;
Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope*.

PRECARIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *precarious*.] Uncertainty; dependence on others.

The following passage from a book, otherwise elegantly written, affords an

example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little advisable. *Sharp, Surgery.*

PRECATIVE.* *adj.* [*precatus*, Lat.] Suppliant; beseeching.

The requisite [mood] appears under two distinct species, either as 'tis imperative to inferiors, or precative to superiors.

Harris, Hermes, B. i. ch. 8.

PRECATORY.* *adj.* [*precatus*, Lat.] Suppliant; beseeching.

As this particle Amen, used in the beginning of a speech, is assertory of the undoubted truth of it, so when it is subjoined and used at the end of it, [it] is *precatory*, and signifies our earnest desire to have our prayers heard and our petitions granted.

Ep. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 208.
They had *precatory* sacrifices, which were burnt-offerings of several creatures, in order to obtain from God some particular favours.

Shuckford, Connec. of Sac. and Proph. Hist. ii. 297.

PRECAUTION. *n. s.* [*precaution*, Fr. from *præcautus*, Latin.] Preservative caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution.

Addison on the War.

TO PRECAUTION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the disgrace, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin he may be *precautioned*.

Locke.

PRECAUTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *precaution*.] Preservative; preventive. The word is perhaps not in use; but *precautionary* has, I think, in modern times been adopted.

This first filial fear is but virtuous and *precautional*, and so compatible with a happy constitution; for it perplexeth our present fruition no more than the general notion of our mortality offendeth our present health: the knowledge that we must die, doth not make us sick; no more doth the understanding that our temporary delights are to pass away, disrelish their present savour.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648), p. 61.

PRECEDANEUS.† *adj.* [This word is, I believe, mistaken by the author [Hale] for *præcedaneus*; *præcedaneus*, Latin, cut or slain before. Nor is it used here in its proper sense. Dr. Johnson.—Surely *precedaneus* may be deduced from *precede*; as *antecedaneus* from *antecede*; nor is the word so uncommon, as the solitary example from Hale, which Dr. Johnson gives, might induce the reader to suppose. Our best writers abundantly use it.] Previous; preceding; anterior.

The custom of sin—contracted by many *precedaneus* acts of consent to it.

Hammond, Works, i. 191.
A competition *precedaneus* to this choice.

Hammond, Works, iv. 510.
History records several strange events in nature *precedaneus* to the assassination of Henry the fourth of France.

Spenser on Prods. p. 100.

It appears from hence, that faith is in Holy Scripture represented in nature *precedaneus* to God's benevolence, to his conferring remission of sins, accepting and justifying our persons.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 4.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *precedaneus*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

TO PRECEDE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Latin; *preceder*, Fr.]

1. To go before in order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm?

But harm *precedes* not sin. *Milton, P. L.*

Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,

To what the centuries *preceding* spoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

2. To go before according to the adjustment of rank.

PRECEDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]
PRECEDENCY. }

1. The act or state of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; something past. Not used.

I do not like, but yet it does allay

The good *precedence*. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain

Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been said. *Shakspeare.*

3. Adjustment of place.

Among the laws touching *precedence* in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom. *Selden.*

The constable and marshal had cognizance,

touching the rights of place and *precedence*. *Hale.*

4. The foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell

Precedence; none, whose portion is so small

Of present pain, that with ambitious mind

Will covet more. *Milton, P. L.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his

court, and always gave him the *precedency*. *Howell.*

That person hardly will be found,

With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;

Yet if another could *precedence* claim,

My first desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority.

Books will furnish him, and give him light and

precedency enough to go before a young follower.

Locke.

Being distracted with different desires, the next

inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*,

in determining the will, to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECEDENT. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,

Or thy *precedent* services are all

But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us,

What levity's in youth. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

When you work by the imagination of another,

it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a

precedent opinion of you, that you can do strange

things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make

good observations of the diseases that ensue upon

the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the

year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be

precedent to the creation of man.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so

clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, un-

less we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein

the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *pre-*

cedent default in the will. *South.*

PRECEDENT. *n. s.* [The adjective has the accent on the second syllable, the substantive on the first.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over,

The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shaks.*

No power in Venice

Can alter a decree establish'd:

'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;

And many an error, by the same example,

Will rush into the state. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

God, in the administration of his justice, is not

tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the

providences of God towards other nations shall be

conformable to his dealings with the people of

Israel. *Tillotson.*

Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw

Our right from custom; custom is a law.

Granville.

PRECEDENTED.* *adj.* [from *precedent*.]

Having a *precedent*; justifiable by an

example.

PRECEDENTLY. *adv.* [from *precedent*, *adj.*]

Beforehand.

PRECE'LENCE.* } *n. s.* [old Fr. *precel-*

PRECE'LLENCY. } *lence*; from *præcello*,

Lat.] Excellence. Not in use.

Any pre-eminence or precellency given.

Sheldon, Mir. of Anticrist, p. 151.

There is no nation of the world but will yield

to the English the *precellency* of that glory, either

in ships, or men. *Casaubon on Credulity, p. 287.*

PRECE'NTOR.† *n. s.* [*præcentor*, Latin;

precentur, Fr.] He that leads the

choir; a chanter.

A *precentor* in a choir both appointeth, and

moderateth, all the songs that be sung there.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 318.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in blessing and

magnifying that God of all grace, and never yield-

ing to those enemies, which he died to give us

power to resist and overcome. *Hammond.*

What I have now only as a *precentor*, begun to

you, the whole chorus will answer in the counter-

part. *Hammond, Serm.*

PRECEPT.† *n. s.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præ-*

ceptum, Lat.]

1. A rule authoritatively given; a man-

date; a commandment; a direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very sim-

plest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and

precepts of sacred truth, delivered even in the very

letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged

for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without

their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has

respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such

as concerns our manners, and our inward and

outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

2. In law language, a warrant of a justice,

or any magistrate.

Marry, sir;—these *precepts* cannot be served.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

PRECEPTIAL. *adj.* [from *precept*.] Con-

sisting of *precepts*. Not in use.

Men

Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief

Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,

Their counsel turns to passion, which before,

Would give *preceptual* medicine to rage;

Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,

Charm ach with air, and agony with words.

Shakspeare.

PRECE'PTION.* *n. s.* [*præceptio*, Lat.] A

precept. Not in use.

Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did

not. *Ep. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cl. p. 96.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*præceptivus*, Lat. from

precept.] Containing *precepts*; giving

precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetic, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them.

Gov. of the Tongue.

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

The lesson given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due consideration.

L'Estrange.

PRECE'PTOR. *n. s.* [*preceptor*, Lat. *preceptor*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be ashamed to bestow on others.

Locke.

It was to thee, great Stagyrite, unknown,
And thy *preceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

PRECEPTORY.* *adj.* [*from preceptor*, Lat.] Giving precepts.

The other place seemeth, to sundry, to stande for a law *preceptorie*, as well to us now, as to the Levites then.

Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus, (1573.) fol. 74.

PRECEPTORY.* *n. s.* [*from preceptor*.] A kind of subordinate religious house, where instruction was given.

Here was a religious foundation called a *preceptorie*. I should thinke it to have been a free-school.

Iwever.

The land, supposed to be privileged, was parcel of the *preceptory* of Newland.

Clayton's York Reports, (1651.) p. 16.

PRECESSION. *n. s.* [*from precedo, praecessus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRECINCT.† *n. s.* [*praecinctus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable, as Milton has done; but the word is now usually spoken with the accent on the first.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; y^e the catholick church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies.

Hooker.

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the *precincts* of the church; they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance.

Perkins.

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way

Not far off heaven, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new-created world.

Milton, P. L.

PRECIOSITY. *n. s.* [*from pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Value; preciousness.

2. Any thing of high price. Not used in either sense.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciosities*.

More, Div. Dialogues.

PRECIOUS. *adj.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid.

Hooker.

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I never saw

Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
But beggary and poor luck. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in His sight, from whom no secrets are concealed.

Addison, Spect.

2. Costly; of great price: as, a *precious* stone.

Let none admire

That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the *precious* bane. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Worthless. An epithet of contempt or irony.

More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle.

Locke.

PRECIOUSLY.† *adv.* [*from precious*.]

1. Valuably; to a great price.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some *preciously* by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic splinters die.

Dryden, Ann. Mir.

2. Contemptibly. In irony.

PRECIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [*from precious*.]

Valueness; worth; price.

The fat [in the margin, *preciousness*] of lambs.

Psalms xxxvii. 20.

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls.

Wilkins.

PRECIPICE. *n. s.* [*praecipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, Fr.] A headlong steep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*.

Bacon.

I ere long that *precipice* must tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead.

Sandys.

No stupendous *precipice* denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay.

Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then shew your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*.

Swift.

PRECIPITANCE.† *n. s.* [*from precipitant*.]

PRECIPITANCY. Rash haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance*.

Milton, P. L.

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue.

Glanville.

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error.

Glanville.

We apply present remedies according to indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars.

Brown.

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary.

Swift.

A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts, Logick.*

PRECIPITANT.† *adj.* [*praecipitans*, Lat.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,

Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant*.

Milton, P. L.

The birds hedgehew while they strain
Their tuneful throats, the towering heavy lead

O'ertakes their speed; they leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight.

Pope.

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion.

King Charles.

4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

There may be some such decays as are *precipitant* as to years.

Ep. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 73.

PRECIPITANTLY.† *adv.* [*from precipitant*.] In headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

Returning *precipitantly*, if he withhold us not, back to the captivity from whence he freed us.

Milton, Way to a Free Commonwealth.

To **PRECIPITATE.** *v. a.* [*precipito*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Ere vengeance

Precipitate thee with augmented pain.

Milton, P. L.

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls.

Wilkins.

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,
Herself involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight.

Dryden.

2. To urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground
Upstarting fresh, already clos'd the wound,
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions.

Harvey.

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous.

Bacon.

Dear Erythra, let not such blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor set them working,
Till time shall lend them better means,
Than lost complaints. *Denham, Sophy.*

5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymistry opposed to sublime.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be *precipitated*, so as to appear again in its own form.

Grew, Cosmol.

To **PRECIPITATE.** *v. n.*

1. To fall headlong.

Had'st thou been ought but goss'mer feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'd'st shiver'd like an egg. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

2. To fall to the bottom as a sediment in chymistry.

By strong water every metal will *precipitate*.

Bacon.

3. To hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces encrease, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them.

Bacon.

PRECIPITATE.† *adj.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas saith, it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four

sivers, had they not fallen so *precipitate*, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full stores their ancient bounds disdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose. *Prior.*

2. Steep.

No cliff or rock is so *precipitate*,
But down it eyes can lead the blind a way.

Ld. Brooke, Trag. of Otham.

3. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

4. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbutnot.*

PRECIPITATE. n. s. A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the escar separated, I rubbed the super-excrecence with the vitriol-stone, or sprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wiseman.*

PRECIPITATELY. adv. [from *precipitate*.]

1. Headlong; steeply down.

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately*, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of skull
Furious he sinks, *precipitately* dull. *Pope, Dunciad.*

PRECIPITATION. n. s. [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate*.]

1. The act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-stretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be this to them. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the blustering and violence, which must have attended those supposititious changes. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. In chymistry, subsidiency: contrary to sublimation.

Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

PRECIPITATOR.* n. s. [*precipitator*, Lat.] One that urges on violently.

They — proved the hasteners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom. *Hammond, Works, iv. 590.*

PRECIPITIOUS.* adj. [from *precipice*.]

Steep; headlong.

The other part of the hill — is *precipitous*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 139.
The descent was *precipitous*; so that, save by ragged steps, and those not a little dangerous, [there] was no riding down.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 152.
A *precipitous* solid rock. *Ray's Remains, p. 196.*

PRECIPITIOUSLY.* adv. [from *precipitous*.]

In headlong haste.

Headlong not *precipitously* will on, wherever strong desire shall drive, or flattering lust allure.

Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 174.

PRECIPITOUS. adj. [*precipites*, Lat.]

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *K. Charles.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn, Calendar.*

3. Rash; heady.

Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,
Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECIPITOUSLY.* adv. [from *precipitous*.]

In a tumultuous hurry; in violent haste.

What hindered them from running *precipitously* to the acquisition of all Italy? *Transl. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 125.*

PRECIPITOUSNESS.* n. s. [from *precipitous*.] Rashness.

A second notion of this phrase, and degree of this character, [simplicity,] is the giddiness and unadvisedness of the sinner's course; as simplicity ordinarily signifies senselessness, *precipitousness*. *Hammond, Works, iv. 576.*

PRECISE. adj. [*precis*, Fr. *precisus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without *precise* direction from God himself. *Hooker.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you stand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *precise*. *Shakspeare.*

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not *precise*. *Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top

Of speculation; for the hour *precise*

Exacts our parting. *Milton, P. L.*

In human actions there are no degrees and *precise* natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bp. Taylor.*

The reasonings must be *precise*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

The *precise* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective things of the same kind. *Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The raillery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance. *Addison.*

PRECISELY. adv. [from *precise*.]

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted? *Hooker.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker.*

He knows,
He cannot so *precisely* weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion,
His foes are so enrooted with his friends. *Shaks.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton, Architecture.*

In his tract my wary fate have steep,
His undelined ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely*. *Newton, Opt.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

PRECISENESS. n. s. [from *precise*.] Exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness*. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious *preciseness*, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy. *Watts.*

PRECISIAN. n. s. [from *precise*.]

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his *precision*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our *precisians* be,

Who, for some cross or saint they in the window see,
Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian*. *Watts.*

PRECISIANISM.* n. s. [from *precisian*.] Superstitious rigour; finical exactness.

'Tis now esteem'd *precisianism* in wit,
And a disease in nature, to be kind
Toward desert. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

[They] will challenge the book at the very title; the malicious and malevolent, with their blotted comments; the captious and incredulous, with their jealous *precisianisms*. *Sir G. Buck, Ded. of Rich. III. to Ld. Pembroke.*

That they should, in this one particular, outstrip all *precisianism* with their scruples and cases. *Milton, Eiconoclast. Pref.*

PRECISION. n. s. [*precision*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision* at the same time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without sacrificing *perspicuity* to ornament, without wandering from the *precision*, or breaking the chain of reasoning. *Pope.*

PRECISIVE.† adj. [from *precisus*, Lat.]

1. Cutting off.

At other times our church moderates her censure, in proportion to the offence for the reducing the transgression; using a medicinal censure, before a *precisive*; a less, to prevent a greater excommunication. *Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 569.*

2. Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject. *Watts.*

TO PRECLUDE.† v. a. [*præcludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptance of chance, you have *precluded* yourself from any more reasoning against them. *Bentley.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude*, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

2. To shut; to stop. A Latinism.

Preclude your ears not against humble and honest petitioners, but against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners.

Waterhouse, Apok. for Learn. (1659), p. 187.

PRECLUSION.* *n. s.* [*præclusio*, Latin.]

The act of precluding; hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECLUSIVE.* *adj.* [*præclusus*, Lat.]

Hindering by some anticipation.

Every act of France bespoke an intention *preclusive* of accommodation.

Burke, Parl. Reg. xxxiv. 482.

PRECLUSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *preclusive*.]

With hinderance by some anticipation.

PRECOCIOUS.† *adj.* [*præcox*, *præcocius*, Lat. *præcoce*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Precoce, was also formerly our word.

I have read of divers forward and *precoce* youths.

Evelyn, Diary, sub 1689.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts.

Brown.

PRECOCIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *precocious*.]

Ripeness before the time.

To prevent a saucy *precociousness* in learning, they invite others to drudge in their methods.

Mansyngham, Disc. (1681), p. 10.

PRECOCITY.* *n. s.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him.

Howell, Voc. For.

TO PRECOCITATE.† *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Lat.]

To consider or scheme beforehand.

Sherwood.

PRECOGNITION.† *n. s.* [*præcognition*, Fr. *præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

He bringeth this *præcognition* and anticipation of God as a very good argument to prove, There is a God.

Fotherby, Atheism. (1692), p. 56.

TO PRECOMPOSE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *compose*.]

To compose beforehand.

He did not *precompose* his cursory sermons; but having adjusted the heads, and sketched out some particulars, trusted for success to his extemporary powers.

Johnson, Life of Watts.

PRECONCEIT.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *conceit*.] An opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit* appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures.

Hooker.

TO PRECONCEIVE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive*.]

To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so.

Bacon.

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor, for want of care, defective.

Glanville.

The reason why men are so weak in governing

is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently.

PRECONCEPTION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *conception*.] Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself.

PRECONCERTED.* *part. adj.* [*præ* and *concerted*.] Settled beforehand.

The performers were often the king, and the chief of the nobility of both sexes, who, under proper disguises, executed some *preconcerted* stratagem, which ended in mirth and good humour.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 155.

PRECONIZATION.* *n. s.* [from *præconium*, Lat. the office of a crier.] Proclamation.

The minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. Add. C. 3.

PRECONTRACT.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *contract*.]

This was formerly accented on the last syllable.] A contract previous to another.

He is your husband on a *precontract*;

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin. *Shaks.*

TO PRECONTRACT.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *contract*.]

To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity.

Ayliffe.

PRECURSE.* *n. s.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.]

Forerunning.

The like *precurse* of fierce events,

As harbingers preceding still the fates,

And prologue to the omen coming on,

Have heaven and earth together demonstrated.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

PRECURSOR.* *n. s.* [*præcursor*, Lat. *præcursor*, Fr.] Forerunner; harbinger.

Joe's lightnings, the *precursors*

Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary

Were not. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

This contagion might have been presaged upon consideration of its *precursors*, a rude winter, and a close, sulphurous, and fiery air.

Harvey on the Plague.

Thomas Burnet played the *precursor* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides.

Pope.

PRECURSORY.* *adj.* [from *precursor*.] Introductory; previous.

A *precursory* or *prelusive* judgement. *Bacon.*

Many *precursory* lights of knowledge.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

PRECURSORY.* *n. s.* An introduction.

Virtue is the way to truth; purity of affections, a necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge.

Hammond, Works, iv. 568.

PREDACEOUS.* *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.]

Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predaceous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest.

Derham.

PREDAL.* *adj.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practising plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,

Mourn'd the hard yoke, and sought relief in vain.

S. Byrse.

PREDATORY.† *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Lat.]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland.

Bacon.

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

If it seizes the body, which is but of a mortal and frail make, and so (as it were) crumbles away under the pressure, why then the judgement itself expires through the failure of a sufficient subject or recipient, and ceases to be *predatory*, as having nothing to prey on.

South, Serm. iv. 357.

TO PREDECEASE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *decease*.]

To die before.

If children *predecease* progenitors,

We are their offspring, and they none of ours.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

PREDECEASED.* *adj.* [*præ* and *deceased*.]

Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceased* valour? *Shakspeare.*

PREDECESSOR.* *n. s.* [*predecessor*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.]

1. One that was in any state or place before another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent to follow their flying *predecessors*.

Sidney.

There is cause, why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved customs of our venerable *predecessors*.

Hooker.

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few.

Dryden.

The present pope, who is well acquainted with the secret history, and the weakness of his *predecessor*, seems resolved to bring the project to its perfection.

Addison.

The moreauteous Chloe sat to thee,

Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;

But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,

And flames that pierc'd thy *predecessor's* heart.

Prior.

2. Ancestor.

PREDELINATION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *delineation*.] Previous delineation.

The same spirit of nature prepares the matter by some general *predestination*.

Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682), p. 119.

PREDESTINARIAN.* *n. s.* [from *predestinate*.]

One that holds the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentic transcript within himself?

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

PREDESTINARIAN.* *adj.* Of or belonging to predestination.

Some debates of the *predestinarian* points—have been since charitably handled betwixt him, the learned Dr. Hammond, and Dr. Pierce.

Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.

TO PREDESTINATE.* *v. a.* [*predestinare*, Fr. *præ* and *destino*, Lat.] To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son.

Rom. viii. 29.

Having *predestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself.

Eph. i. 5.

PREDESTINATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Predestinated.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *predestinate* scratch face.

Shakspeare.

St. Austin—made a difference between the regenerate and the *predestinate*.

Burnet, Art. 17.

TO PREDESTINATE.* *v. n.* To hold predestination. In ludicrous language.

His ruff crest he rears,

And pricks up his *predestinating* ears.

Dryden.

PREDESTINATION. *n. s.* [*predestination*, Fr. from *predestinate*.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

Predestination we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeeth, providence foreseeeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *predestination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Nor can they justly accuse Their Maker, or their making, or their fate; As if *predestination* over-rul'd Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree, Or high foreknowledge. *Milton, P. L.*

PREDESTINATOR. *n. s.* [from *predestinate*.] One that holds predestination or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

Me, mine example let the stoicks use, Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain; Let all *predestinators* me produce, Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

TO PREDESTINE. *† v. a.* [*predestiner*, Fr. *præ* and *destine*.] To decree beforehand.

How happy floods are ye, From our *predestin'd* plagues that privileged be! *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.*

Papers, whose best folios are *predestined* to no better end than to make winding-sheets in Lent for pilchers. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnues.*

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate Ordains on earth and human acts to wait, Who turn with secret power this restless ball, And hid *predestin'd* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINATE.* *adj.* [*præ* and *determine*.] Before determined.

We cannot break through the bounds of God's providence, and *predetermine* purpose, in the guidance of events.

Bp. Richardson, on the Old Test. p. 313.

PREDETERMINATION. *n. s.* [*predetermination*, Fr. *præ* and *determination*.] Determination made beforehand.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to determine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The truth of the Catholic doctrine of all ages, in points of *predetermination* and irresistibility, stands in opposition to the Calvinists. *Hammond.*

TO PREDETERMINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life. *Hale.*

PREDIAL. *adj.* [*prædium*, Lat.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses. *Ayliffe.*

PREDICABILITY.* *n. s.* [from *predicable*.] Capacity of being attributed to a subject.

Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject. *Reid.*

PREDICABLE. *† adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *predicabilis*, Lat.] That may be affirmed of something.

The property just now mentioned, is no way *predicable* concerning the existence of matter.

A. Baxter, on the Soul, ii. 265.

PREDICABLE. *n. s.* [*predicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five

things which can be affirmed of any thing.

These they call the five *predicables*; because every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDICAMENT. *n. s.* [*predicament*, Fr. *predicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures: called also *categoriæ* or category. *Harris.*

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Class or kind described by any definitive marks.

The offender's life lies in the mercy Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice; In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. *Shaks.*

I shew the line and the *predicament* Wherein you range under this subtle king. *Shakspeare.*

PREDICAMENTAL. *† adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

Old Cybele, the first in all This human *predicamental* scale.

J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 23.

PREDICANT. *† n. s.* [*predicans*, Lat.] One that affirms any thing.

In this are not the people partakers neither, but only the *predicants* and schoolmen.

Hooker, Disc. of Justification, (1612,) p. 17.

TO PREDICATE. *v. a.* [*prædicô*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propositions wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term stands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; *v. g.* to say that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

TO PREDICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

PREDICATE. *n. s.* [*predicatum*, Lat.] That which is affirmed or denied of the subject; as, *man is rational; man is not immortal.*

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject. *Watts, Logick.*

PREDICATION. *† n. s.* [*prædicatio*, Latin, from *predicare*.] Affirmation concerning any thing; declaration of any position.

To lerne it [science] to the men, and shewe it to the women, he ordeyned also *predications*.

Ld. Rivers, Dictes of the Philos. (1477,) B. vi. b. This man fell into a hyperbolic *predication* of the wonderful miracles done newly by our Lady at Ziechem. *Bp. Hall, Specialities in his Life.*

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

PREDICATORY.* *adj.* [from *predicate*.] Affirmative; positive; decisive.

It must be considered in what nature, and within what compass, the interpretation is;—whether in the schools, in a mere grammatical way; or in the church, in a *predicatory*.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. S. C. 10.

TO PREDICT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distributions; nor does he ever cease to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PREDICTION. *n. s.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict*.] Prophecy; declaration of something future.

These *predictions*

Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar. *Shaks.* The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry summers, are good to be known.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

How soon hath thy *prediction*, seer blest! Measur'd this transient world the race of time, Till time stand fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

In Christ they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after-relations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangelists. *South.*

He, who prophesy'd the best, Approves the judgment to the rest; He'd rather choose that I should die, Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift, Miscell.*

PREDICTIVE.* *adj.* [from *predict*.] Prophetic; foretelling.

That passage being *predictive* of the extermination of the church from the face of the earth.

More on the Seven Churches, ch. 10.

If we look on him [Joshua] as now judge and ruler of Israel, there is scarce an action which is not clearly *predictive* of our Saviour.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

Nor were the actions prescribed under the law less *predictive* than the words of the prophets.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

PREDICTOR. *n. s.* [from *predict*.] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be disputed. *Swift.*

PREDIGESTION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *digestion*.] Digestion too soon performed.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases. *Bacon, Ess.*

PREDILECTION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *dilection*.] A liking beforehand.

Sancroft, even to his maturer years, retained his strong early *predilection* to polite literature, which he still continued to cultivate; and from these and other remains of his studies in that pursuit, now preserved in the Bodleian library, it appears, that he was a diligent reader of the poetry of his times, both in English and Latin.

Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.

TO PREDISPOSE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *disposere*.] To adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun, to *predispose*, and excite the earth and the seeds. *Burnet.*

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards others. *South.*

PREDISPOSITION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *disposition*.] Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

The disease was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the *predispositions* of seasons. *Bacon, Hem. VII.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a *predisposition* to the motion of the spirits.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

External accidents are often the occasional cause of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predisposition* of the body.

Wiseman, Surgery.

PREDOMINANCE. } *n. s.* [*præ* and *domina*,
PREDOMINANCY. } Latin.] Prevalence;
superiority; ascendancy; superiour influence.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous by spherical predominance.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is denominated from other humours, according to the predominance of melancholy, phlegm, or choler.

Brown.

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare amongst the humours for predominance.

Howells, Voc. For.

The true cause of the Pharisees' disbelief of Christ's doctrine, was the predominance of their covetousness and ambition over their will.

South.

The several rays in white light do retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do, by their excess and predominance, cause their proper colour to appear.

Newton.

PREDOMINANT. *adj.* [predominant, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent.

Miserable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by those deliberations, wherein such an humour as this were predominant.

Hooker.

Foul subornation is predominant, And equity exil'd Your Highness' land.

Shaks.

It is a planet, that will strike Where 'tis predominant; and 'tis powerful.

Shakspeare.

Those helps were overweighed by things that made against him, and were predominant in the king's mind.

Bacon.

Whether the sun, predominant in heaven, Rise on the earth; or earth rise on the sun.

Milton, P. L.

I could shew you several pieces, where the beauties of this kind are so predominant, that you could never be able to read or understand them.

Swift.

PREDOMINANTLY.* *adv.* [from *predominant*.] With superiour influence.

Live unto the dignity of thy nature, and leave it not disputable at last, whether thou hast been a man; or, since thou art a composition of man and beast, how thou hast predominantly passed thy days, to state the denomination.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 14.

TO PREDOMINATE. *v. n.* [predominer, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be supreme; to be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord Predominate in this fair lady's heart.

Daniel.

The gods formed women's souls out of these principles, which compose several kinds of animals; and their good or bad disposition arises, according as such and such principles predominate in their constitutions.

Addison.

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may predominate over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of such particles to appear very intensely of their colour.

Newton, Opt.

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may the more allowably predominate.

Richardson, Clarissa.

TO PREDOMINATE.* *v. a.* To rule over.

I stole an from myself by nine sweet queens, Who do predominate my wit and will.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. X. 2.

PREDOMINATION.* *n. s.* [from *predominant*.] Superiour influence.

Have thy starres maligne beene such, That their predominations sway so much Over the rest, that with a mildre aspect The lives and loves of shepheards doe affect?

Brown, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 1.

TO PREELECT. *v. a.* [præ and elect.] To choose by previous decision.

PREELECTION.* *n. s.* [præ and election.] Choice or election made by previous decision.

No such preelections shall be henceforth made in any college; — but the fellowships, scholarships, &c. shall be voided, before the election of any new fellows, &c. shall be made to succeed in the same.

Dean Prideaux, Life, &c. p. 212.

PREENINENCE. *n. s.* [preeminence, Fr. *præ* and *eminence*.] It is sometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, preheminenice.]

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the preeminence of epick poetry.

Dryden.

Let profit have the preeminence of honour in the end of poetry; pleasure, though but the second in degree, is the first in favour.

Dryden.

It is a greater preheminenice to have life, than to be without it; to have life and sense, than to have life only; to have life, sense, and reason, than to have only life and sense.

Wilkins.

The preeminence of christianity to any other religious scheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the most eminent among the Pagan philosophers disclaimed many of those superstitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion.

Addison.

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Artesia's beauty, such as, though Artesia be amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to have the preeminence.

Sidney.

He toucheth it as a special preeminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his ancients.

Hooker.

I do invest you jointly with my power, Preeminence, and all the large effects That troop with majesty.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The English desired no preeminence, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments.

Hayward.

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils, Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares! Painful preeminence.

Addison, Cato.

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath preeminence above that which passeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men.

Hooker.

Beyond the equator, the southern point of the needle is sovereign, and the north submits his preeminence.

Brown.

PREENINENT. *adj.* [preeminent, Fr. *præ* and *eminent*.] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker In goodness and in power preeminent.

Milton, P. L.

We claim a proper interest above others, in the preeminent rights of the household of faith.

Sprat, Serm.

PREENINENTLY.* *adv.* [from *preeminent*.] In a manner excellent above others.

The southern extremity is preeminently magnificent.

Fennant.

PREENIPTION. *n. s.* [præemptio, Lat.] The right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, sought to make use of this preemption, but crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over.

Carew.

TO PREENGAGE. *v. a.* [præ and engage.] To engage by precented ties or contracts.

To Cipseus by his friends his suit he mov'd, But he was preengag'd by former ties.

Dryden.

Not only made an instrument, But preengag'd without my own consent.

Dryden.

The world has the unhappy advantage of preengaging our passions, at a time when we have not

reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to the hand whose direction it obeys.

Rogers, Serm.

PREENGAGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *preengage*.] Precedent obligation.

My preengagements to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write.

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers, will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental preengagements.

Clanville.

Men are apt to think, that those obediences they pay to God shall, like a preengagement, disannull all after-contracts made by deity.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

As far as opportunity and former preengagements will give leave.

Collier of Friendship.

TO PREEN.† *v. a.* [See *TO PRUNE*.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air: for this use nature has furnished them with two peculiar glands, which secrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil-bag, out of which the bird draws it with its bill.

Bailey.

Water-fowl — preen, when they sleek, or replace, their wet feathers in the sun.

Warton, Obs. on Spenser.

PREEN.* *n. s.* [preen, Sax. a kind of buckle.] A forked instrument use by clothiers in dressing cloth.

TO PREESTABLISH.† *v. a.* [præ and establish.] To settle beforehand.

A preestablished usage of this kind.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

PREESTABLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *preestablish*.] Settlement beforehand.

PREEEXAMINATION.* *n. s.* [præ and examination.] Previous examination.

One of the inquisitors — would by no means proceed any further without a preexamination of the foresaid Giovan Battista.

Wotton, Rem. p. 309.

TO PREEEXIST. *v. n.* [præ and existo, Lat.] To exist beforehand.

If thy preexisting soul

Was form'd at first with myriads more, It did through all the mighty poets roll.

Dryden.

PREEEXISTENCE. *n. s.* [preexistence, French, from *preexist*.]

1. Existence before.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and preexistence to all the works of this earth.

Burnet, Theology.

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body.

As Simonides has expos'd the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of preexistence; some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species, from a notion of the soul's postexistence.

Addison.

PREEEXISTENT. *adj.* [preexistent, Fr. *præ* and *existent*.] Existent beforehand; preceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, because they suppose man, by whose art they were made, preexistent to them; the workman must be before the work.

Burriett.

Blind to former, as to future fate, What mortal knows his preexistent state?

Pope.

If this preexistent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, then some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.

Bentley, Serm.

PREEEXISTIMATION.* *n. s.* [præ and estimation.] Esteem beforehand.

Value the judicious, and let not mere acquists in minor parts of learning gain thy preestimation.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 4.

PREFACE. *n. s.* [*preface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial.

This superficial tale
Is but a *preface* to her worthy praise. *Shakspeare.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in state affairs in his *Utopia*, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not seen a thing more deep.

Peachment of Poetry.
Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs.

Milton, P. L.

TO PREFACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To say something introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface*, that she is the only child of a deceiver father. *Spectator.*

TO PREFACE. *v. a.*

1. To introduce by something proemial.
Whosoever he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with such demonstrations of tenderness. *Fell.*

Thou art rash,

And must be *prefac'd* into government. *Southern.*

2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous sense.

I love to wear cloaths that are flush,

Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleveland.*

PREFACER. *n. s.* [from *preface*.] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all these six, the *prefacer* gave me no occasion to write better. *Dryden.*

PREFATORY. *adj.* [from *preface*.] Introductory.

If this proposition, whosoever will be saved, be restrained only to those to whom it was intended, the christians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Christ: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden.*

PREFECT. *† n. s.* [*præfectus*, Lat.]

1. Governour; commander.

He is much

The better soldier, having been a tribune, *Prefect*, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *B. Jonson.*

It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and viceroys of distant provinces to transmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their administration. *Addison.*

2. A superintendent.

The psalm, thus composed by David, was committed to the *prefect* of his music. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 69.

3. A tutelary power.

Venus — is *prefect* of marriage.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

PREFECTURE. *n. s.* [*prefectura*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

TO PREFER. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Latin.]

1. To regard more than another.

With brotherly love, in honour *preferring* one another. *Rom. xii. 10.*

2. With *above* before the thing postponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jerusalem above my chief joy. *Ps. cxxxvii. 6.*

3. With *before*.

He that cometh after me, is *preferred* before me; for he was before me. *St. John, i. 15.*

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace before a most just war. *Knolles.*

O spirit, that dost *prefer*

Before all temples the upright heart. *Milton.*

The greater good is to be *preferred* before the less, and the lesser evil to be endured rather than the greater. *Wilkins.*

4. With *to*.

Would he rather leave this frantick scene,
And trees and beasts *prefer* to courts and men. *Prior.*

5. To advance; to exalt; to raise.

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *preferred* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield. *Clarendon.*

6. To present ceremoniously. This seems not a proper use.

He spake, and to her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

7. To offer solemnly; to propose publicly; to exhibit.

They flatly disavouch

To yield him more obedience or support;

And as to a perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*. *Daniel.*

I, when my soul began to faint,

My vows and prayers to thee *preferr'd*;

The Lord my passionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses. *Collier on Duelling.*

Take care,

Lest thou *prefer* so rash a prayer;

Nor vainly hope the queen of love

Will e'er thy favourite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PREFERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer*.] Eligible before something else. With to commonly before the thing refused.

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable* to it. *Locke.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Even in such a state as this, the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable*. *Atterbury.*

PREFERABLENESS. *† n. s.* [from *preferable*.] The state of being preferable.

My purpose is not to measure or weigh the *preferableness* of several vocations.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648), p. 121.

PREFERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuse *Plautus* *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

PREFERENCE. *n. s.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer*.]

1. The act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works, as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel. *Syrat.*

Leave the criticks on either side, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the

mind, ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action. *Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muses, and Fauns, might give light to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern music. *Addison.*

A secret pleasure touch'd Athena's soul
To see the *preference* due to sacred age
Regarded. *Pope, Odyssey.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference*. *Waterland.*

2. With *to* before the thing postponed.
This passes with his soft admirers, and gives him the *preference* to Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference* to, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

3. With *above*.

I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference* above the most perfect brat nature. *Hale.*

4. With *before*.

Herein is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature, and its *preference* before it. *Hale.*

5. With *over*.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge over another. *Locke.*

PREFERENCE. *n. s.* [from *prefer*.]

1. Advancement to a higher station.

I'll move the king

To any shape of thy *preference*, such

As thou'lt desire. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,

Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shaks.*

Princes must by a vigorous exercise of that law, make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretensions. *Swift.*

2. A place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men. *L'Estrange.*

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the hunters after *preferment*, whose designs are always seen through. *Davenant.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in use.

All which declare a natural *preference* of the one unto the motion before the other.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PREFERRER. *† n. s.* [from *prefer*.] One who prefers.

This admonition finding small entertainment, the authors or chief *preferers* thereof being imprisoned, out cometh the second admonition.

Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Posit. B. 3. ch. 1.

TO PREFIGURATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To shew by an antecedent representation.

PREFIGURATION. *n. s.* [from *prefigurate*.] Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations* of the latter. *Burnet, Theo.*

The variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

PREFIGURATIVE.* *adj.* [from *prefigurate*.] Exhibiting by antecedent representation.

All the sacrifices of old instituted by God, we may affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and *prefigurative* of, this most true and perfect sacrifice. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 27.*

The *prefigurative* atonement made by the sprinkling of blood.

Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity, L. 11.

TO PREFIGURE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured* are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day, That what we turn to feast, she turn'd to pray, And did *prefigure* here in devout taste, The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last. *Donne.*

If sinners superadded to loss, and both met together as the sinner's portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

TO PREFYNE.† *v. a.* [*prefiner*, Fr. *præfinio*, Lat.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefyned* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles.*

Giving them a name, *prefyned* their number, and declaring their office. *Potter on the Num.* 666, p. 89.

PREFINITION.* *n. s.* [*præfinitio*, Lat.] Previous limitation.

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold restraint; to wit, a limitation of their powers; a circumscription of their bounds; and a *predefinition* of their periods. *Fatherby, Athcom.* (1622) p. 270.

TO PREFIX. *v. a.* [*præfix*, Lat.]
1. To appoint beforehand.

At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shakespeare.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last! *Sandys.*
Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a constant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only serv'd to show,
He durst that duty pay we all did owe:
The attempt was fair; but heaven's *prefixed* hour Not come. *Dryden.*

2. To settle; to establish.

Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes end with king Edward II., the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale, Law of England.*

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

3. To put before another thing; as, he *prefixed* an advertisement to his book.

PREFIX. *n. s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefixa* and affixa, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PREFIXION. *n. s.* [*præfixion*, Fr. from *prefix*.] The act of prefixing. *Dict.*

TO PREFORM. *v. a.* [*præ* and *form*.] To form beforehand. Not in use.

If you consider the true cause, Why all these things change, from their ordinance, Their natures, and *preformed* faculties, To monstrous quality; why you shall find, That heaven made them instruments of fear Unto some monstrous state. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

PREFULGENT.* *n. s.* [*præfulgens*, Lat.] Superiour brightness,

By the *præfulgency* of his excellent worth and merit, St. Peter had the first place.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PRÆGNABLE.* *adj.* [*prænable*, Fr.] Expugnable; that may be forced, or won by force; that may be overcome. Not in use. *Coigrave, and Cockeram.*

PRÆGNANCE.* *n. s.* [from *pregnant*.]
1. State of being impregnated.

At the time of her conception and *pregnancy*.

Young on Idolatr. Corrupt. ii. 71.

2. Inventive power.

I cannot but admire the ripeness and the *pregnancy* of his native treachery, endeavouring to be more a fox than his wit will suffer him.

Milton, Colasterion.

PRÆGNANCY. *n. s.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. The state of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

He was sent to school, where his *pregnancy* was advantaged by more than paternal care and industry. *Fell.*

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift, Miscell.*

PRÆGNANT.† *adj.* [*pregnant*, Fr. *prægnans*, Lat.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou,
Dove-like, sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it *pregnant*. *Milton, P. L.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty god. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, foolish man!
That *pregnant* word sent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a sea, a heaven for ev'ry star. *Prior.*

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt.

Call the floods from high, to rush amain
With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

3. Full of consequence.

These knew not the just motives and *pregnant* grounds with which I thought myself furnished.

King Charles.

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
O detestable passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance! *Arbutnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obsolete sense.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforced position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Cassio? a knave very voluble. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Were't not that we stand up against them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Easy to produce or to admit any thing.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

6. Free; kind. Obsolete.

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

7. Ready; dexterous; witty; apt. This is found in our old lexicography; and

perhaps the preceding passage from Twelfth Night belongs to this meaning.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

PRÆGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *pregnant*.]

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can shew,
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words. *Shaks. Timon.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so *pregnantly* set forth in Holy Writ, that it is unquestionable; kings and priests are mentioned together. *South.*

TO PRÆGRAVATE.* *v. a.* [*prægravo*, Lat.] To bear down; to depress.

The clog, that the body brings with it, cannot but *prægravate* and trouble the soul in all her performances. *Ep. Hall, Invis. World.* B. 2. § 1.

PRÆGUSTATION.† *n. s.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.

In the actual exercise of prayer, by which she so often anticipated heaven by *prægustation*.

Dr. Walker's Ch. of Lady Warwick, (1678,) p. 117.

TO PREINSTRUCT.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *instruere*.] To instruct previously.

As if Plato had been *preinstructed* by men of the same spirit with the Apostle.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 204.

They are by him as the elder and better courtier, coming out of the school of Guarini, *preinstructed* to approach your Royal Highness, if not without rusticity, yet without irreverence.

Fanshawe, Past. Fido, Ep. Dedic.

TO PREJUDGE. *v. a.* [*prejuge*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the disinherison of the line of York. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The child was strong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the physicians do *prejudge*. *Bacon.*

The cause is not to be defended or patronized by names, but arguments, much less to be *prejudged* or blasted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater cause should be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

PRÆJUDGEMENT.* *n. s.* [*præjudgement*, Fr. from *prejudge*.] Judgement without examination.

It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *præjudgement*; our warnings are not addressed to those who pursue with patience, modesty, and candour, the fair deductions of reason, but to such as without patience, modesty, or candour, are given not to inquiry but change. It is against those I caution you, who allow nothing to authority, but every thing to what they call reason; who despise the conclusions of wisdom, confirmed by the experience of ages, when they militate against those crude conceptions and narrow views which a weak understanding, acting upon a small stock of knowledge, mocks with the respectable name of judgement.

Bp. of Killaloe (Knox), Two Serms. p. 89.

PRÆJUDICIACY.* *n. s.* [from *prejudicate*.] Prepossession; prejudice.

I, desiring somewhat to inform myself of the Turkish nation, would not sit down with a book-knowledge thereof; but rather receive it from mine

own eye, not dazzled with any affection, *prejudicial*, or mist of education.

Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 8.
TO PREJUDICATE.† *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Neither must it *prejudicate* any other man's rights or title.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554.) N. iv.
Our dearest friend

Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial. *Shakespeare.*

The fault of the father may *prejudicate* the son's right, although he had no part in the fault.

Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, ch. 7.

Are you, in favour of his person, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

TO PREJUDICATE.* *v. n.* To form a judgement without examination.

A mind most prejudiced with a *prejudicating* humour. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

To be so caught in a *prejudicating* weakness, as to condemn that for lawful, which these elect servants of Christ commended for lawful.

Milton, Judg. of M. Bucer on Divorce.

PREJUDICATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

It is forestalled with such a number of *prejudicate* opinions, as it is made unprofitable.

Bacon, on the Contron. of the Ch. of Eng.

This rule of casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once as subjects or christians, but merely as philosophers. *Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions.

I would repent me, were it not too late;
Were not the angry world *prejudicate*!

Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

Their works will be embraced by most that understand them, and their reasons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PREJUDICATION.† *n. s.* [from *prejudicate*.]

The act of judging without examination. *Sherwood.*

PREJUDICATIVE.* *adj.* [from *prejudicate*.]
Forming an opinion or decision without examination.

A thing as ill beseming philosophers, as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges.

More, Infin. of Worlds, (1647.) Pref.

PREJUDICE. *n. s.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *præjudicium*, Lat.]

1. Prepossession; judgement formed beforehand without examination. It is used for prepossession in favour of any thing or against it. It is sometimes used with to before that which the *prejudice* is against, but not properly.

The king himself frequently considered more the person who spoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counsel itself that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addison.*

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. This sense is only accidental or consequential; a *bad thing* being called a *prejudice*, only because *prejudice* is commonly a *bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word; it were therefore better to use it less; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any mischief, which does not

imply some partiality or prepossession. In some of the following examples its impropriety will be discovered.

I have not spake one the least word,
That might be *prejudice* of her present state,
Or touch of her good person. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a sign of weakness in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and business. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his example, to fix the unsteadiness of our politticks; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice*. *Addison.*

TO PREJUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices.

Half pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the sight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind, so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so great and reverend, are to yield unto reason; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the simplicity of his person, which doth alledge it. *Hooker.*

Neither must his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitgift.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryd.*

3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. This sense, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original sense: who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

The strength of that law is such, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the same by any their several laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private resolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube rescu'd, and the empire sav'd,
Say, is the majesty of verse retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy softer vein,

To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition of its ingredients than the watery infusion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the only care required in this composition was to chuse such an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Dispensatory.*

PREJUDICIAL. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr. from *prejudice*.]

1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration, to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye. *Holyday.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This sense is improper. See **PREJUDICE**, noun and verb.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison, Guardian.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to various temptations, so it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts. *Auterbury.*

PREJUDICIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *prejudicial*.] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRELACY. *n. s.* [from *prelate*.]

1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an archbishopric and bishoprick. *Ayliffe, Pavegon.*

2. Episcopacy, the order of bishops.

The presbyter, puff'd up with spiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republic *prelacy*. *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible! *Swift.*

3. Bishops. Collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most judicious men, have especially bestowed their pains about the matter of jurisdiction. *Hooker, Dedicat.*

PRELATE. *n. s.* [*prelat*, Fr. *prelatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity.

It besemed not the person of so grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counsel, as the rest were, or in a common perplexity to shew himself alone secure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a *prelate*. *Shakespeare.*

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, said one day to king Lewis XI. of France, — Sir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was slain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munster's *prelate* ever be accurst,
In whom we seek the German faith in vain. *Dryden.*

PRELATESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *prelate*.] Office of a prelate.

Superiorities and *prelateships*.

Harmar, Transl. of Beza, (1587.) p. 168.

PRELATICAL.† *adj.* [from *prelate*.] **PRELATIC.**† *adj.* [from *prelate*.] Relating to prelate or prelacy. Dr. Johnson notices only *prelatical*, and that without any example. A learned correspondent has expressed to me an opinion, that this adjective has not been used except in an invidious way; of which usage Milton affords many examples. But the word was certainly employed, and in Milton's time too, in its dignified and proper sense.

A *prelatical* superintendency, or episcopacy.

Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, ch. 5. § 5.
Such of the *prelatical* party, as are in love with present pomp and power, will be averse unto me, because I pare so deep. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 161.

Still galling and vexing the *prelatical* Pharisees.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymmus.

We hold it no more to be the badge and bulwark of religion, than the popish or *prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisition.

Milton, Obs. on the Art of Peace.

PRELATICALLY.* *adv.* [from *prelatical*.] With reference to prelates.

This is as much as any *prelatically* minded man could either say, or wish to be said.

Bp. Morton, Episc. Ass. ch. 2. § 2.

A sort of formal outside men *prelatically* addicted.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

PRELATION.† *n. s.* [*prelatus*, Lat.] Preference; setting of one above the other.

To reproach the Roman church for this idolatrous corollary, or rather *prelation*, of the Virgin in religious worship before Christ.

More, on the *Sev. Churches*, Pref.
The affection and *prelation* of their parents.

Pearson on the *Creed*, Art. 2.

In case the father left only daughters, they equally succeeded as in co-partnership, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldest daughter to a double portion.

PREL'ATIST.* *n. s.* [from *prelate*.] One who supported preclacy. A word formerly used in an invidious way, as *prelatick* and *prelatival* were. See **PREL'ATICAL**.

The preacher was as great a *prelatist* as any, whom unkind or jealous brethren have ever blasted under that title.

Pref. to Dr. Steward's *Serm. at Paris*, (1659).

PREL'ATURE. } *n. s.* [*prælatura*, Lat.
PREL'ATURESHIP. } *prelature*, Fr.] The state or dignity of a prelate. Dict.

PREL'ATY.* *n. s.* [from *prelate*.] Episcopacy.

Other profound clerks of late greatly, as they conceive, to the advancement of *prelacy*, are so earnestly meeting out the Lydian proconsular Asia, to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus.

Milton, *Rea. of Ch. Gov.* Pref.

TO PREL'ECT.* *v. n.* [*prælectus*, *prælego*, Lat.] To discourse; to read a lecture.

I dare not in this assembly, in which I see myself surrounded by so many of the masters of physiology, attempt a particular exposition of the anatomical imagery of this extraordinary text; lest I should seem not to have taken warning by the contempt which fell on that conceited Greek, who had the vanity to *prelect* upon the military art before the conquerors of Asia. Bp. Horsley, *Serm.* (1789.)

PREL'ECT'ION.* *n. s.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these asystata or infinitude, let him resort to the *prelections* of Faber.

Hale.

Bishop Sanderson hath writ of the obligation of oaths, especially in his third *prelection*.

Fuller, *Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 195.

PREL'ECTOR.* *n. s.* [*prælector*, Lat.] A reader; a lecturer.

Their so famous a *prelectour* doth teach.

Sheldon, *Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 38.

If his reproof be private, or with the catherdrated authority of a *prelector* or publick reader.

Whitlock, *Mann. of the Eng.* p. 385.

PRELIB'ATION.* *n. s.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a high prelibation of those eternal joys.

More, *Div. Dialogues*.

He assuredly knows from the *prelibation* of eternal life, which he hath had in this world, that then all tears shall be wiped away from his eyes.

Smith on *Old Age*, p. 200.

Rich *prelibation* of consummate joy.

Young, *Night Th.* 9.

PREL'IMINARY. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *prælimine*, Lat.] Previous; introductory; preomial.

My master needed not the assistance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majestic mien discovers him to be the king.

Dryden.

PREL'IMINARY. *n. s.* Something previous; preparatory act. Preparation, preparative.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath on both sides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat.

Notes on *Iliad*.

PRELUDE. *n. s.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præledium*, Lat.]

1. Some short flight of musick played before a full concert.

My weak essay

But sounds a *prelude*, and points out their prey.

Young.

2. Something introductory; something that only shews what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose

His father's rebels and his brother's foes;

Those were the *preludes* of his fate,

That form'd his manhood, to subdue

The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew.

Dryden.

The last Georgick was a good *prelude* to the *Æneis*, and very well shewed what the poet could do in the description of what was really great.

Addison.

One concession to a man is but a *prelude* to another.

Richardson, *Clarissa*.

TO PRELU'DE.* *v. n.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præledum*, Lat.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to; to make introduction.

Either songster holding out their throats,

And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,

As if, all-day, *preluding* to the fight,

They only had rehears'd, to sing by night.

Dryden.

Eustathius observes, that Priam *preludes* to his words by actions expressive of misery.

Pope, *Note on Hom. II. vi.*

So love *preluding* plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing darts.

Congreve.

TO PRELU'DE.* *v. a.* To play before. See the first sense of **PRELUDE**.

If the organist *preludes* an anthem of praise or thanksgiving, a spirited movement is certainly in its place, if kept within the limits which dignified exultation would prescribe.

Mason on *Ch. Musick*, p. 63.

PRELU'DER.* *n. s.* [from *prelude*.] One who plays an extemporary introduction to a regular piece of musick.

The figure — has a merit peculiar to itself, which is never so fully perceived as when executed on the organ by an extempore performer, provided he has all the requisites of invention, science, and execution, which Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*.

Mason on *Ch. Musick*, p. 60.

PRELU'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliss,

Two souls pickering in a kiss.

Cleaveland.

PRELU'DIUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] *Prelude*.

They are very modest; 'tis a fine *preludium*.

Beaumont and FL. *Rule a Wife*.

His usual songs are certain catches and roundelays, much after the manner of the French braules; you would take him verily to be a monsieur of Paris, if you heard but his *preludiums*.

Parth. *Sacra*, (1635.), p. 159.

We shall be sufficiently instructed in this *preludium* or introduction to repentance.

Bp. Taylor, *Serm.* (1651), p. 56.

With these *preludiums* is he brought to the last scene of mockery and cruelty. South, *Serm.* v. 81.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to share

With me the rough *preludium* of the war.

Dryden.

PRELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Previous; introductory; preomial.

The clouds

Softly shaking on the dimpled pool

Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow.

Thomson.

PRELU'SORY.* *adj.* [from *prelude*.] Introductory; previous.

A precursory or *prelusive* judgement of the great judgement of Christ.

Bacon.

These are but the *prelusive* lighter brandishings of these swords.

Hammond, *Works*, iv. 470.

When the parents have at home grounded their children in these *prelusive* rudiments, they send them to school. L. Addison, *State of the Jews*, p. 84.

PREMATU'RE. *adj.* [*prématuré*, French; *præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what possible consideration should persuade him to repent, till he deposited that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ.

Hammond on *Fundamentals*.

PREMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *premature*.] Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS.* } *n. s.* [*prématurité*,
PREMATU'RITY. } French, from *premature*.] Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

Sherwood.

We must recur to the vigorous *prematurity* of Chatterton's understanding. It was not in books only that this boy shewed his amazing intuition and comprehension. He looked on life with the same penetrating and pervading eye.

Warton, *Rowley Eng.* p. 87.

TO PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *præmeditor*, Fr.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes.

Shaks.

With words *premeditated* he said.

Dryden.

TO PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate*; the spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance.

Hooker, *Ecl. Pol.*

PREME'DITATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Contrived beforehand; prepense.

He said to me, he never improved his interest at court to do a *premeditated* mischief to other persons.

Burnet, *Life of Rochester*, p. 14.

PREME'DITATELY.* *adv.* [from *premeditate*.] With premeditation.

He that *premeditatedly* consens one.

Feltham, *Res. ii.* 62.

In all the number of laws passed with regard to the plantations, the words which distinguish revenue laws, specifically as such, were, I think, *premeditatedly* avoided.

Burke, *Sp. on American Taxation*.

PREMEDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat. *premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate*.] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for issue of their bodies

To take their rooms ere I can place myself,

A cold *premeditation* for my purpose?

Shaks.

Hope is a pleasant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done picking of the bone.

More, *Antid. against Atheism*.

He, amidst the disadvantage of extempore against *premeditation*, dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him.

Fell.

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this hinders not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation*.

Dryden, on *Dram. Poetry*.

TO PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Latin.] To deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them.

King Charles.

PRE'MICES. *n. s.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premites*, Fr.] First fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premites* or first gatherings. *Dryden.*

PREMIER. *adj.* [French.] First; chief. The Spaniard challenges the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden, Rem.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate, Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state. *Swift.*

PREMIER.* *n. s.* A principal minister of state; the prime minister.

He makes him not only his *premier* in temporals, but his viceregent in spirituals, with consequences no less dangerous to his own royal person and authority than to the interest and security of church and state.

Hildrop, Cont. of the Clergy, (1789), p. 61.
TO PREMISE. *v. a.* [præmissus, Lat.]

1. To explain previously; to lay down premises.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *premiseth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *premise* these particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. Not in use.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premier* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

TO PREMISE.* *v. n.* To make antecedent propositions.

I must *premise* with three circumstances. *Swift.*

PREMISES. *† n. s.* [præmissa, Lat. *premisses*, Fr.]

1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great difference as commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God and them which are not his people. *Hooker.*

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

She study'd well the point, and found
Her foes' conclusions were not sound,
From *premises* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. In law language, houses or lands.

Possession could not be acquired without both an actual intention to possess, and an actual seisin or entry into the *premises*, or part of them in the name of the whole. *Blackstone.*

PREMISS. *n. s.* [præmissum, Latin.] Antecedent proposition. This word is rare in the singular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiss* and the conclusion. *Watts.*

PREMIUM. *n. s.* [præmium, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison, Freeholder.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest; and it concerned them to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money. *Swift, Miscell.*

TO PREMONISH. *† v. a.* [præmonere, Lat.]

To warn or admonish beforehand.

Of these hath our loving Lord *premonished* us in this heavenly work of his.

Bale on the Rev. P. i. (1550), A. 8. b.
We exhort you, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to have in remembrance into how high a dignity, and to how chargeable an office, ye be called; that is to say the messengers, the watchmen, the pastors, and the stewards of the Lord; to teach, to *premonish*, to feed, and provide for, the Lord's family. *Off. for the Ordering of Priests.*

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I desire only to *premonish* you, that it is my resolution. *Bp. Sanderson on Promiss. Oaths, ii. § 1.*

PREMONISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *premonish*.]
Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartion itself. *Watson on Architecture.*

PREMONITION. *n. s.* [from *premonish*.]
Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapman.*

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that those who killed them should think they did God service. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PREMONITORY. *adj.* [from *præ* and *monere*, Latin.] Previously advising.

PREMONSTRANTS.* *n. s.* [Præmonstratenses, Latin.] Monks of *Premontrè*, in the Isle of France, commonly called white canons, who first came into England in the twelfth century.

TO PREMONSTRATE. *† v. a.* [præ and *monstro*, Lat.] To show beforehand.

I am half persuaded that Wells also had their prophecies as well as Bath, and that this bishop was *premonstrated* (that I may not say predestinate) to give this great wound to this bishopric. *Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Church, p. 111.*

Neither in the delivery of these things, though evidently true, do we presuppose any thing, as if we would gain men's affections by stealth or flattery, but we *premonstrate* rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually, from the first principles of metaphysics until we come to the last and least differences of things.

Harlib, Reform. of Schools, p. 51.
PREMONSTRATION.* *n. s.* [from *premonstrate*.] Act of showing beforehand.

If such demonstration was made for the beginning, then the like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling.

Shelford, Learned Discourses, p. 323.
PREMUNIRE. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute.

Premunire is now grown a good word in our English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it was merely mistaken for premonire.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

2. The penalty so incurred.

Wolsey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, estate, and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

3. A difficulty; a distress. A low ungrammatical word.

TO PREMUNITE.* *v. a.* [præmunio, Lat.] To guard against objection; to fortify.

For the better removing of the exception, which might minister any scruple, &c. I thought good to *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface. *Fotherby's Atheomastix, (1622), Pref.*

PREMUNITION. *† n. s.* [from *To premunite*.] An anticipation of objection.

PREMUNITORY.* *adj.* [from *premunire*.] Defining a penalty that may be incurred.

The clergy were summoned by the *premunitory* clause. *Hodg's Hist. of Convoc. (1701), p. 402.*

TO PREMONIMATE. *† v. a.* [præmonino, Lat.] To forename.

Think'st thou to catch my life so pleasantly, As to *premoninate* in nice conjecture

Where thou wilt hit me dead? *Shaks. Troil. & Cress.*

By these worthies *premonimated* hath learning been handed down from heaven to the Jews, from them to the Celts, Gauls, &c.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653), p. 21.

PREMONIMATE.* *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Forenamed.

His mouth would sound,
Having ever seen, in the *premoninate* crimes,
The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

PREMONINATION. *n. s.* [præ and *nomino*, Lat.] The privilege of being named first.

The watery productions should have the *premonination*; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate those of the sea.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PRENOTION. *† n. s.* [prenotion, Fr. *præ* and *nosco*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; pre-science.

The hedgehog's pretension of winds is so exact, that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its nest, according unto *prenotion* of these winds ensuing. *Brown.*

Hence that perpetual struggle to recover the lost region of light, that ardent thirst after truth and intellectual ideas, which the mind of man would neither seek to attain, nor rejoice in, nor know when attained, except she had some *prenotion* or anticipation of them.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 314.

PRENSATION.* *n. s.* [prensatus, from *preno*, Lat. to catch hold of.] The act of seizing with violence.

Historians complain, that within three ages after our Lord, commonly by ambitious *prensations*, by simoniacal corruptions, by political bandings, by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the papacy. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRENTICE. *† n. s.* [contracted, by colloquial licence, from *apprentice*. Dr. Johnson.—It is a very old contraction; for Chaucer has *prentis*, in the present sense.] One bound to a master, in order to instruction in a trade.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

PRENTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *prentice*.] The servitude of an apprentice.

He serv'd a *prenticeship*, who sets up shop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIATION. *n. s.* [prænuccio, Lat.] The act of telling before.

Dict.

PREOCCUPANCY. *n. s.* [from *preoccupate*.] The act of taking possession before another.

TO PREOCCUPATE. *v. a.* [preoccupar, Fr. *preoccuper*, Lat.]

1. To anticipate.

Honour aspires to death; grief flieth to it; and fear *pre-occupieth* it. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.

That the model be plain without colours, lest the eye *preoccupate* the judgement.

Watson on Architecture.

PREOCCUPATION. *† n. s.* [preoccupation, Fr. from *preoccupate*.]

1. Anticipation.

To provide so tenderly by *preoccupation*, as no spider may suck poison out of a rose.

Proceed. against Garnet, (1606), Ccc. 3. b.

2. Prepossession.

The remark which the vindicator makes on the supposed obscurity of one of our church articles, (which from mere prejudice of education, and *preoccupation* of mind, he does not understand,) on the framers of the articles, on the venerable fathers of the Reformation, and on the conduct of the established church, deserves a much severer censure than I am disposed to pass on it.

Bp. of Durham, (Barrington), Serm. Charg. &c. p. 423.

3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said; well, here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom if you decline it. *South.*

To PREOCCUPY.† *v. a.*

1. To take previous possession of.

Places where demons are enthroned or seated; either having *preoccupied* such places of themselves; or, brought thither by certain ceremonies and magical invocations, do as it were dwell there. *Mede on Churches, p. 63.*

2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgement. *Arbutnot.*

To PREOMINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

PREOPINION. *n. s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

PREOPTION.* *n. s.* [*præ* and *option*.] The right of first choice.

Agamemnon, as general, had the *preoption* of what part of the booty he pleased. *Stachhouse, Hist. of the Bible, vol. i. B. 5. ch. 4.*

To PREORDAIN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain*.] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin. *Hammond.*

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd that enviy'd state.

PREORDINANCE. *n. s.* [*præ* and *ordinance*.] Antecedent decree; first decree. Not in use.

These lowly courtesies
Might stir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and first decree
Into the law of children. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

PREORDINATE.* *part. adj.* [*præ* and *ordinate*.] Preordained.

Am I of that virtue, that I may resist against celestial influence, *preordinate* by providence divine? *Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 127. b.*

PREORDINATION.† *n. s.* [*from preordain*.] The act of preordaining.

Cities grow great and little, neither by fate, nor fortune, but by God's *preordination*.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, He must answer who asks it; who understands entities of *preordination* and beings yet unbeing. *Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 25.*

PREPARATE.* *part.* [*preparatus*, Lat.] Prepared. Obsolete.

For thee is *prepare* the eternal glory.
Old Morality of Every Man.

PREPARATION. *n. s.* [*preparatio*, Lat. *preparation*, Fr. *from prepare*.]

1. The act of preparing or previously fitting any thing to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this.

Wake, Prepar. for Death.

2. Previous measures.

I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you. — You're welcome.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular process.

In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

5. Any thing made by process of operation.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

6. Accomplishment; qualification. Out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentlemen of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations*. *Shakspeare.*

PREPARATIVE. *adj.* [*preparatif*, Fr. *from prepare*.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.

Would men have spent so tedious days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

PREPARATIVE. *n. s.* [*preparatif*, Fr. *from prepare*.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting.

They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons.

Hooker.

My book of advancement of learning may be some *preparative* or key for the better opening of the instauration.

Resolved in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a *preparative* to remission.

Bacon.

Though he judged the time of sickness an improper season for the great work of repentance; yet he esteemed it a most useful *preparative*, the voice of God himself exhorting to it.

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities, which are the only dispositions and *preparatives* to it. *Fell.*

2. That which is done in order to something else.

The miseries which have ensued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future blessings.

What avails it to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey? *K. Charles.*

PREPARATIVELY. *adv.* [*from preparative*.] Previously; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician.

Hale.

PREPARATORY. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently necessary.
The practice of all these is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happiness in the next.

Tillotson.

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.
Preparatory, limited, and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories.

Rains were but *preparatory*; the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss. *Hale.*

To PREPARE. *v. a.* [*preparo*, Lat. *preparar*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjust to any use; to make ready for any purpose.

Patient Octavia, plough thy visage up
With her *prepared* nails. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart.

Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*
Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Hammond.*

Our souls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain display'd,
Had not the eye been fit for vision made;
In vain the author had for eye *prepar'd*
With so much skill, had not the light appear'd. *Dryden.*

Blackmore.

2. To qualify for any purpose.

Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round.

Addison.

3. To make ready beforehand.

There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Ps. cviii. 36.*
Now *prepare* thee for another sight.

Milton, P. L.

He took the golden compasses *prepar'd*
In God's eternal store to circumscribe
This universe. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To form; to make.

He hath founded it upon the seas, and *prepared*
it upon the floods. *Ps. xxiv. 2.*

5. To make by regular process: as, he prepared a medicine.

To PREPARE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous measures.

Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herself.

Peacham.

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order.

Go in, sirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner.

Shakspeare.

The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*.

1 Pet. iii. 2.

3. To make one's self ready; to put himself in a state of expectation.

PREPARE. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] Preparation; previous measures. Not in use.

In our behalf

Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shaks.*

PREPAR'EDLY. *adv.* [*from prepared*.] By proper precedent measures.

She *preparedly* may frame herself

To th' way she's forc'd to. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

PREPAR'EDNESS.† *n. s.* [*from prepare*.]

State or act of being prepared.

Though abstinence from sin cannot of itself take away the power of it, yet it will put the heart in a good *preparedness* for grace to take it away.

South, Ser. vi. 451.

He that waits for the fall of some preferment, puts himself in a present *preparedness*.

South, Ser. vii. 329.

PREPARER. *n. s.* [*from prepare*.]

1. One that prepares; one that previously fits.

The Bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her.

Wotton.

2. That which fits for any thing.

Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

To PREPENSE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *pendo*, Lat.] To weigh or consider beforehand.

All these things *prepensèd* and gathered together seriously, and after a due examination, — immediately commeth the authority of election.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 76. b.

To PREPENSE.* *v. n.* To deliberate beforehand.

And ever in your noble heart *prepenſe*,
That all the sorrow in the world is lesse
Than virtue's might and value's confidence.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 14.

PREPENSE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand; as, malice *prepenſe*.

PREPOLLENCE.* } *n. s.* [*præpollens*, Lat.]
PREPOLLENCY. } Prevalence.

Sometimes in a more refined and highly philosophic sense, Osiris is the whole active force of the universe, considered as having a *prepollency* of good in its effects.

Those who hold this uncomfortable and gloomy opinion, would do well to consider what such men as Cudworth, archbishop King, Hutcheson, and Balguy, have so strongly urged in confutation of this opinion of the *prepollence* of evil in the world.

Dr. Warlton, Note on Dryden's 10th Sat. of Juv.

PREPOLLENT.* *adj.* [*præpollens*, Lat.] Prevalent; predominant.

The ends of self-preservation, or of prepollent utility.

Hurd's Works, vol. 7. p. 315.

To PREPONDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate*.]

To outweigh. Not used.

Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless appearances *preponder* truths.

Wotton on Architecture.

PREPONDERANCE. } *n. s.* [from *preponder-*
PREPONDERANCY. } *ate*.] The state of outweighing; superiority of weight.

As to an addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them into blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability.

Locke.

Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it swag, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course.

Grew, Mus.

PREPONDERANT.* *part. adj.* [*preponderans*, Lat.] Outweighing.

The *preponderant* scale must determine.

To PREPONDERATE.† *v. a.* [*prepondero*, Lat.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes.

Glanville.

The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings.

Gov. of the Tongue.

2. To overpower by stronger influence.

Of such an infinite value and worth was Christ's sacrifice, that it not only counterbalanced for the punishment due for our sin, but did absolutely *preponderate* it.

Scott's Chr. Life, P. II. ch. 7.

To PREPONDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight.

That is no just balance, wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate*.

Wilkins.

He that would make the lighter scale *preponderate*, will not so soon do it by adding new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier what he adds to the lighter.

Locke.

Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other.

Bentley.

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* to us.

Locke.

By putting every argument on one side and the other into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*.

Watts.

PREPONDERATION.† *n. s.* [from *preponderate*.] The act or state of outweighing anything.

In matters, which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons.

Watts, Logic.

To PREPOSE.† *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr. *propono*, Lat.] To put before.

I did deem it most convenient to *propose* mine epistle, only to beseech you to account of the poems as toys, &c.

W. Percy, Sonnets, &c. (1594.) Pref.

It is a word often read *preposed* before other words. *Bedwell's Arab. Trudgman, (1615.) p. 90.*

PREPOSITION. *n. s.* [*propositio*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a case.

A *preposition* signifies some relation, which the thing signified by the word following it, has to something going before in the discourse; as, *Cæsar* came to Rome.

Clarke, Lat. Gram.

PREPOSITOR. *n. s.* [*præpositor*, Lat.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

PREPOSITION.* *n. s.* [*præpositura*, Lat.]

A provostship.

The king gave him moreover a prebend in the collegiate church of Hastings; — and the *prepositure* of Wells, with the prebend annexed.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 1.

To PREPOSSESS.† *v. a.* [*præ* and *possess*.]

1. To preoccupy; to take previous possession of.

In the reverend place

Of the dear Cross's foot, she made account
To pour her vows; but there before her was
A youthful man, who *prepossessed* d her room.

Beaumont, Psyche, p. 284.

2. To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepossessed* with the scandal of salivating.

Wiseman.

PREPOSSESSION. *n. s.* [from *prepossess*.]

1. Preoccupation; first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him; and so to engage him in holiness first, and then in bliss.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not so much wondered at.

South.

With thought, from *prepossession* free, reflect

On solar rays, as they the sight respect.

Blackmore.

PREPOSSESSOR.* *n. s.* [from *prepossess*.] One that possesses before another. Not in use.

They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor.

Brady, Gloss.

PREPOSTEROUS. *adj.* [*præposterus*, Lat.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last. The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. Wrong; absurd; perverted.

Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void.

Bacon.

Death from a father's hand, from whom I first Receiv'd a being, 'tis a *preposterous* gift, An act at which inverted nature starts, And blushes to behold herself so cruel.

Denham.

Such is the world's *preposterous* fate; Amongst all creatures, mortal hate

Love, though immortal, doth create.

Denham.

The Roman missionaries gave their liberal contribution, affording their *preposterous* charity to make them proselytes, who had no mind to be confessors or martyrs.

Fell.

By this distribution of matter continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasonings of those men, who expected so different a result.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. Applied to persons: foolish; absurd.

Preposterous ass! that never read so far

To know the cause why mischief was ordain'd.

Shakespeare.

PREPOSTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *preposterous*.]

In a wrong situation; absurdly.

Those things do best please me,
That befall *preposterously*.

Shakespeare, M. Night's Dream.

Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs, where another hath its liver, and all the other members *preposterously* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals.

Bentley, Serm.

PREPOSTEROUNESS.† *n. s.* [from *preposterous*.] Absurdity; wrong order or method.

'Tis the saucy servant that causes the lord to shrink his descending favours. Of the two, pride is more tolerable in a master. The other is a *preposterousness*, which Solomon saw the earth did groan for.

Feltham, Res. i. 7.

PREPOTENCY. *n. s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superior power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals.

Brown.

PREPOTENT.* *adj.* [*præpotens*, Lat.]

Mighty; very powerful.

Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disobeyed.

Plafiere, App. to the Gospel, ch. 14.

PREPROPEROUS.* *adj.* [*præproperus*, Lat.]

Overhasty. Not in use.

Administering *preproperous* and *preproperous* justice.

Ray's Proverbs, under Devonshire.

PREPUCE. *n. s.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Lat.] That which covers the glans; foreskin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and swelled.

Wiseman.

To PREREQUIRE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require*.]

To demand previously.

Some primary literal signification is *prerequired*

to that other of figurative.

Hammond.

PREREQUISITE. *adj.* [*præ* and *requisite*.]

Previously necessary.

The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the *prerequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the parturition.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PREREQUISITE.* *n. s.* Something previously necessary.

How much more justly may I challenge that privilege to do it, with the same prerequisites!

Dryden, Ep. pref. to Annus Mirabilis.

TO PRERESOLVE.* *v. a.* [*præ* and *resolve*.] To resolve previously.

I am confident you are herein *preresolved*, as I wish. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 143.

PREROGATIVE. *n. s.* [*prærogative*, Fr. *prærogative*, low Lat.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prærogative*. *Sidney.*

Our *prærogative* Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness Imparts this. *Shakspeare.*

How could communities, The primogeniture, and due of birth, *Prærogative* of age, sceptres, and crowns, But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shaks.*
The great Caliph hath an old *prærogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Assyria. *Knolles.*

They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest *prærogative*, and the people the best liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prærogative*, or had God himself constrained the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celestial enforcements? *Ralegh.*

They obtained another royal *prærogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleasure. *Davies.*

The house of commons to these their *prærogatives* over the lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he should cause him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom still maintain'd alive, Freedom an English subject's sole *prærogative*, Accept our pious praise. *Dryden.*

All wish the dire *prærogative* to kill, Ev'n they would have the power, who want the will. *Dryden.*

It seems to be the *prærogative* of human understanding, when it has distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive them to be different, to consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not consider only the *prærogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Roy on the Creation.*

PREROGATIVED. *adj.* [from *prærogative*.] Having an exclusive privilege; having *prærogative*.

'Tis the plague of great ones,

Prærogatived are they less than the base;

'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

PRES. *Pres, prest*, seem to be derived from the Saxon, *preost*, a priest; it being usual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like cases. *Gibson's Camden.*

PRE'SAGE.† *n. s.* [*presage*, Fr. *præ-sagium*, Lat. Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable, which was common in our old poetry, and which Dryden has followed. But Milton gives it on the first, as this substantive is now usually spoken; though Dr. Johnson has corruptly cited a single passage from the great poet, which might leave the reader to suppose that *presage* was intended: "Joy and shout *presage* of victory;" which is printed as an entire

line; when the real passage is very different.] *Prognostick*; *presension* of futurity.

And the sad augurs mock their own *presage*.

Shakspeare, Sonnet.

Our's joy fill'd, and shout,

Præ-sage of victory. *Milton, P. L.*

I — lend them oft my aid,

Of thy advice by *presages* and signs. *Milton, P. R.*

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind.

Milton, S. A.

Too true *presages* of his future doom.

Dryden, Lucret.

Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of what is to happen. *Addison.*

TO PRES'AGE. *v. a.* [*presager*, Fr. *præ-sagto*, Lat.]

1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretell; to prophesy: it seems properly used of internal *presension*.

Henry's late *presaging* prophesy

Did glad my heart with hope. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

What power of mind

Foreseeing, or *presaging* from the depth

Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd

How such united force of gods, how such

As stood like these, could ever know repulse?

Milton, P. L.

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Wish'd freedom, I *presage* you soon will find, If Heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage*

Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,

The Sovereign of the heav'n's has set on high

The moon to mark the changes of the sky. *Dryden.*

3. To foretoken; to foreshow.

If I may trust the flattering ruth of sleep,

My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand. *Shakspeare.*

Dreams advise,

Which he hath sent propitious, some great good

Presaging. *Milton, P. L.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *presages*

A greater storm than all the Turkish power

Can throw upon us. *Denham, Sophy.*

When others fell, this standing did *presage*

The crown shou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. *Waller.*

PRES'AGEFUL.* *adj.* [*presage* and *full*.] Foreboding; full of *presage*.

The bawling brook,

And cave *presageful*, sent a hollow moan,

Resounding long in listening Fancy's ears. *Thomson, Winter.*

Garrets him, and squalid walls, await,

Unless, *presageful*, from this friendly strain

He glean advice, and shun the scribbler's doom. *Shenstone, Econ. P. ii.*

PRES'AGEMENT. *n. s.* [*from presage*.]

1. Forebodement; *presension*.

I have spent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end. *Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PRES'AGER.* *n. s.* [*from presage*.] Fore-

teller; foreshewer.

O let my books be then the eloquence

And dumb *presagers* of my speaking breast. *Shakspeare, Sonnet.*

PRESBYTER. *n. s.* [*presbyter*, Latin; *πρεσβυτης*.]

1. A priest.

Presbyters absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach to those deputies who in their stead did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

They cannot delegate the episcopal power, properly so called, to *presbyters*, without giving them episcopal consecration. *Leslie.*

2. A presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Butler.*

PRESBYTERIAL. *adj.* [*πρεσβυτερικος*.] **CON-PRESBYTERIAN.** *sisting* of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the establishing of *presbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

Who should exclude him from an interest, and so unhappily a more unavoidable sway in *presbyterial* determinations? *Holyday.*

PRESBYTERIAN. *n. s.* [*from presbyter*.] An abettor of *presbytery* or Calvinistical discipline. *Swift.*

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*. *Swift.*
PRESBYTERIANISM.* *n. s.* [*from presbyterian*.] The principles and discipline of *presbyterians*.

The Tories tell us, that the Whig scheme would end in *presbyterianism* and a commonwealth. *Addison, Freehold. No. 54.*

PRESBYTERY. *n. s.* [*from presbyter*.] Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery*, thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude Chaos of *presbytery*, where laymen guide With the tame woolpack clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

Could a feeble *presbytery*, though perchance swelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender? *Holyday.*

PRES'CIENCE. *n. s.* [*prescience*, Fr. from *prescient*.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice, Foretell our *prescience*, and esteem no act But that of hand. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Prescience or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature, if we may speak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence; for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *prescience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Ralegh.*

God's *prescience*, from all eternity, being but the seeing every thing that ever exists as it is, contingents as contingents, necessary as necessary, can neither work any change in the object, by thus seeing it, nor itself be deceived in what it sees. *Hammond.*

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it seems it may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no blemish behind. *More.*

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race, And *prescience* only held the second place. *Dryden.*

PRES'CIENT. *adj.* [*præsciens*, Lat.] Foreknowledge; prophetic.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldest daughter into Scotland, had shewed himself sensible and almost *prescient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood, *Prescient* the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

PRE'SCIOUS.† *adj.* [*præscius*, Lat.] Having foreknowledge.

Bellarmino among the rest can brand him as a friend to Arianism, and a patron of that anabaptistical fancy of the unlawfulness of war; which yet himself, as *precious* of so unjust an imputation, prevents and confutes in an epistle to Paulus Voltzius.

Bp. Hall, Peacemaker, § 12.

Whose happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whose holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;
Precious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life.

Dryden, Æn.

To PRESCIND.† *v. a.* [*præscindo*, Lat.] To cut off; to abstract.

Our next enquiry is, What this God the Son did suffer as the Son of man; not in the latitude of all his sufferings, but so far as they are comprehended in this article, [Suffered:] which first *prescindeth* all the antecedent part by the expression of time "under Pontius Pilate."

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but positively deny, such a special dependence.

Norris.

Not an abstract idea compounded of inconsistencies, and *prescinded* from all real things.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 323.

PRESCINDENT. *adj.* [*præscindens*, Lat.] Abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can deny.

Cheyne, Philos. Princip.

To PRESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Lat.]

1. To set down authoritatively; to order; to direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things are denied, which Scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which Scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned.

Hooker.

To the blance moon her office they *prescrib'd*.

Milton, P. L.

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe.

Dryden.

When parents' loves are order'd by a son,
Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run.

Dryden.

By a short account of the pressing obligations which lie on the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is past.

Atterbury.

2. To direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh remedies.

The extremest ways they first ordain,
Prescribing such intolerable pain,
As none but Cæsar could sustain.

Dryden.

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his own art best; and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God.

Swift.

To PRESCRIBE. *v. n.*

1. To influence by long custom.

A reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school, where being seasoned with minor sentences, they *prescribe* upon our ripper years, and never are worn out but with our memories.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgements.

Locke.

3. [*Prescrive*, Fr.] To form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption.

Arbushnot.

4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctors' bills to play the doctors' part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools.

Pope.

PRESCRIBER.* *n. s.* [from *prescribe*.] One who gives any rules or directions.

The sun can neither do nor work any thing, but as God, the *prescriber* of order, hath appointed him.

Fotherby, Atheism. (1622), p. 185.

None of these great *prescribers* do ever fail providing themselves, and their notions, with a number of implicit disciples.

Swift, Tale of a Tub.

PRESCRIPT. *adj.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge unlawful; as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial.

Hooker.

PRESCRIPT.† *n. s.* [*præscriptum*, Lat.]

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed. Milton seems to accent the last syllable, Dr. Johnson observes; as Spenser, he might have added, did before him.

He came with swift descent

Unto the place where his *prescript* did shew.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

We Christians, by the tenour and *prescript* of our religion, expect the hope of righteousness.

Chillingworth, Sermon. 8.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold.

Milton, P. L.

2. Medical order.

Nor did he ever with so much regret submit unto any *prescript*, as when his physicians required him to eat suppers.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

PRESCRIPTION.† *n. s.* [*prescription*, Fr. *prescriptio*, Lat. from *prescribo*, Lat.]

1. Rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree

Of threescore and two years, a silly time

To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth.

Shakespeare.

Use such as have prevailed before in things you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their *prescription*.

Bacon, Ess.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty, to dispossess a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead *prescription*.

South.

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,

To whom by long *prescription* you are kind.

Dryden.

The Lucuæse plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers.

Addison.

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions* Of rare and prov'd effects; such as his reading And manifest experience had collected

For general sovereignty.

Shakespeare.

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescriptions*, he asked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa.

Temple.

3. Appointment. An old sense of the word, overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

God destined them; much more the wanton rites of your *prescription*.

Bale, Yet a Course, (1543), fol. 78. b.

Who vainly brake the covenant of their God,
Nor in the ways of his *prescription* trod.

Sandys, Ps. 78.

If the words be as determinate and express, as the example and *prescription* of Christ, it is sufficient.

Bp. Bramhall, Ch. of Eng. Def. p. 229.

PRESCRIPTIVE.* *adj.* [*præscriptus*, Lat.] Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

Instead of being terrified by the conceit of a *prescriptive* right in our sovereigns to tyrannize over the subject, I am ready to think the contrary so evident from the constant course of our history, that the simplest of the people are in no hazard of falling into the delusion.

Hurd.

PRESEANCE. *n. s.* [*preseance*, Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. Not used.

The ghests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgement in precedence and *preseance*, read a lesson to our civilet gentry.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

PRESENCE. *n. s.* [*presence*, Fr. *presentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,

And I'll request your *presence*.

Shakespeare.

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it disanimates his enemies.

Shaks. Hen. VI.

We have always the same natures, and are every where the servants of the same God, as every place is equally full of his *presence*, and every thing is equally his gift.

Lavo.

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice and abashed countenance, and oftentimes so far from the matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*.

Stdney.

Men that very *presence* fear,

Which once they knew authority did bear!

Daniel.

3. State of being in the view of a superiour.

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here, to plead my thoughts.

Shakespeare.

Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In *presence* of the Almighty Father, pleas'd
With thy celestial song.

Milton, P. L.

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discerning *presences*.

Glanville, Scepis.

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *presence* bold,
Without respect to purple or to gold.

Dryden.

4. A number assembled before a great person.

Look I so pale?

— Ay; and no man in the *presence*,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks.

Shaks.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair.

Dryden.

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect.

Bacon.

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and posture.

Collier.

How great his *presence*, how erect his look,
How every grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes!

Smith.

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on them round,
And to the *presence* mount, whose glorious view
Their frail amazed senses did confound.

Spenser.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals wait in the presence. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the presence in the court of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, We must honour with our kiss the mouth from whence so many sweet verses have proceeded. *Peachment.*

7. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large understanding and ready presence of mind. *L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to recall'd, do find Their best redress from presence of the mind; Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

8. The person of a superiour.

To her the sovran presence thus reply'd. *Milton.*
 PRESENCE-CHAMBER. } n. s. [presence and
 PRESENCE-ROOM. } chamber or room.]

The room in which a great person receives company.

If these nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's presence-room, are so disordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no postern to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with silence and surprise,
 We see Britannia's monarch rise,
 And aw'd by thy delusive hand,
 As in the presence-chamber stand. *Addison.*

PRESENTATION.* n. s. [præ and sensation.]
 Previous notion or idea.

That plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and presentation of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets.

More, Conj. Cabb. (1655), p. 219.

PRESENTION.† n. s. [præsentio, Lat.]
 Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's presentation of winds is exact. *Brown.*

There is, saith Cicero, an ancient opinion, drawn from the utmost bounds of time, that there is among men a certain divination which the Greeks call prophecy, that is a presentation and knowledge of future things. *Barrow on the Creed.*

PRESENT. adj. [present, Fr. præsens, Lat.]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the regent thereof is of an infinite immensity more than commensurate to the extent of the world, and such as is most intimately present with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often present at feasts, not at all in dissolute company; pleasing objects steal away the heart. *Bp. Taylor.*

Much I have heard
 Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,
 That I was never present on the place
 Of those encounters. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things canst represent

As present. *Milton, P. L.*

A present good may reasonably be parted with, upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve With pleasant memory of the blies they gave; The present hours in present mirth employ,

And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*
 The present age hath not been less inquisitive than the former ages were. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The present moment like a wife we shun,
 And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so present to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents. *L'Estrange.*

4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

Be present to her now, as then,
 And let not proud and factious men
 Against your wills oppose their mights. *B. Jonson.*

The golden goddess, present at the prayer,
 Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
 And gave the sign of granting his desire. *Dryden.*
 Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
 To find a god so present to my prayer. *Dryden.*

5. Unforgotten; not neglectful.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all within sight, and present to the soul. *Watts.*

6. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

7. Being now in view; being now under consideration.

Thus much I believe may be said, that the much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the present instance. *Law.*

The PRESENT. An elliptical expression for the present time; the time now existing.

When he saw descend
 The Son of God to judge them, terrify'd
 He fled; not hoping to escape, but shun
 The present; fearing, guilty, what his wrath
 Might suddenly inflict. *Milton, P. L.*

Men that set their hearts only upon the present, without looking forward into the end of things, are struck at. *L'Estrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach No further than the present, think ev'n the wise Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves. *Rowe.*

At PRESENT. [à present, Fr.] At the present time; now; elliptically, for the present time.

The state is at present very sensible of the decay in their trade. *Addison.*

PRESENT. n. s. [present, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A gift; a donative; something ceremoniously given.

Plain Clarence!

I will send thy soul to heaven,
 If heaven will take the present at our hands. *Shakspeare.*

His dog to-morrow, by his master's command, he must carry for a present to his lady. *Shakspeare.*

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's ensign, as a present unto Solymann. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Say, heavenly Muse, shall not thy sacred vein Afford a present to the infant God?
 Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,
 To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton, Ode.*

They that are to love inclin'd,
 Sway'd by chance, not choice or art,
 To the first that's fair or kind,
 Make a present of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;
 Trust not their presents, nor admit the horse. *Dryden.*

2. A letter or mandate exhibited per presentes.

Be it known to all men by these presents. *Shakspeare.*

To PRESENT.† v. a. [præsentio, low Lat. presenter, Fr. in all the senses.]

1. To place in the presence of a superiour.

On to the sacred hill
 They led him high applauded, and present
 Before the seat supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it, That we present us to him. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. To offer; to exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,
 Or hear what to my mind first thoughts present. *Milton, P. L.*

Now every leaf, and every moving breath
 Presents a foe, and every foe a death. *Denham.*

Lectorides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind something out of other men's writings or conversations, and is presenting him with the thoughts of other persons perpetually. *Watts, Imp. of the Mind.*

4. To give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mud-wall tenement,
 Affording pepper-corn for rent,
 Present a turkey or a hen
 To those might better spare them ten. *Prior.*

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
 Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favour with gifts. To present, in the sense of to give, has several structures: we say absolutely, to present a man, to give something to him. This is less in use. The common phrases are, to present a gift to a man; or, to present the man with a gift.

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in presenting him; and, after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be smiled at. *South.*

He now presents, as ancient ladies do, That, courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden.*

Octavia presented the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I present thee with rare figur'd plate,
 O how thy rising heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*

7. To prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.

That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false; for the duke of Saxony always presented. *Atterbury.*

8. To offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and presented battle to the French navy, which they refused. *Hayward.*

9. To introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. Not in use.

Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,
 The which these reliques sad present unto. *Spenser.*

10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

The grand juries were practised effectually with to present the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

11. To point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

PRESENTABLE.† adj. [from present.]

1. That may be presented.

Incumbents of churches presentable cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leases of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. That may be exhibited or represented.

Here are again two ideas not presentable but by language. *Burke on the Subl. and Beaut. P. v. § 7.*

PRESENTANEOUS. adj. [from presentaneus, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a presentaneous poison, they enocate in two hours. *Harvey.*

PRESENTATION. *n. s.* [*presentation*, Fr. from *present*.]

1. The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a mean of procuring desired effects at the hands of God. *Hooker.*

2. The act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and *presentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, shall the curate control me? have not I the *presentation*? *Gay.*

3. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage are necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play. *Dryden.*

4. This word is misprinted for *preservation*.

Although in sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after death. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *present*.] Such as that *presentations* may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulston, possessed of the inappropriate parsonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both to St. John's College, Oxon. *Spelman.*

PRESENTÉE. *n. s.* [from *présenté*, Fr.] One presented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him, or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRESENTÉR. *† n. s.* [from *présenté*.] One that presents.

These — might declare the freeness of the *presenter*, but they upbraid the incapacity of the receiver. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. 18.*

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*. *L' Estrange.*

PRESENTIAL. *adj.* [from *présent*.] Supposing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *presential*, because I consider God as omnipresent. *Norris.*

PRESENTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *présential*.] State of being present.

This eternal indivisible act of his existence makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the *presentiality* of the object which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. *South, Serm. i. 281.*

PRESENTIALLY.* *adv.* [from *présential*.] In a way which supposes actual presence.

All spirits that around their rays extol, Possess each point of the circumference *Presentially*. *More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 28.*

TO PRESENTIATE. *v. a.* [from *présent*.] To make present.

The fancy may be so strong, as to *presentiate* upon one theatre all that ever it took notice of in times past: the power of fancy, in *presentiating* any one thing that is past, being no less wonderful, than having that power, it should also acquire the perfection to *presentiate* them all. *Grew.*

PRESENTIFY. *† adj.* [*præsens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making present. Not in use.

Adam had a sense of the divine presence; — notwithstanding he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that *presentify* sense of him, nor indeed felt himself as naked in that notion of nakedness. *More, Conf. Cabb. (1653), p. 171.*

PRESENTIFY. *adv.* [from *présentify*.] In such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and *presentify*ly represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant, really present and existent before him. *More.*

PRESENTLY. *adv.* [from *présent*.]

1. At present; at this time; now. Obsolete.

The towns and forts you *presently* have, are still left unto you to be kept either with or without garrisons, so as you alter not the laws of the country. *Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *presently* their joy, and afterwards their study that hear it. *Hooker.*

To speak of it as requireth, would require very long discourse; all I will *presently* say is this. *Hooker.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *presently* it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath not. *Raleigh, Ess.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *presently* the sot shall measure himself by himself. *South.*

PRESENTIMENT.* *n. s.* [*presentiment*, Fr.] Notion previously formed; previous idea.

He must have given us this discernment and sense of things, as a *presentiment* of what is to be hereafter; that is, by way of information beforehand, what we are finally to expect in his world. *Butler's Analogy.*

I am sure you would not give people reason to change their favourable *presentiments* of you. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

I have a *presentiment* that my son will be captivated by her at first sight. *Smollett.*

PRESENTION.* See **PRESENTATION**.

PRESENTMENT. *n. s.* [from *présent*.]

1. The act of presenting.

When comes your book forth? — Upon the heels of my *presentment*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing presented or exhibited; representation.

Thus I hurl My dazzling spells into the stony air, Of power to cheat the eye with bleat illusion, And give it false *presentments*, lest the place And my quaint habits breed astonishment. *Milton, Comus.*

3. In law, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented. *Cowel.*

The grand juries were practised with, to present the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *presentments* published for several weeks in all the newspapers. *Swift.*

PRESENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *présent*.] Presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

PRESERVABLE.* *adj.* [from *præserved*.] Fit to be preserved.

PRESERVATION. *n. s.* [from *præserved*.] The act of preserving; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, decay, or any ill.

Nature does require Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce, I give my tendance to. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a *preservation* from stumbling, and a help from falling. *Ecclesi. xxxiv. 16.*

Every senseless thing, by nature's light, Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun. *Davies.* Our allwise Maker has put into man the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the *preservation* of themselves, and the continuation of their species. *Locke.*

PRESERVATIVE. *n. s.* [*preservatif*, Fr. from *præserved*.] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *preservatives*, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenick, as *preservatives* against the plague; for that being poisons themselves, they draw the venom from the spirits. *Bacon.*

Were there truth therein, it were the best *preservative* for princes, and persons exalted unto such fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which use *preservatives*, are likely to escape infection. *Harvey.*

The most effectual *preservative* of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a *preservative* against enchantment. *Broomer on Odys.*

PRESERVATIVE. *adj.* Having the power of preserving.

PRESERVATORY.* *n. s.* [from *præserved*.] That which has the power of preserving.

How many masters have some stately houses had, in the age of a small cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and died with her old master, both dropping down together! Such vain *preservatories* of us are our inheritances, even once removed. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 410.*

PRESERVATORY.* *adj.* That may tend to preserve.

The endeavours must be no other than *preservatory*, however it pleaseth God to order the events. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 2. C. S.*

TO PRESERVE. *v. a.* [*præserved*, low Latin; *præserved*, Fr.]

1. To save; to defend from destruction or any evil; to keep.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and *preserve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. *2 Tim. iv. 18.*

God sent me to *preserve* you a posterity, and save your lives. *Gen. xlv. 7.*

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *preserve* me in her power. *Wisd. ix. 11.*

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preserve* themselves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preserve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preserves* it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be intreated to *preserve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

2. To season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other proper pickles: as, to *preserve* plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.

PRESERVE. *† v. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits, which are brought in *preserves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good preserve. *Mortimer.*

2. A place set apart for the preservation of game.

The lands are considered only as preserves for game of various sorts, which includes every thing the gun can slay.

Cumberland's Memoirs of himself.

PRESE'RV. n. s. [from *preserve*.]

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my preserver, by thy patient's side. *Shaks.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and Preserver of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its preserver. *Addison.*

2. One who makes preserves of fruit.

TO PRESIDE'. v. n. [from *presidio*, Lat. *presider*, Fr.] To be set over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the public magazines preside,

And some are sent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*

O'er the plans

Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful sires preside. *Thomson.*

PRESIDENCY. n. s. [presidence, Fr. from *president*.] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the presidency and guidance of some superior agent. *Ray on the Creation.*

PRESIDENT.† n. s. [presidens, Latin; *president*, Fr.]

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the president of my kingdom, will I

Appear there for a man. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

The tutor sits in the chair as president or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed. *Watts.*

2. Governour; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian presidents, be able to leave the places where they were to inhabit.

Brevewood on Languages.

3. A tutelary power.

This last complaint the indulgent ears did pierce Of just Apollo, president of verse. *Waller.*

4. A guide; any thing that is a rule or example to govern future cases of the same kind; a precedent, as the expression has been in modern times. Dr. Johnson overpasses this use.

To knights of great emprise

The charge of Justice given was in trust;

That they might execute her judgements wise:—

Whereof no braver president this day

Remains on earth, preserv'd from iron rust

Of rude oblivion and long times delay

Than this of Artegall. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All which authorities and presidents may overweigh Aristotle's opinion.

Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.

PRESIDENTIAL* adj. [from *president*.]

Presiding over.

Spoken, as some of the learned ancients suppose, by the presidential angels. *Glanville, Serm. p. 203.*

There are presidential angels of empires and kingdoms. *Hallywell, Melampyr. (1681, p. 91.*

PRESIDENTSHIP. n. s. [from *president*.]

The office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their

pastors, learning would be at all times of force

to overpersuade simple men, who, knowing the

time of their own presidentship to be but short,

would always stand in fear of their ministers' perpetual authority. *Hooker, Pref.*

PRESIDIAL† adj. [presidial, French; from *presidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garrison; having a garrison.

There are three presidial castles in this city.

Howell, Lett. i. i. 39.

The Roman part of Britain was first made a presidial province by Agricola.

Bp. Lloyd, Hist. Acc. of Ch. Gov. in Brit. p. 5.

PRESIDARY* adj. [from *presidium*, Lat.] Of or belonging to a garrison; having a garrison.

It was sent by one Richard Pilson, an Englishman, and one of the presidary soldiers of Dunkirke. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 181.*

Having near upon fifty presidary walled towns in their hands for caution. *Howell, Lett. i. ii. 25.*

PRESIGNIFICATIO* n. s. [presignificatio, Lat.] Act of signifying or shewing beforehand.

To this kind we may refer the presignification and prediction of future events.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 9.

TO PRESIGNIFY* v. a. [præ and signify.] To mark out or shew beforehand.

The death of Moses, and the succession of Joshua, presignified the continuance of the law till Jesus came. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

By virtue of these three predictions we are assured, that the Messias was to rise again, as also by those types which did represent and presignify the same. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.*

TO PRESS. v. a. [presser, Fr. *premo*, *pressus*, Lat.]

1. To squeeze; to crush.

The grapes I pressed into Pharaoh's cup.

Gen. xl. 11.

Good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.

St. Luke, vi. 38.

From sweet kernels press'd

She tempests dulcet creams. *Milton, P. L.*

I put pledgets of lint pressed out on the ex-

coration. *Wiseman.*

Their morning milk the peasants press at night,

Their evening milk before the rising light. *Dryden.*

After pressing out of the colesced for oil in Lincolnshire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

2. To distress; to crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heav'd the name of father

Pantingly forth, as if it press'd her heart. *Shaks.*

3. To constrain; to compel; to urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should press. *Hooker.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being hastened and pressed on by the king's commands. *Esther.*

I was pressed by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty. *Temple, Miscell.*

He gapes; and straight,

With hunger prest, devours the pleasing bait. *Dryden.*

4. To impose by constraint.

He pressed a letter upon me, within this hour,

to deliver to you. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

5. To drive by violence.

Come with words as medical as true,

Honest as either, to purge him of that humour

That presses him from sleep. *Shakspeare.*

6. To affect strongly.

Paul was pressed in spirit, and testified to the

Jews that Jesus was Christ. *Acts, xviii. 5.*

Wickedness condemned by her own witness,

and pressed with conscience, forecasth grievous

things. *Wisdom, xvii. 11.*

7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity.

Be sure to press upon him every motive.

Addison.

I am the more bold to press it upon you, because these accomplishments sit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other.

Felton on the Classics.

Those who negotiated, took care to make demands impossible to be complied with; and therefore might securely press every article, as if they were in earnest. *Swift.*

8. To urge; to bear strongly on.

Chymists I might press with arguments, drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect.

Boyle.

The cardinal being pressed in dispute on this head, could think of no better an answer. *Waterland.*

His easy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,

And from that time he prest her with his passion. *Smith.*

9. To compress; to hug, as in embracing.

[He] press'd her matron lip

With kisses pure. *Milton, P. L.*

She took her son, and press'd

Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast. *Dryd.*

Leucothoë shook,

And press'd Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

10. To act upon with weight.

The place thou presteest on thy mother earth,

Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

11. To make earnest. Prest or pressed is here perhaps rather an adjective; preste, French; or from pressé or empressé, French.

Let them be pressed, and ready to give succours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defensive, the Romans would ever be the foremost.

Bacon, Essays.

Prest for their country's honour and their king's, On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed stings. *Dryden.*

12. To force into military service. This is properly impress.

Do but say to me what I should do,

That in your knowledge may by me be done,

And I am prest into it. *Shakspeare.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath press'd

To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,

Heav'n for his Richard hath in store

A glorious angel. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

From London by the king was I prest forth. *Shakspeare.*

They are enforced of very necessity to press the

best and greatest part of their men out of the

west countries, which is no small charge. *Ralegh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit

of the army by pressing, found opposition in many

places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is prest,

The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest. *Dryden.*

You were pressed for the sea-service, and got off

with much ado. *Swift.*

TO PRESS. v. n.

1. To act with compulsive violence; to urge; to distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most pressing difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs,

this is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible. *Tillotson.*

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most pressing should determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

2. To go forward with violence to any object.

I make bold to press

With so little preparation, *Shakspeare.*

I press toward the mark for the prize.

Phil. iii. 14.

The Turks gave a great shout, and *pressed* in on all sides, to have entered the breach. *Knolles*.

The insulting victor *presses* on the more, And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before. *Dryden*.

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *press* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. *Addison* on Medals.

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but *press* cheerfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Rogers*.

3. To make invasion; to encroach.

On superiour powers

We were to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope*.

4. To crowd; to throng.

For he had healed many, insomuch that they *pressed* upon him for to touch him. *St. Mark*, iii. 11.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass, And with their eager joy make triumph slow. *Dryden*.

5. To come unseasonably or importunately.

Counsel she may; and I will give thy ear The knowledge first of what is fit to hear: What I transact with others or alone, Beware to learn; nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden*.

6. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Gen.* xix. 3.

The less blood he drew, the more he took of treasure; and, as some construed it, he was the more sparing in the one, that he might be the more *pressing* in the other. *Bacon*.

So thick the shivering army stands, And *press* for passage with extended hands. *Dryden*.

7. To act upon or influence.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison*.

8. To *press* upon. To invade; to push against.

Patroclus *presses* upon Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope*.

PRESS. *n. s.* [*pressoir*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The instrument by which any thing is crushed or squeezed; a wine press, a cider press.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel*, iii. 13.

When one came to the *press* fats to draw out fifty vessels out of the *press*, there were but twenty. *Hag*, ii. 16.

The stomach and intestines are the *press*, and the lacteal vessels the strainers, to separate the pure emulsion from the feces. *Arbuthnot*.

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, constantly in a *press*, to give them a lustre. *Arbuthnot*.

2. The instrument by which books are printed.

These letters are of the second edition; he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *press*, when he would put us two in. *Shakespeare*.

His obligation to read not only classic authors, but the more recent abortions of the *press*, wherein he proved frequently concerned. *Fell*.

While Mist and Wilkins rise in weekly might, Make *presses* groan, lead senators to fight. *Young*.

3. Crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frightened, ran crying through the *press* of the people, O men, wherefore do ye these things! *Hooker*.

She held a great gold chain linked well, Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit,

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And lower part did reach to lowest hell, And all that *press* did round about her swell, To catch hold of that long chain. *Spenser*.

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me? I hear a tongue, shriller than all the musick, Cry, Cæsar. *Shakespeare*, *Jul. Cæs.*

Ambitious Turnus in the *press* appears, And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryden*.

A new express all Agra does affright, Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight; The *press* of people thickens to the court, The impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dryden*.

Through the *press* enrag'd Thalestris flies, And scatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope*.

4. Violent tendency.

Death having *prey'd* upon the outward parts, Leaves them insensible; his siege is now Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds With many legions of strange fantasies; Which in their throng, and *press* to that last hold, Confound themselves. *Shakespeare*, *K. Lear*.

5. A kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses.

Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakespeare*, *M. W. of Windsor*.

6. A commission to force men into military service. For *impress*.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a sow'd' garnet; I have misus'd the king's *press* damnably. *Shakespeare*.

Concerning the musters and *presses* for sufficient mariners to serve in His Majesty's ships, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh*.

Why has there been now and then a kind of a *press* issued out for ministers, so that as it were the vagabonds and loiterers were taken in? *Davenant*.

PRE'SBED.† *n. s.* [*press* and *bed*.] Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

I was to sleep in a little *press-bed* in Dr. Johnson's room. I had it wheeled out to the dining-room. *Boswell*, *Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 85.

PRE'SSER.† *n. s.* [*from press*.]

1. One that presses or works at a press.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*. *Swift*.

2. One that enforces, or inculcates with argument or importunity.

A common practiser and *presser* of the late illegal innovations. *White's First Cent. of Malig. Priests*, (1643,) p. 28.

PRE'SSGANG.† *n. s.* [*press* and *gang*.] Dr. Johnson.—Spelman derives it from *prest*, French; the participle of *prendre*, to seize; but Dr. Johnson cites *prest*, as applied to *pressed men*, in the sense of *ready*. See *PREST*.] A crew that strolls about the streets to force men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [*from pressing*.] With force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly* and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Hovell*.

PRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*from press*.] The act of pressing.

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which refract and reflect it: if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion: and if it consisted in *pres-*

sion or motion, propagated either in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow. *Newton*, *Opt.*

PRE'SSITANT. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. A word not in use.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *pressitant* in their proper places. *More*.

PRE'SSLY.* *adv.* [*pressè*, Lat. from *press*.] Closely.

But still more *pressly* this point to pursue. *More*, *Song of the Soul*, ii. 28.

No man ever spoke more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

PRE'SSMAN.† *n. s.* [*press* and *man*.]

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pressmen* came. *Chapman*.

2. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

The immense profits of this paper shall be all distributed among my friends, the publisher, compositor, *pressmen*.

Ld. Chesterfield, *Miscell. Works*, ii. 165.

PRE'SSMONEY. *n. s.* [*press* and *money*.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

Here, Peascod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own, 'Tis my *pressmoney*.—Can this silver fail? *Gay*.

PRE'SSURE. *n. s.* [*from press*.]

1. The act of pressing or crushing.

2. The state of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against any thing; gravitation; weight acting or resisting.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts appeareth in that, that if you take a body of stone, and another of wood of the same magnitude and shape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood so far as the stone. *Bacon*.

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth, which breadth seemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses by reason of their mutual *pressure*. *Newton*.

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pressure*, which in fat people is excessive. *Arbuthnot*.

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wise father ingeniously confessed, that those, which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were commonly interested therein. *Bacon*, *Ess.*

His modesty might be secured from *pressure* by the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell*.

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

Mine own and my people's *pressures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleasing. *King Charles*.

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years' purchase, were it not for accidental *pressures* under which it labours. *Child* on Trade.

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury*.

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*, Acquaint thyself now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury*.

6. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

From my memory I'll wipe away all trivial fond records, All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past, That youth and observation copy'd there. *Shakespeare*.

PREST. *adj.* [*prest* or *prêt*, Fr.]

1. Ready; not dilatory. This is said to have been the original sense of the word *prest* men; men, not forced into the service, as now we understand it, but men, for a certain sum received, *prest* or ready to march at command.

Each mind is *prest*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us.

Faifax.

Gritus desired nothing more than to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *prest* and ready attendance of the Vayvod. *Knoles, Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Neat; tight. In both senses the word is obsolete.

More wealth any where, to be briefe,
More people, more handsome, and *prest*,
Where find ye?

Tusser's Husbandry.

PREST. *n. s.* [*prest*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks; but he could obtain but two thousand pounds.

Bacon.

PRESTER.* *n. s.* [*πρεστυρη*, Gr.] A kind of exhalation, thrown from the clouds downwards with such force as to be set on fire by the collision.

PRESTIGES. *† n. s.* [*prestiges*, French; *cotgrave*; *prestigiæ*, Lat.] Illusions; impostures; juggling tricks.

Dict.

The sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture.

Warburton, Sermon 5.

PRESTIGIATION.* *n. s.* [from *prestigiator*, Latin.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.

Dict.

Divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigitations*.

Howell, Lett. iii. 23.

PRESTIGIATOR.* *n. s.* [*prestigiator*, Lat.] A juggler; a cheat.

This cunning *prestigiator* (the devil) took the advantage of so high a place, to set off his representations the more lively.

Mors, Myst. of Godd. (1660.) p. 105.

PRESTIGIATORY.* *adj.* [*prestigiator*, Lat.] Juggling; consisting of illusions.

Wicked spirits deal only in petty, low, and useless *prestigiatory* tricks, of small consequence and no benefit.

Barrow, vol. ii. §. 20.

PRESTIGIOUS.* *adj.* [*prestigiosus*, Lat.] Juggling; practising tricks; imposing upon.

Ashamed are not these *prestigious* papistes.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. i. (1546.) fol. 61.

This outward world is not unfrequently compared to an enchanted palace, which seems indeed mighty pleasing and ravishing to our deluded sense, whereas all is but imaginary, and a mere *prestigious* show.

Cudworth, Sermon p. 83.

Prestigious delusions and tricks, as it were, of leger du maine.

Hallywell, Melanpr. p. 52.

PRESTO.* *† adv.* [*presto*, Italian; *presto*, Latin.]

1. Quick; at once. A word used by those that show legerdemain.

Presto! begone! 'tis here again;

There's ev'ry piece as big as ten.

Swift.

2. Gaily; with quickness: a musical term.

PRESTRICION.* *n. s.* [*præstrictus*, Latin, from *præstringo*, to dazzle or darken.]

Dimness.

Boast not of your eyes; it is feared you have

Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's

prestricion.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Def. §. 3.

PRESUMABLE.* *adj.* [from *presume*.] That

may be believed previously without examination, or affirmed without immediate proof.

PRESUMABLY. *adv.* [from *presume*.] Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiscuously anassing all that make for their subject, break forth at last into useless rhapsodies.

Brown.

To PRESUME. *v. n.* [*presumer*, French; *presumo*, Latin.]

1. To suppose; to believe previously without examination.

O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapless Eve,

Of thy *presum'd* return! event perverse!

Milton, P. L.

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in the point; we do not only *presume* it may be so, but actually find it is so.

Gow. of the Tongue.

2. To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *presumed*.

Brown.

I presume

That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more

On you, than any.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

3. To venture without positive leave.

There was a matter we were no less desirous to know, than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume* too far.

Bacon.

I to the heavenly vision thus *presum'd*.

Milton, P. L.

4. To form confident or arrogant opinions: with upon before the cause of confidence.

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *presume* so far upon myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking.

Dryden.

This man *presumes* upon his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand.

Locke.

5. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing, which God seeth meet, convenient, and good; in that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient, better than God himself.

Hooker.

God, to remove his ways from human sense, Plac'd heaven from earth so far, that earthly sight, If it *presume*, might err in things too high,

And no advantage gain.

Milton, P. L.

6. It has on or upon sometimes before the thing supposed.

He, that would not deceive himself, ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *presume* on matter of fact, because of his hypothesis.

Locke.

Luther *presumes* upon the gift of continency.

Atterbury.

7. It has of sometimes, but not properly.

Presuming of his force, with sparkling eyes, Already he devours the promis'd prize.

Dryden.

PRESUMER. *† n. s.* [from *presume*.] One that presupposes; an arrogant person; a presumptuous person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great deservors do grow intolerable *presumers*.

Watton.

The profane impenitent, the either spiritual or carnal *presumer*.

Hammond, Works, iv. 531.

PRESUMPTION. *n. s.* [*presumptus*, Latin; *presumption*, French.]

1. Supposition previously formed.

Thou hast shewed us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptions* afterwards to please thee.

King Charles.

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it.

Rogers.

2. Confidence grounded on any thing supposed: with upon.

A *presumption*, upon this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking.

Clarendon.

Those at home held their immediate engrossments of power by no other tenure, than their own *presumption* upon the necessity of affairs.

Swift, Miscell.

3. An argument strong; but not demonstrative; a strong probability.

The error and insufficiency of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things, as he hath not enabled them to prove.

Hooker.

4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath; For I am sorry, that with reverence I did not entertain thee as thou art.

Shaks.

It warns a wavier carriage in the thing, Lest blind *presumption* work their ruining.

Daniel.

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece.

Dryden.

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*, and the promises of his mercy from despair.

Rogers.

PRESUMPTIVE. *† adj.* [*presumptive*, Fr. from *presume*.]

1. Taken by previous supposition.

We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say, this is a lion, and that a rose.

Locke.

2. Supposed; as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir apparent.

Heirs *presumptive* are such, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.

Blackstone.

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both.

Brown.

PRESUMPTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *presumptive*.] By previous supposition.

When he who could read or write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders, libels could not be general or dangerous.

Burke, Speech on Pros. for Libels.

PRESUMPTUOUS. *adj.* [*presumptueux*, *presumptueux*, French.]

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

Presumptuous priest, this place commands my patience.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

I follow him not

With any token of *presumptuous* suit;

Nor would I have him, till I do deserve him.

Shakespeare.

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who represseth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest.

Bacon, Ess.

Minds somewhat rais'd

By false *presumptuous* hope.

Milton, P. L.

It being not the part of a *presumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to please those whom he is bound in duty to obey.

Ketticwell.

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have so *presumptuous* a thought, as to be wiser than their neighbours.

Locke.

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

The sins whereinto he falleth, are not *presumptuous*; but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity. Perkins.

Thus I *presumptuous*: and the vision bright,
As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd.
Milton, P. L.

The powers incens'd
Punish'd his *presumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprise she died. Dryden.
Canst thou love
Presumptuous Crete, that boasts the tomb of Jove?
Pope.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *presumptuous*.]

1. Arrogantly; confidently.

2. Irreverently.

Do you, who study nature's works, decide,
Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire;
Nor into what the gods conceal, *presumptuously*
enquire. Addison on Italy.

3. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me
from all premature persuasion of my being in
Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously*
or desperately in any course. Hammond.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *presumptuous*.] Quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence. Burret.

Who going into extremes on different sides, and applying this truth in conformity to their own wrong dispositions, have run themselves either into *presumptuousness* of sinning on the one hand, or despair of performing any acceptable duty on the other. Congdon.

PRESUPPOSAL. *n. s.* [*præ* and *supposal*.] Supposal previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, but known with *presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded. Hooker.

To PRESUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*presupposer*, Fr. *præ* and *suppose*.] To suppose as previous, to imply as antecedent.

In as much as righteous life *presupposeth* life, in as much as to live virtuously it is impossible except we live; the first impediment, which we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things without which we cannot live. Hooker.

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *presupposeth* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. Hooker.

PRESUPPOSITION. *† n. s.* [*presupposition*, Fr. *præ* and *supposition*.] Supposition previously formed. Sherwood.

PRESUMISE. *n. s.* [*præ* and *surmise*.] Surmise previously formed.

It was your *presumise*,
That in the dole of blows, your sin might drop.
Shakespeare.

PRETENCE. *n. s.* [*pratensio*, Lat.]

1. A false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates.

This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over. Tillotson.

2. The act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance.

With flying speed and seeming great *pretence*
Came running in a messenger. Spenser.

So strong his appetite was to those executions he had been accustomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commission or *pretence* of authority. Clarendon.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Lætan prince.
Dryden.

I should have dressed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am sure you know to be more than *pretence*.

Wake, *Prep. for Death*.
Assumption; claim to notice.

Despise not these few ensuing pages; for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingeniously imparted. Evelyn.

4. Claim true or false.

Spirits in our just *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. Milton, P. L.

Found worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but what we more affect,
Honour, dominion, glory, and renown.

Milton, P. L.
Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. Locke.

5. Shakespeare uses this word, with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late,
Which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.
In the great hand of God I stand, and thence
Against the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

To PRETEND. *† v. a.* [*pratendo*, Latin; *pretendre*, Fr.]

1. To hold out; to stretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not now used. Perhaps it should be *pretend*.

The captain —
His target always over her *pretended*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 19.

Lucagus, to lash his horses, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends*.
Dryden.

2. To simulate; to make false appearances or representations; to allege falsely.

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing he *pretend*
Surprised. Milton, P. L.

What reason then can any man *pretend* against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person? Tillotson.

3. To show hypocritically.

'Tis their interest to guard themselves from those riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it less their duty. Decay of Chr. Piety.

4. To hold out as a delusive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of something hidden. This is rather Latin.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. Milton, P. L.

5. To claim. In this sense we rather say, *pretend to*.

Chiefs shall be grudg'd the part which they *pretend*.
Dryden.
Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend*?
Pope.

6. To design; to intend. Obsolete.

For though she were right glad so rid to be
From that vile lozel which her late offended;
Yet now no less encombrance she did see
And peril, by this salvage man *pretended*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 10.

None your foes, but such as shall *pretend*
Malicious practices against his state.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

To PRETEND. *v. n.*

1. To put in a claim truly or falsely. It is seldom used without shade of censure.

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend*! But they more diligent, and we more strong.

Dryden.
In those countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen. Swift.

2. To presume on ability to do any thing; to profess presumptuously.

Of the ground of redness in this sea are we not fully satisfied? for there is another red sea, whose name we *pretend* not to make out from these principles. Brown.

PRETENDEDLY. ** adv.* [from the part. *pretended*.] By false appearance or representation.

An action — that came speciously and *pretendedly* out of a church. Hammond, Works, iv. 593.

In such cases any inferior is exempted from obligation to comply with his superior, either truly or *pretendedly* such.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.
PRETENDER. *† n. s.* [from *pretend*.]

1. One who lays claim to any thing.
The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims.

Dryden.
Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the least reflection.

Addison on Medals.
The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. Swift.

To just contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the scorn of all. Pope.

Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning. Watts.

2. In English history, the name given to the person who was excluded by the law from the crown of England.

In the speeches she [Queen Anne] named the revolution twice; and said she would look on those concerned in it as the surest to her interests: she also fixed a new designation on the pretended prince of Wales, and called him the *pretender*; and he was so called in a new set of addresses, which, upon this occasion, were made to the queen; and I intend to follow the precedent, as often as I may have occasion hereafter to name him. Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, (1708.)

PRETENDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending*.] Arrogantly; presumptuously.

I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present. Collier on Pride.

PRETENSED. ** part. adj.* [*pratensus*, Lat.] Pretended; feigned. *Pretensed* right is a term of law.

The purpose and *pretensed* vow of a more ample holiness.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) Cc. 4. b.
Protestants have had in England their *pretensed* synods and convocations.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 140.

PRETENSION. *n. s.* [*pratensio*, Lat. *pretention*, Fr.]

1. Claim true or false.

But if to unjust things thou dost *pretend*,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretensions* end. Denham.
Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their *pretensions*. L'Estrange.

The common demand that the consularship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. Swift.

2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phrase or sense.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. Bacon.

He so much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretensions*. Fell.

PRETENTATIVE.* *adj.* [*præ* and *tentative*.] That may be previously tried.

This is but an exploratory, and *pretentative* purpose between us; about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult to-morrow.

Wotton, *Rem.* p. 507.

PRETER. *n. s.* [*præter*, *Lat.*] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin original, signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPEFFECT. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tense not perfectly past.

PRETERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, *Fr.* *præteritus*, *Lat.*] Past.

PRETERITENESS. *n. s.* [from *preterit*.] State of being past; not presence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards in infinitum, that never was present; as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present; so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite: and this reasoning—doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable Divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future.

Bentley, *Serm.* 6.

PRETERITION.† *n. s.* [*preterition*, *Fr.* from *preterit*.] The act of going past; the state of being past.

Thine absence could not be so grievous as thy *preterition*.

Bp. Hall, *Contempl.* B. 4.

The Israelites were never to eat the paschal lamb, but they were recalled to the memory of that saving *preterition* of the angel.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 193.

I will secure him proof against all disturbance at the blind *preteritions* and regardlessness of fortune, or the purblind vulgar.

Whitlock, *Mann.* of the Eng. p. 135.

The king found himself compelled, in a short time after, to give order, that most grants and patents, which required haste, should pass by immediate warrant to the great seal, without visiting the privy seal; which *preterition* was not usual.

Ld. Clarendon, *Life*, ii. 197.

PRETERLAPSED. *adj.* [*præterlapsus*, *Lat.*] Past and gone.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsus* ages, *Glanville*, *Scepis*. Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsus* age, as in this.

Walker.

PRETERLEGAL. *adj.* [*preter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed.

King Charles.

PRETERMISSION.† *n. s.* [*pretermisio*, *Fr.* *pretermisio*, *Lat.*] The act of omitting.

Any disorder of mine, any *pretermisio* of theirs, exalts the disease, accelerates the rages of it.

Donne, *Devot.* (1624), p. 470.

A foul *pretermisio* in the author of this, whether story or fable.

Milton, *Hist.* of Eng. B. 1.

I proceed to refute the objections of those, who argue from the silence and *pretermisio* of authors.

Swift, *Tale* of a Tub, § 3.

To PRETERMIT.† *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, *Lat.*] To pass by; to neglect.

The fees that are tenderly given to these deputies, for recompense of their pains, I do purposely *pretermitt*; because they be not certain.

Bacon.

Either of these were just considerations, but both together not to be *pretermitted*.

Ld. Herbert, *Hen.* VIII. p. 17.

Though he *pretermitt* the cure of the disease itself.

Donne, *Dev.* p. 205.

Virgil, writing of *Æneas*, hath *pretermitted* many things.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

I shall *pretermitt* the judges' names, the formalities of the court, and the proceedings there.

Sir T. Herbert, *Mem.* of K. Ch. I.

PRETERNATURAL. *adj.* [*præter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that, which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure.

South, *Serm.*

That form, which the earth is under at present, is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again.

Burnet.

PRETERNATURALITY.* *n. s.* [from *preternatural*.] Preternaturalness. Not in use.

There is such an intricate mixture of naturality and *preternaturality* in age.

Smith on *Old Age*, p. 133.

PRETERNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

PRETERNATURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPERFECT. *adj.* [*preteritum perfectum*, *Lat.*] A grammatical term applied to the tense which denotes time absolutely past.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as *drown'd*, *walk'd*, for *drowned*, *walked*.

Addison, *Spect.*

PRETERPLUPERFECT. *adj.* [*preteritum plusquam perfectum*, *Lat.*] The grammatical epithet for the tense denoting time relatively past, or past before some other past time.

To PRETEX.* *v. a.* [*pretereo*, *Latin*, to cover. See *PRETEXT*.] To cloak; to conceal.

Ambition's pride,

Too oft *pretezed* with our country's good!

Edwards, *Can.* of Crit. Son. i.

PRETEXT.† *n. s.* [*pretextus*, *Fr.* *pretextum*, *Lat.* a border, a cloak, a covering; then, a pretence.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

My *pretext* to strike at him admits A good construction.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

He made *pretext*, that I should only go And help convey his freight; but thought not so.

Chapman.

Under this *pretext*, the means he sought To ruin such whose might did much exceed His power to wrong.

Daniel, *Civ. War.*

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw, *Pretexts* are into reason forg'd by law.

Denham.

I shall not say with how much, or how little *pretext* of reason they managed those disputes.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

They suck the blood of those they depend upon, under a *pretext* of service and kindness.

L'Estrange.

PRETOR. *n. s.* [*prætor*, *Lat.* *pretor*, *Fr.*] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor.

Good Cinna, take this paper;

And look you lay it in the *pretor's* chair.

Shaks.

Porphyrus, whom you *Egypt's* *pretor* made,

Is come from Alexandria to your aid.

Dryden.

An advocate pleading the cause of his client before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a single witness, in a point where the law required two.

Spectator.

PRETORIAL.* *adj.* [from *pretor*.] Judicial; pronounced by the *pretor*.

Those occasional declarations of law called the *pretorial* edicts. *Burke*, *Abridg.* Eng. Hist. i. 3.

PRETORIAN. *adj.* [*pretorianus*, *Lat.* *pretorien*, *Fr.*] Judicial; exercised by the *pretor*.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences.

Bacon.

PRETORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *pretor*.] The office of *pretor*.

The *pretorship* Pompey, without voices, took to himself.

May, *Lucan*, B. i. Notes.

Asellus Semonius Rufus was the person, who first taught the Romans to eat storks, for which he was said to have lost the *pretorship*.

Dr. Warton, *Ess.* on Pope.

PRETTILY. *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly; without dignity or elevation.

How prettily the young swain seems to wash The hand was fair before.

Shaks. *Wint. Tale*.

One saith *prettily*; in the quenching of the flame of a pestilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a house; so busy, as one letteth another.

Bacon.

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*, after the fashion of others.

Locke.

PRETTINESS.† *n. s.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

Thought and affliction— She turns to favour and to *prettiness*.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

There is goodness in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound, and stag; or majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, horse, eagle, and cock; grave awfulness, as in mastiffs; or elegance and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds, all which are several modes of beauty.

More.

Those drops of *prettiness*, scattering sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions.

Boyle.

PRETTY.† *adj.* [*præ*, finery, *Sax.* *pretto*, *Italian*; *prat*, *prattig*, *Dutch*; *prydus*, *Welsh*, beautiful, handsome; *prydys*, *Goth*.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales.

Ralegh.

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypothesis in philosophy.

Watts.

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

This is the *prettiest* low-born lass, that ever Ran on the green-sward.

Shaks. *Wint. Tale*.

3. Foppish; affected; applied in contempt to men.

In imitation of this agreeable being, is made that animal we call a *pretty* fellow; who, being just able to find out, that what makes Sophonius acceptable is a natural behaviour, in order to the same reputation, makes his own an artificial one.

Tatler, No. 21.

The *pretty* gentleman must have his airs; and though they are not so pompous as those of the other, [the fine gentleman] yet they are so affected, that few who have understanding can bring themselves to be proficient in this way!

Guardian, No. 38.

4. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, a *pretty* fellow indeed!

A *pretty* task! and so I told the fool, Who needs must undertake to please by rule.

Dryden.

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot.

Addison.

5. Not very small. This is a very vulgar use.

A knight of Wales, with shipping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts.

Abbot.

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I would have a mound of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high.

Bacon, Ess.

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crumble, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot.

Boyle.

A weasel a *pretty* way off stood leering at him.

L'Estrange.

PRE'TTY, adv. In some degree. This word is used before adverbs or adjectives to intend their signification: it is less than *very*.

The world begun to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places.

Burnet.

I shall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* sure 'tis no great addition to theirs who use it.

Collier.

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while.

Addison.

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself.

Addison.

These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid.

Newton.

This writer ever where insinuates, and in one place *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian.

Atterbury.

The copper half-pence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper.

Swift.

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest.

Baker.

To PRE'TYPIFY.* v. a. [*præ* and *typify*.] To prefigure.

Thus the session of the Messias was *pretypified*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

To PREVA'IL. v. n. [*prevailoir*, Fr. *prævalere*, Lat.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warier scepticks, as far as it *prevails*. Lock.

2. To overcome; to gain the superiority: with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or *against*.

They that were your enemies, are his, And have *prevail'd* as much on him as you.

Shakspeare.

Nor is it hard for thee to preserve me amidst the unjust hatred and jealousy of too many, which thou hast suffered to *prevail* upon me.

King Charles.

I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed On his bad errand.

Milton, P. L.

The millennium *prevailed* long against the truth upon the strength of authority. Decay of Chr. Piety.

While Marlbo's cannon thus *prevails* by land, Britain's sea-chiefs by Anna's high command, Resistless o'er the Thuscan billows ride.

Blackmore.

Thus song could *prevail*
O'er death and o'er hell,
A conquest how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had fast bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet musick and love were victorious.

Pope.

This kingdom could never *prevail* against the united power of England.

Swift.

3. To gain influence; to operate effectually.

I do not pretend that these arguments are demonstrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are such strong probabilities, as ought to *prevail* with all those who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary.

Wilkins.

4. To persuade or induce. It has *with*, *upon*, or *on* before the person persuaded.

With minds obdurate nothing *prevaleth*; as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, Who will give credit unto our teaching?

Hooker.

He was *prevailed* with to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival.

Clarendon.

The serpent with me Persuasively has so *prevail'd*, that I Have also tasted.

Milton, P. L.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed* on to enquire after the right way.

Locke.

There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail* on them.

Locke.

The gods pray
He would resume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;
Prevail'd d upon at last, again he took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook.

Addison.

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed* with to send her forces upon that expedition.

Swift.

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom.

Swift.

PREVA'ILING. adj. [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having most influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and prevailing passions, run the same fate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh.

Locke.

Save the friendless infants from oppression; Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers, And warring angels combat on thy side.

Rove.

PREVA'ILMENT. n. s. [from *prevail*.] Prevalence.

Messengers

Of strong *prevailment* in unhardened youth.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

PREVALENCE.] n. s. [*prevalence*, Fr. *prævalency*.] *valentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him.

Clarendon.

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers.

Clarendon.

Animals, whose forelegs supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevailency* oft times in the other.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Why, fair one, would you not rely On reason's force with beauty's join'd;
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I must at once be deaf and blind.

Prior.

Least of all does this precept imply, that we should comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable.

Rogers.

PREVALENT. adj. [*prævalens*, Lat.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get.

Raleigh.

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevailed*

Encamping.

Milton, P. L.

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevailent* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains.

South.

2. Powerful; efficacious.

Eye! easily may faith admit, that all The good which we enjoy, from heaven descends; But, that from us ought should ascend to heaven, So *prevailent*, as to concern the mind Of God high-blest; or to incline his will; Hard to belief may seem.

Milton, P. I.

3. Predominant.

This was the most received and *prevailent* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London.

Woodward.

PREVALENTLY. adv. [from *prevailent*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning-star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevailently* bright.

Prior.

To PREVA'RICATE.* v. a. [*prævaricor*, Latin; *prævariquer*, Fr. from *varico*, to go crookedly. In our language, the active verb is old, and also used by our best authors; but Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of it, though he had inadvertently placed the example from Spenser under the neuter verb.] To pervert; to turn from the right; to corrupt; to evade by some quibble.

Laws are either disannulled, or quite *prevaricated*, through change and alteration of times; yet they are good in themselves.

Spenser.

God intended we should serve him as the sun and moon do, as fire and water do; never to *prevaricate* the laws he fixed to us.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651), p. 149.

He that *prevaricates* the proportions and excellent reasons of Christianity, is a person without zeal, and without love.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651), p. 203.

Go to the crib, thou glutton, and there it will be found, that when the charger is clean, yet nature's rules were not *prevaricated*; the beast eats up all his provisions, because they are natural and simple.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1653), p. 210.

The great masters of heathen wisdom do plainly discover either a great deal of ignorance, or malice, in *prevaricating* that light they had reflected upon them from Jewish tradition.

Pleydell, Sermon. at the Funeral of Glanville, p. 2.

To PREVA'RICATE. v. n. [*prævaricor*, Lat. *prævariquer*, Fr.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle.

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires.

South.

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*.

Stillingfleet.

PREVARICA'TION. n. s. [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, French, from *prevaricate*.] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this *prevorication* was so

shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addison.*

PREVARICATOR.† *n. s.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prævaricator*, Fr. *prévaricateur*.]

1. A cavalier; a shuffler.

Where the envious, proud,
Ambitious, factious, superstitious, loud
Boasters, and perjurd, with the infinite more
Prævaricators swarm. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*
This petty *prævaricator* of America, the zany of
Columbus. *Milton, Apol. Snælymnn.*

2. A sort of occasional orator: an academical phrase, at Cambridge.

He should not need so vainly to have pursued
me through the various shapes of a divine, a doctor,
a head of a college, a professor, a *prævaricator*,
a mathematician.

Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, Pref.
It would have made you smile, to hear the
prævaricator, in his jocular way, give him his title and
character to his face.

A. Phillips, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 34.

TO PREVENĒ. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] **To hinder.**

If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd* when unbody'd shades
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

PREVENIENT. *adj.* [*preveniēns*, Latin.]
Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The story from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton, P. L.*

TO PREVENT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin; *preventir*, Fr.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy.

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun
any requisite action, only because we have in the
practice thereof been *prevented* by idolaters? *Hooker.*
Prevent him with the blessings of goodness.

Palm xxi. 3.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy
most gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and
follow us. *Common Prayer.*

2. To go before; to be before.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I
might be occupied in thy words. *Palm cxix. 4.*

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us,
and that he had *prevented* the hour, because we
might have the whole day before us for our business.
Bacon.

Nothing engender'd doth *prevent* his meat;
Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do sleep. *Herbert, Temple.*

3. To anticipate.

Soon shalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guild *preventing* thy commands;
Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief
frame,

They'd prove the father from whose loins they
came. *Pope.*

4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first.

Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love,
even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

5. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct.
This is now almost the only sense.

I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This your sincerest care could not *prevent*,
Foretold so lately what would come to pass.

Milton, P. L.

To great confidence in success is the likeliest
to *prevent* it; because it hinders us from making
the best use of the advantages which we enjoy.

Atterbury.

TO PREVENT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath
been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come
early. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

PREVENTABLE.* *adj.* [from *prevent*.]
Capable of being prevented.

The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable*,
considering the helps we have to know it, than of
the means. *Bp. Reynolds's Works, p. 771.*

PREVENTER. *n. s.* [from *prevent*.]

1. One that goes before.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *pre-*
venter, and had the fruit of his diligence and cele-
rity. *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an ob-
structor.

PREVENTION. *n. s.* [*prevention*, Fr. from
preventum, Lat.]

1. The act of going before.

The greater the distance, the greater the *pre-*
vention; as in thunder, where the lightning *pre-*
cedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation.

Achievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Success or loss. *Shakespeare.*

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and
fitting us with capacities of his high donatives.
Hemmond.

3. Hindrance; obstruction.

Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incens'd. *Milton, P. L.*

No odds appear'd
In might or swift *prevention*. *Milton, P. L.*

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest merities
God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession. A French
expression.

In reading what I have written, let them bring
no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind,
and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may
be purely their own. *Dryden.*

PREVENTINGLY.* *adv.* [from the part
preventing.] In a way so as to stop, or
obviate.

Before I could suggest the reasons, she *prevent-*
ingly replied, she would never give less than the
third part.

Dr. Walker, Char. of Lady Warwick, (1678), p. 99.

PREVENTIONAL. *adj.* [from *prevention*.]
Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

PREVENTIVE. *adj.* [from *prevent*.]

1. Tending to hinder.

Wars *preventive* upon just fears are true defen-
sives, as well as upon actual invasions. *Bacon.*

2. Preservative; hindering ill. It has of
before the thing prevented.

Physick is quative or *preventive* of diseases;
preventive is that which, by purging noxious
humours, preventeth sickness. *Brown.*

PREVENTIVE.† *n. s.* [from *prevent*.] A
preservative; that which prevents; an
antidote previously taken.

Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspira-
tion, is the best *preventive* of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*
As every event is naturally allied to its cause,
so by parity of reason 'tis opposed to its *preventive*.

Harris, Hermes, B. 2. ch. 2.

PREVENTIVELY. *adv.* [from *preventive*.]

In such a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monstrosity,
or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively*
conceive the creation of thirteen ribs.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PREVIOUS. *adj.* [*prævious*, Lat.] Ante-
cedent; going before; prior.

By this *previous* intimation we may gather some
hopes, that the matter is not desperate.

Burnet, Theory.

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PREVIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *previous*.] Be-
forehand; antecedently.

Darting their stings, they *previously* declare
Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. *Prior.*
It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as
previously supposing some neglect of better in-
formation. *Fiddes.*

PREVIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *previous*.]
Antecedence.

PREVISION.* *n. s.* [*prævisus*, Lat. *præ*
and *vision*.] A seeing beforehand;
foresight.

Nor is this clearer in Gabriel's exposition of the
promise, than in Daniel's *prevision* of the perform-
ance. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

A lucky guess, or a sagacious *prevision*.
Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles, p. 116.

TO PREWAR.N.* *v. n.* [*præ* and *warn*.]
To give previous notice of ill.

Comets *prewarn*.
Bacon, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

PREY. *n. s.* [*præda*, Lat.]

1. Something to be devoured; something to
be seized; food gotten by violence;
ravine; wealth gotten by violence;
plunder.

A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took
from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury. *Clarendon.*
The whole included race his purpos'd *prey*.
Milton, P. L.

She sees herself the monster's *prey*,
And feels her heart and entrails torn away.
Dryden.

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies,
While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where sordid interest shows the *prey*. *Prior.*
Who stung by glory, rave, and bound away;
The world their field, and human-kind their *prey*.
Young.

2. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shaks.*

3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives
on other animals.

There are men of *prey*, as well as beasts and
birds of *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood.

L'Estrange.

TO PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.]

1. To feed by violence: with *on* before
the object.

A lioness
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis
The royal disposition of that beast
To *prey* on nothing that doth seem as dead.

Shakspeare.

Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*, and look, the gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east. *Shakspeare.*
Jove venom first infus'd in serpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey*, and stormy seas to swell.

May.

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day.

Pope.

2. To plunder; to rob: with *on*.

They pray continually unto their saint the com-
monwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey* on
her; for they ride up and down on her, and make
her their boots. *Shakspeare.*

3. To corrode; to waste: with *on*.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys* upon his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PREYER. *n. s.* [from *prey*.] Robber;
devourer; plunderer.

PRIAPISM. *n. s.* [*priapismus*, Lat. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension.

Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes and priapism. *Bacon.*

The person every night has a priapism in his sleep. *Floyer.*

PRICE.† *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Germ. *preis*, Goth. *pris*, value of any thing.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing.

I will buy it of thee at a price; neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which cost me nothing. *2 Sam. xxiv. 24.*

From that which hath its price in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is disgrace. *Bacon.*

If fortune has a niggard been to thee, Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury; And wisely make that kind of food thy choice, To which necessity confines thy price. *Dryden.*

2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.

We stand in some jealousy, lest by thus overvaluing their sermons; they make the price and estimation of Scripture, otherwise notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in price. *Bacon.*

3. Rate at which any thing is sold.

Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to its vent be the same, that makes the change in the price of wheat. *Locke.*

4. Reward; thing purchased by merit.

Sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed; What then? is the reward of virtue bread? That, vice may merit; 'tis the price of toil; The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

To PRICE.† *v. a.*

1. To pay for.
Some shall pay the price of other's fault;
And he the man that made Sansfoy to guilt,
Shall with his own blood price that he hath spilt. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To value; to estimate.

His condition slight,
Pric'd as a lamp consum'd with his own light. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 19.*

PRICELESS.* *adj.* [*price* and *less*.] Invaluable; without price.

What priceless wealth the heavens had him lent.
Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

His ignorance of the priceless jewel.
Beaumont and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.

Tutor of Athens, he in every street,
Dealt priceless treasure; goodness his delight,
Wisdom his wealth, and glory his reward. *Thomson, Liberty, P. ii.*

To PRICK.† *v. a.* [*puccian*, Saxon; *pricken*, Dutch; *preka*, West-Goth. *prega*, Scan. *pungere*. *Serenius*. See also the substantive.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture.

Leave her to heav'n,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,
To prick and sting her. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
There shall be no more a pricking brier unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezek. xxviii. 24.*

If she pricked her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Arbutnot.*

2. To form or erect with an acuminate point.

The poets make Fame a monster; they say,
look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath, so many tongues, so many voices, she pricks up so many ears. *Bacon, Ess.*

A hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her listening ears to scout. *Dryden.*

His rough crest he hears,
And pricks up his predestinating ears. *Dryden.*

The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden, Virg.*

A greyhound hath pricked ears, but those of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his nose. *Greuv.*

The tuneless noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears. *Gay.*

Keep close to ears, and those let asses prick;
'Tis nothing, nothing; if they bite and kick. *Pope.*

3. To fix by the point.

I caused the edges of two knives to be ground truly strait, and pricking their points into a board, so that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilinear angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks slice it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

5. To nominate by a puncture or mark.

Those many then shall die, their names are pricked. *Shakespeare.*
Some who are pricked for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite.

When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty pricks me on to utter that,
Which else no worldly good should draw from me. *Shakespeare.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour pricks me on;
But how if honour prick me off, when I come on. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

His high courage prick'd him forth to wed. *Pope.*

7. To pain; to pierce with remorse.

When they heard this, they were pricked in their hearts, and said, Men and brethren, what shall we do? *Acts, ii. 37.*

8. To make acid.

They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as prick'd wine. *Hudibras.*

9. To mark a tune.

A tune accurately set or pricked. *Hartlib, Ref. of Schools, p. 45.*

To PRICK.† *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.

2. To come upon the spur; to ride; to gallop.

After that varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain fast pricking Guyon spied,
One in bright arms embattled full strong. *Spenser.*

They had not ridden far, when they might see
One pricking towards them with hasty heat. *Spenser.*

The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon the English army, and to come pricking about them, sometimes within length of their staves. *Hayward.*

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton, P. L.*

In this king Arthur's reign,
A lusty knight was pricking o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

3. To aim at a point, mark, or place.

The trick, known to the common people, by the name of pricking at the belt or girdle, perhaps was practised by the gipsies in the time of Shakespeare. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

PRICK.† *n. s.* [*pucca*, *puice*, Sax. *prick*, Su. *Goth.*]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made.

The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numm'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary. *Shakespeare.*

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. *Acts, ix. 5.*

If the English would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, must they not be pricks in their eyes, and thorns in their sides? *Davies.*

If God would have had men live like wild beasts, he would have armed them with horns, tusks, talons, or pricks. *Bramhall.*

2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.

My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd
By the bishop of Bayonne. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim.

For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their pricks twenty-four score; for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. A point; a fixed place; a mark.

One titill or prick of interrogation. *Ab. Cranmer, Ansu. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 201.*

Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to rise, and her adorned head
To prick of highest praise forth to advance. *Spenser.*

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide prick. *Shakespeare.*

5. A puncture.

No asps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible pricks were found in her arm. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRICKER. *n. s.* [from *prick*.]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Pricker is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiner's use, it hath most commonly a square blade. *Moxon, Mech. Es.*

2. A light horseman. Not in use.

They had horsemen, prickers as they are termed, fitter to make excursions and to chase, than to sustain any strong charge. *Hayward.*

PRICKET. *n. s.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his second year.

I've call'd the deer; the princess kill'd a pricket. *Shakespeare.*

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a pricket. *Manwood, Laws of the Forest.*

PRICKING.* *n. s.* [from *prick*.] Sensation of being pricked.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes. *Shaks. Macb.*

The part, where the incision had been made, was seized with unspeakable twinges and prickings. *Tatler, No. 260.*

PRICKLE.† *n. s.* [*ppiccle*, Saxon.]

1. Small sharp point, like that of a brier.

The prickles of trees are a kind of excrescence; the plants that have prickles, are black and white, those have it in the bough; the plants that have prickles in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles also have a small venomous prickle. *Bacon.*

An herb growing in the water, called linostich, is full of prickles: this putteth forth another small herb out of the leaf, imputed to moisture gathered between the prickles. *Bacon.*

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the prickles ran into his feet. *L'Estrange.*

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

The flower's divine, where'er it grows;
Neglect the prickles, and assume the rose. *Watts.*

2. A basket made of briars. Obsolete.

Rain roses still,
Until the last be dropt; then hence; and fill
Your fragrant prickles for a second shower. *B. Jonson, Masque.*

PRICKLEBACK.* *n. s.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its sides and back.

PRICKLINESS. *n. s.* [from *prickly*.] Fulness of sharp points.

PRICKLOUSE. *n. s.* [*prick* and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a taylor. A low word.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*.

L'Estrange.

PRICKLY. *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of sharp points.

Artichokes will be less *prickly* and more tender, if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone.

Bacon.

I no more

Shall see you browzing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* shrubs.

Dryden.

How did the humbled swain detest
His *prickly* beard, and hairy breast!

Swift, Miscell.

PRICKMADAM. *n. s.* A species of house-
leek.

PRICKPUNCH. *n. s.*

Prickpunch is a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRICKSONG.† *n. s.* [*prick* and *song*.] Song set to musick; variegated musick, in contradistinction to *plainsong*. See **PLAINSONG**.

The fresh descant, *prychsonge* counterpoint.

Bale on the Rev. P. iii. (1550.)

He fights as you sing *pricksong*, keeps time, distance, and proportion.

Shaks. Rom. and Jul.

PRICKWOOD. *n. s.* [*euonymus*.] A tree.

Ainsworth.

PRIDE. *n. s.* [pūt or pnyde, Sax.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.

I can see his *pride*

Peep through each part of him.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Pride hath no other glass

To shew itself, but *pride*; for subtle knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees.

Shakspeare.

They undergo

This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduc'd.

Milton, P. L.

Vain aims, inordinate desires
Blown up with high conceits engendering *pride*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.

That witch

Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;
That hardly we escap'd the *pride* of France. *Shaks.*

Wantonness and pride

Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace.

Milton, P. L.

3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.

4. Generous elation of heart.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

5. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd. *Shaks.*

6. Ornament; show; decoration.

Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's *pride*,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide.

Spenser.

Smallest lineaments exact,

In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride*.

Milton, P. L.

Be his this sword,

Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terrour to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

7. Splendour; ostentation.

In this array the war of either side,
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*.

Dryden.

8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male.

It is impossible you should see this,
Were they as salt as wolves in *pride*. *Shakspeare.*

TO PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. It is only used with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the most deformed beggar as rich, as those who most *pride themselves* in their wealth.

Gov. of the Tongue.

This little impudent hardwreman turns into ridicule the direful apprehensions of the whole kingdom, *priding himself* as the cause of them.

Swift, Miscell.

PRIDEFUL.* *adj.* [*pride* and *full*.] Insolent; full of scorn. Not in use.

Then in wrath,

Depart, he cried, perverse and *prideful* nymph.

W. Richardson.

PRIDELESS.* *adj.* [*pride* and *less*.] Without *pride*. Obsolete.

Discrete, and *prideless*, ay honourable,

And to her husband ever meke and stable.

Chaucer, Cl. Tale.

PRIDINGLY.* *adv.* In *pride* of heart.

He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PRIE. *n. s.* I suppose an old name of *privet*.

Lop popler and sawlow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel saved from cattel, till summer to lie. *Tusser.*

PRIEF.† *n. s.* Proof. Obsolete. See also **TO PRIEVE**, and **TO PROVE**.

Nor on us taken any state of life,
But ready are of any make *prief*.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

PRIER. *n. s.* [from *pry*.] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST.† *n. s.* [ἱερεὺς, Gr. *presbyter*, Lat. *preste*, old Fr. *prêtre*, modern; *poezt*, Saxon; *prete*, Ital.]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,

Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *priest*.

Shakspeare.

The high *priest* shall not uncover his head.

Lev. xxi. 10.

Our practice of singing differs from the practice of David, the *priests* and Levites.

Peacham.

These prayers I thy *priest* before thee bring.

Milton, P. L.

2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

There were no *priests* and anti-*priests* in opposition to one another, and therefore there could be no schism.

Lestie.

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,

Honest and true, with a well-meaning *priest*.

Rome.

Curanuis is a holy *priest*, full of the spirit of the gospel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor country village.

Law.

PRIESTCRAFT. *n. s.* [*priest* and *craft*.] Religious frauds; management of wicked priests to gain power.

Puzzle has half-a-dozen common-place topics: though the debate be about Doway, his discourse runs upon bigotry and *priestcraft*.

Spectator.

From *priestcraft* happily set free,

Lo! every filial son returns to thee. *Pope.*

PRIESTESS. *n. s.* [from *priest*.] A woman

who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty sire, thou stood'st dis-
arm'd.

When thy rapt soul the lovely *priestess* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was *priestess* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spect.*

She as *priestess* knows the rites,

Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift, Miscell.*

The inferior *priestess*, at her altar's side,

Trembling, begins the sacred rites of *pride*. *Pope.*

PRIESTHOOD.† *n. s.* [from *priest*, Sax. *preost*.]

1. The office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *priesthood* from the tribe of Levi.

Whitgift.

The *priesthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable.

Atterbury.

The state of parents is a holy state, in some degree like that of the *priesthood*, and calls upon them to bless their children with their prayers and sacrifices to God. *Law.*

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices.

He pretends that I have fallen foul on *priesthood*.

Dryden.

3. The second order of the hierarchy. See **PRIEST**.

PRIESTLIKE.* *adj.* [from *priest*.] Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,

With all things nearest to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils: wherein, *priestlike*, thou
Hast cleans'd my bosom. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

The musicians represented the shades of the old poets, and were attired in a *priestlike* habit of gold and purple.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

PRIESTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *priestly*.] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIESTLY. *adj.* [from *priest*.] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *priestly* office.

South, Serm.

How can incest suit with holiness,
Or *priestly* orders with a princely state? *Dryden.*

PRIESTRIDDEN.† *adj.* [*priest* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by priests.

That pusillanimity and manless subjugation, which by many in our age scornfully is called *priestriddenness*, as I may so say; their term being *priestridden*, when they express a man addicted to the clergy.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653.) p. 82.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being *priestridden*.

Swift.

PRIESTRIDDENNESS.* *n. s.* [See the example from *Waterhouse* under *priestridden*.] The state of being priestridden.

TO PRIEVE.† *v. a.* To prove. Obsolete. Experience so *preveth* it every day.

Chaucer, Merch. Tale.

Ne woud I it have ween'd, had I not late it

prev'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TO PRIG.* *v. n.* [*prachgen*, Dutch, to beg. See **TO PROG**.] To steal; to filch.

A *prigging* and thievish servant.

Barret, Alu. 1580.

Sundry of their *prigging* and loose friars — have robbed their convents of their church-plate.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Bel. (ad. 1605.) sign. M.

PRIG.† *n. s.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*, as he *pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prickeared*, an epithet of reproach bestowed upon the presbyterian teachers. Dr. Johnson. — See the verb

to *prig*, i. e. to *steal*: the substantive *prig* being, primarily, a thief; a term still retained also in the canting language.]

1. A thief.

Out upon him! *prig*, for my life, *prig*: he haunts fairs, wakes, and bear-baitings. — Very true, sir; he, sir, he; that's the rogue.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

2. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

A cane is a part of the dress of a *prig*, and always worn upon a button, for fear he should be thought to have an occasion for it! *Taler*, No. 77.

The little man concluded, with calling monsieur Messenger an insignificant *prig*.

Spectator.

There have I seen some active *prig*.

To shew his parts, bestride a twig. *Swift, Miscell.*

• *PRIGISH*. * *adj.* [from *prig*.] Conceited; coxcomical; affected. A common colloquial expression. See also Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words.*PRILL*. n. s. [*rhombus*.] A birt or turbot.

Ainsworth.

PRIM. *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive*.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

A ball of new dropt horse's dung, Mingling with apples in the throng, Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*, See, brother, how we apples swim. *Swift, Miscell.*

To *PRIM*. v. a. [from the adjective.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.*PRIMACY*. † n. s. [*primace*, *primauté*, Fr. *primatus*, Latin.]

1. Excellency; supremacy.

St. Peter had a *primacy* of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

2. The chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he should be to blame if he did not apply remedies.

Clerendon.

PRIMAGE. n. s. The freight of a ship.

Ainsworth.

PRIMAL. *adj.* [*primus*, Lat.] First.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state, That he, which is, was wish'd, until he were.

Shakespeare.

Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heaven,

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon it. *Shaks.*

PRIMARILY. *adj.* [from *primary*.] Originally; in the first intention; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrists.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

These considerations so exactly suiting the parable of the wedding-supper to this spiritual banquet of the gospel, if it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of resemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty.

South, Serm.

PRIMARINESS. n. s. [from *primary*.] The state of being first in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of the perception.

Norris.

PRIMARY. *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.]

1. First in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place.

Hammond.

2. Original; first.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor any being but the eternal.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution, was made to be of a diffusive nature, to spread and extend itself.

Pearson.

When the ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled, the waters of the abyss began to settle too.

Burnet.

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure, and motion.

Locke.

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same sesquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs.

Bentley.

PRIMATE. n. s. [*primat*, Fr. *primus*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick.

We may learn from the prudent pen of our most reverend *primate*, eminent as well for promoting unanimity as learning.

Holyday.

When the power of the church was first established, the archbishops of Canterbury and York had then no preeminence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the southern, as the latter was over the northern parts.

Ayliffe.

The late and present *primate*, and the lord archbishop of Dublin hath left memorials of his bounty.

Swift.

PRIMATESHIP. n. s. [from *primat*.] The dignity or office of a *primate*.*PRIMATICAL*. * *adj.* [from *primate*.] Belonging to the chief ecclesiastick, or *primate*.

Upon the like account, the bishops of other cities mounted up to a preeminency, metropolitan, *primatival*, patriarchick.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PRIME. † n. s. [*primus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — *Pum*, Saxon; *pum-janz*, *prime-song*, the morning song.]

1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Sure pledge of day, that crown'd the smiling morn

With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere
While day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.

Milton, P. L.

2. The beginning; the early days.

Quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out
in the very *prime* of the world.

Hooker.

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*.

Milton, P. L.

3. The best part.

Give no more to every guest,
Than he's able to digest;
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time.

Swift.

4. The spring of life; the height of health, strength, or beauty.

Make haste, sweet love, whilst it is *prime*,
For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*
Will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden *prime* of this sweet prince,
And made her widow to a woeful bed.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all
That happiness and *prime* can happy call. *Shaks.*
Likeliest she seem'd to Ceres in her *prime*.

Milton, P. L.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time.

Dryden.

5. Spring.

No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her *prime*.

Swift.

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*,
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not lock'd on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*
The poet and his theme in spite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endless *prime*.

Granville.

Nought treads so silent as the foot of time:
Hence we mistake our autumn for our *prime*.

Young.

6. The height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the most different seasons, would have been all in *prime*, and flourishing together at the same time. *Woodward.*

7. The first canonical hour.

Ainsworth.

Hymn for the hour of *prime*.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 164.

8. The first part; the beginning.

When ye have found the Sunday-letter in the uppermost line, guide your eye downward from the same, till you come right over against the *prime*.

Rule to find Easter, Com. Fr.

It may mean the *prime* of the moon, at the first appearing of the new moon, called the *prime*.

Upton, Notes on Spenser.

PRIME. † *adj.* [*ppim*, Saxon. *primus*, Lat.]

1. Early; blooming.

His starry helm, unbuckled, shew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Principal; first-rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in several counties, were, for refusing to pay the same, committed to prison.

Clerendon.

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy
Us his *prime* creatures dignify'd so high.

Milton, P. L.

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues.

Dryden.

3. First; original.

We smother'd
That most replenish'd sweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er she fram'd.

Shakespeare.

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of his people, will not prove that priesthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers.

Locke.

4. Excellent. It may, in this loose sense, perhaps admit, though scarcely with propriety, a superlative.

We are contented with
Catherine our queen, before the *prime*st creature
That's paragon'd i' the world. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

5. Forward. [*prim*, French. *Cotgrave*.]

As *prime* as goats. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

To *PRIME*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length, we *primed*
with well-dried gunpowder.

Boyle.

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the stake.

Gay.

His friendship was exactly tim'd,
He shot before your foes were *prim'd*.

Swift, Miscell.

2. [*Primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvass to be painted.To *PRIME*. * v. n. To serve for the charge of a gun.

Hang him, squib:
Now could I grind him into *priming* powder.

Beaumont and Fl. Captivat.

PRIMELY. *adv.* [from *prime*.]

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things themselves, but the conceptions of the mind about them.

South.

2. Excellently; supremely well. A low sense.

PRIMENESS. *n. s.* [from *prime*.]

1. The state of being first.
2. Excellence.

PRIMER.† *adj.* [*primarius*, Lat.] First; original. Not now in use; but formerly common.

No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by *primer* and original power.

Mountagu, *App. to Cas.* p. 317.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call

Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all. Drayton.

PRIMER.† *n. s.*

1. An office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin.

Stillingfleet.

2. [*Primarius*, Lat.] A small prayer-book in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; an elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed, and ten commandments, he should learn by heart; not by reading them himself in his *primer*, but by somebody's repeating them before he can read.

Locke on Education.

3. A kind of letter in printing.

PRIMERO.† *n. s.* [Spanish. Dr. Johnson — The Spanish word is *primera*; which Minshew couples with the Ital. *primavista*, and thus explains; "*primum est primum visum*, that is, first, and first scene, because he that can show such an order of cards, wins the game."] A game at cards.

I left him at *primero*

With the Duke of Suffolk. Shaks. Hen. VIII.

The Spaniard is generally given to gaming, and that in excess: — their common game at cards is *primera*.

Howell, *Lett. i.* iii. 32.

Give me your honest trick, yet, at *primero*, or gleek.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*.

PRIMEVAL. } *adj.* [*primævus*, Lat.]
PRIMEVOUS. } Original; such as was at first.

Immortal dove,

Thou with almighty energy did'st move
On the wild waves, incumbent did'st display
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day.

Blackmore.

All the parts of this great fabric change;
Quit their old stations and *primeval* frame,
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name.

Prior.

PRIMEGENIAL.* } *adj.* [*primigenius*, Lat.]
PRIMEGENIOUS. } Under *primigenial*, Dr. Johnson has observed that the word is, properly, *primigenial*. But of *primigenial*, or *primigenious*, he has taken no other notice. They are words well authorized.] First-born; original: primary.

Their *primigenious* antiquity, which proceeded from the Ancient of Days, is certain.

Bp. Hall, *Hon. of the Marr.* Cl. p. 134.

It is now so far distempered with the drossy injuries of time, that the greatest alchemist in history can scarce extract one dram of the pure and *primigenious* metal.

Gregory, *Posthum.* (1640), p. 211.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence.

Glanville, *Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. 14.

PRIMIPILAR.* *adj.* [*primipilaris*, Latin.] Of, or belonging to, the captain of the vanguard.

St Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PRIMYTIAL.† *adj.* [*primitalis*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *primitia*, Lat.] Being of the first production.

Ainsworth.

PRIMITIVE. *adj.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]

1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning.

The Scripture is of sovereign authority, and for itself worthy of all acceptance. The latter, namely the voice and testimony of the *primitive* church, is a ministerial, and subordinate rule and guide, to preserve and direct us, in the right understanding of the Scriptures.

White.

Their superstition pretends, they cannot do God greater service, than utterly to destroy the *primitive* apostolical government of the church by bishops.

King Charles.

David reflects sometimes upon the present form of the world, and sometimes upon the *primitive* form of it.

Burned.

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an estate of temporary punishments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from Scripture.

Tillotson.

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative; as, in grammar, a *primitive* verb.

Our *primitive* great sire to meet

His godlike guest, walks forth. Milton, P. L.

PRIMITIVE.* *n. s.* A primitive word.

It will be necessary to inquire how our *primitives* are to be deduced from foreign languages.

Johnson, *Plan of an Eng. Dict.*

PRIMITIVELY.† *adv.* [from *primitive*.]

1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterward omitted, the occasion ceasing.

Brown.

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

I take those words to signify *primitively* what our language won't permit me to say.

Johnson, *Noctes Notingh.* p. 29.

3. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* ordered church in the world, torn and broken.

South, *Serm.* vi. 117.

PRIMITIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *primitive*.] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRIMITIV.* *n. s.* [from *primitus*, Lat.] The state of being first, or original.

This *primitiv* God requires to be attributed to himself.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

PRIMNESS.† *n. s.* [from *prim*.] Affected niceness or formality.

Many a cup of metheglin have I drank with little starch'd Johnny Crown; we called him so, from the stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat.

Cent. Mag. (1745).

Primness and affectation of style, like the good breeding of queen Anne's court, has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity.

Gray, *Lett. to Mr. Stoweher*, (1758.)

PRIMOGENIAL. *adj.* [*primigenius*, Latin; it should therefore have been written *primigenial*.] First-born; original; primary; constituent; elemental.

The *primigenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos.

Glanville, *Scopis*.

It is not easy to discern, among many differing substances obtained from the same matter, what

primogenial and simple bodies convened together compose it.

Boyle.

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth.

Burnet, *Theory*.

PRIMOGENITOR.* *n. s.* [*primo genitus*, Lat.] Forefather.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general smutch you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain.

Gayton on Don Quixotte.

PRIMOGENITURE. *n. s.* [*primogenitura*, Fr. from *primo genitus*, Lat.] Seniority; eldership; state of being first-born.

Because the Scripture affordeth the priority of order unto Sem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture*.

Brown.

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *primogeniture*, a double portion of the guilt.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PRIMOGENITURESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *primogeniture*.] Right of eldership.

By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship*, in a family of six children, five are exposed.

Citation by Burke, in *App. from the N. to the O. Whigs*.

PRIMORDIAL.† *adj.* [*primordial*, Fr. *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the beginning.

Things worthy of observation, concerning the *primordial* state of our first parents.

Bp. Bull, *Works*, iii. 1102.

Salts may be either transmuted or otherwise produced, and so may not be *primordial* and immutable beings.

Boyle.

PRIMORDIAL.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Origin; first principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital.

More, *Div. Dial*.

PRIMORDIAN. *n. s.* A kind of plum.

PRIMORDIATE. *adj.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingerable body.

Boyle.

To PRIMP.* *v. n.* [perhaps from *prim*.]

To behave in a ridiculously formal, or affected manner. The word is so used in Cumberland.

PRIMROSE.† *n. s.* [*prime* and *rose*; *primula* *vera*, Latin.]

1. A flower that appears early in the year.

Pale *primroses*,

That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength. Shaks. *Wint. Tale*.

There is a greenish *prime-rose*, but it is pale, and scarce a green. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* No. 512.

2. *Primrose* is used by Shakspeare for gay or flowery.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonfire.

Shakspeare.

PRIMY.* *adj.* [from *prime*.] Blooming.

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.

Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

PRINCE. *n. s.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.]

1. A sovereign; a chief ruler.

Cœlestial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem *Prince* above *princes*.

Milton, P. L.

Forces come to be used by good *princes*, only upon necessity of providing for their defence.

Temple.

Esau founded a distinct people and government, and was himself a distinct *prince* over them. Locke.

The succession of crowns, in several countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by succession, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a subject in another.

Locke.

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous princes. *Addison.*

Our tottering state still distracted stands, While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

2. A sovereign of rank next to kings.
3. Ruler of whatever sex. This use seems harsh, because we have the word *princeps*.

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes*, towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege. *Atterbury.*

4. The son of a king. Popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a *prince*, as the son of the duke of Bavaria, is called the electoral *prince*.

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

Heaven forbid, that such a scratch should drive The *prince* of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakspeare.*

5. The chief of any body of men.
To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats, they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To *PRINCE*. *v. n.* To play the *prince*; to take state.

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much Beyond the trick of others. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

PRINCEDOM. *n. s.* [from *prince*.] The rank, estate, or power of the *prince*; sovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud disdain, Deposed was from *princedom* sovereign. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedom*s, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton, P. L.*

PRINCELIKE. *adj.* [*prince* and *like*.] Becoming a *prince*.

The wrongs he did me were nothing *prince-like*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

PRINCELINESS. *† n. s.* [from *princely*.] The state, manner, or dignity of a *prince*. *Sherwood.*

PRINCELY. *adj.* [from *prince*.]

1. Having the appearance of one high born.

In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Many townes of *princely* youths he level'd with the ground. *Chapman.*

2. Having the rank of *princes*.

Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all. *Sidney.*

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter. *Shakspeare.*

The *princely* hierarch left his powers to seize Possession of the garden. *Milton, P. L.*

I expressed her commands

To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Wallar.*

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore

Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick shore. *Wallar.*

3. Becoming a *prince*; royal; grand; august.

I, that but now refus'd most *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakspeare.*

Princely counsel in his face yet shone. *Milton, P. L.*

Born to command, your *princely* virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Wallar.*

PRINCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a *princely* manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. s.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsworth.*

PRINCES-METAL. ** n. s.* A kind of factitious metal, composed of the finest and purest brass mixed with tin, or rather with some mineral, as zinc; whereby it becomes more disposed to receive a polish, as also fitter to be gilt. It is said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, whence its name. *Chambers.*

Prince Rupert delighted in making locks for fire-arms, and was the inventor of a composition, called from him *prince's metal*; and in which guns were cast. *Sir G. Bromley's Pref. to Royal Letters.*

PRINCESS. *n. s.* [*princesse*, Fr.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.

Ask why God's anointed he revil'd;
A king and *princess* dead. *Dryden.*

Princess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give

A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granville.*

Under so excellent a *princess* as the present

queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.
Here the bracelet of the truest *princess*,
That ever swore her faith. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

4. The wife of a *prince*: as, the *princess* of Wales.

PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]

1. *Princely*. A sense found only in Spenser. A latinism.

Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But walk'd at will, and wander'd to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal*. *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.

This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker.*

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid to the charge of women? *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

PRINCIPAL. *† n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

In judgement, some persons are present as *principals*, and others only as accessories. *Ayliffe, Paeragon.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest.

Thou wilt not only lose the forfeiture,
But, touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal*. *Shakspeare.*

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift, Miscell.*

4. President or governour.

How many honest men see ye arise
Daily thereby, and grow too goodly prize?

To deans, to archdeacons, to commissaries,
To lords, to *principals*, to prebendaries;
All jolly prelates, worthy rule to bear?

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

He came down from the desk where he spoke, to present a copy of his speech to the head of the society: the *principal* received it in a very obliging manner. *Tatler, No. 168.*

PRINCIPALITY. *n. s.* [*principauté*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Divine lady, who have wrought such miracle in me, as to make a *prince* none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the sheeph-book. *Sidney.*

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser.*

2. A *prince*; one invested with sovereignty.

Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

Nisroch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The country which gives title to a *prince*: as, the *principality* of Wales.

To the boy Caesar send this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *principalities*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple, Miscell.*

4. Superiority; predominance.

In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Commur.

PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling, for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluted his heart. *Bp. Taylor.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertie of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water. *Newton, Opt.*

What I *principally* insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*

PRINCIPALNESS. *n. s.* [from *principal*.] The state of being *principal* or chief.

PRINCIPATE. ** n. s.* [*principatus*, Lat.] *Principality*; supreme rule.

Of these words the sense is plain and obvious, that it be understood that under two metaphors the *principle* of the whole church was promised. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

PRINCIPATION. *n. s.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The separating of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation*. *Bacon.*

PRINCIPLE. *† n. s.* [*principium*, Lat. *principle*, French.]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts.*

2. Original cause.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led,
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first *principle* must be. *Dryden.*

For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporal. *Crew, Cosmol.*

3. Being productive of other being: operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotson.*

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*

Such kind of notions as are general to mankind, and not confined to any particular sect, or nation, or time, are usually styled common notions, seminal *principles*; and *lex nata* by the Roman orator. *Wilkins.*

All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions. *Watts, Logick.*

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewell, young lords, these warlike *principles* Do not throw from you. *Shakspeare.*

As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Wake.*

There would be, but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action working equally with all men. *Addison, Spect.*

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addison, Cato.*

A feather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences to an honest *principle* of mind, so all kinds of pride destroy our pretences to an humble spirit. *Law.*

7. Beginning. Not now in use.

Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 2.

And given *principle* of no inconsiderable navy.

Evelyn, Navig. and Comm. p. 47.

TO PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill.

Wiseest and best of men full oft beguill'd,
With goodness *principle* I'd not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton, S. A.*

It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South.*

There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom, next under God, depends, the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South.*

Governors should be well *principled* and good natured. *L'Estrange.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke.*

He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. *Pope.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

The promiscuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

PRINCOC.† } *n. s.* [from *prink* or *prim*
PRINCOC. } *cock*; perhaps *præcox* or
} *præcoquum ingenium*, Lat.] A *cox-*
} *comb*; a conceited person; a pert
} young rogue. A ludicrous word: ob-

solete. Dr. Johnson. — *Princoc* is not obsolete, but still a northern word for a pert or forward fellow. Of *princoc* Dr. Johnson could find no example. It seems to have been formerly used for a child made saucy through too much indulgence.

You are a saucy boy;

This trick may chance to scathe you: — I know what;

You must contrary me! — you are a *princoc*, go. *Shakspeare.*

It is a *princoc* boy, who in his school, knows not how far one proceeds against all order.

Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, p. 503.

TO PRINK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for show. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good wagger she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*

TO PRINK* *v. a.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.

They who *prink* and pamper the body, and neglect the soul, are like one, who, having a night-gale in his house, is more fond of the cage than of the bird. *Hovell, Lett. iv. 21.*

TO PRINT. *v. a.* [*praenta*, *prenta*, Su. Goth. *prente*, Dan. *emprentar*, Span. *imprentare*, Ital. *imprimer*, *emprint*, Fr. from the Lat. *imprimere*.]

1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Roscommon.*

3. To form by impression.

Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
For she did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev. ix. 28.*

His royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,
That if their ruins sadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.

This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of *printing* letter should often fall into a method which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse? *Locke.*

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

TO PRINT.† *v. n.*

1. To use the art of typography.

Liberty of *printing* must be enthralled again! *Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. To publish a book.

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT. *n. s.* [*empreinte*, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.

Shewe ye to me the *prente* of the money. *Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxii.*

Some more time
Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakspeare.*

Abhorred slave,

Which any *print* of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakspeare.*

Up they tost the sand,
No wheel seen, nor wheel's *print* was in the mould
imprest

Behind them. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Our life so fast away doth slide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ship transported with the tide,
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*

My life is but a wind,
Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of step hath been. *Milton, Arcades.*

The heaven, by the sun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds, bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing steps appear. *Dryden.*

If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

2. That which being impressed leaves its form; as, a *butter print*.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to say wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impression.

From my breast I cannot tear
The passion which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy raise
The *print* of that supposed face. *Waller.*

The *prints* which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*

Words standing for things should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.

To refresh the former hint,
She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*

6. The state of being published by the printer.

I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shaks.*

His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addison.*

I published some tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbuthnot.*

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. *Aterbury.*

7. Single sheet printed for sale; a paper something less than a pamphlet.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

8. Formal method; exactness. Not a low word, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be in his solitary example from Locke; but the usual expression of our forefathers to denote a complete per-

formance, with precision, with the utmost nicety.

I will do it, sir, in *print*. *Shaks. L. Lab. Lost.*
All this I speak in *print*.

He must speak in *print*, walk in *print*, eat and drink in *print*! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 539.*

A legge in *print*, a pretie foot.
Warner, Albion's England.

It is so rare to see
Ought that belongs to young nobility
In *print*, but their own clothes. *Suckling.*

Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*

PRINTER. n. s. [from *print*.]

1. One that prints books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digby.*

To buy books, because they were published by an eminent printer, as much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor. *Pope.*

See, the printer's boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

2. One that stains linen with figures.

PRINTING.* n. s. [from *print*.]

1. The art or process of impressing letters or words; typography.

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crowns and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill! *Shaks. Hen. VI. P. II.*

2. The process of staining linen with figures.

PRINTLESS. adj. [from *print*.] That which leaves no impression.

Ye elves,
And ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune. *Shaks. Tempest.*

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my *printless* feet,
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton, Comus.*

PRIOR. adj. [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*

PRIOR. n. s. [*prieur*, Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison, Spect.*

2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRIORATE.* n. s. [*prioratus*, low Lat.] Government exercised by a prior.

Walkelin was bishop there during Godfrey's *priorate*. *Warton.*

PRIORESS. n. s. [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the *prioress*. *Shaks.*

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioress* and the broad speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIORITY. n. s. [from *prior*, adj.]

1. The state of being first; precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision. *Brown.*

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. *Broome.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almost got *priority* of sight,
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Cominius, we must follow you,
Right worthy your *priority*. *Shaks.*

PRIORLY.* adv. [from *prior*.] Antecedently.

Priorly to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man. *Geddes, Pref. Tr. Bib.*

PRIORSHIP. n. s. [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior.

PRIORY. n. s. [from *prior*.]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey. Our abbies and our *priories* shall pay This expedition's charge. *Shaks. K. John.*

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRI'SAGE.† n. s. [*prisage*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

Prisage, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. n. s. [*prisme*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.]

A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton, Opt.*

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form fronting, on the sun, thy showery *prism*. *Thomson.*

PRISMA'TICK. adj. [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism*.] Formed as a prism.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*

False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place;
The face of nature we no more survey,
All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. adv. [from *prismatick*.] In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the glass, by being *prismatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRISMOID. n. s. A body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON.† n. s. [*prison*, Fr. *prison*, Saxon; *prisund*, Goth. and Cimbr. "Prisoun." Wicliffe. Menage considers it to be from *pris*, taken, seized.] A strong hold in which persons are confined; a gaol.

He hath commission
To hang Cordelia in the *prison*. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

For those rebellious here their *prison* ordain'd! *Milton, P. L.*

I thought our utmost good
Was in one word of freedom understood,
The fatal blessing came; from *prison* free,
I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily. *Dryden.*

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your slave the *prison* door? *Dryden.*

The tyrant *Eolus*,
With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*

He that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him, is presently at liberty. *Locke.*

At his first coming to his little village, it was as disagreeable to him as a *prison*, and every day seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a place. *Law.*

To **PRI'SON.† v. a.** [from the noun.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in hold; to restrain from liberty.

The fairest maid she was, that ever yet
Prison'd her locks within a golden net,
Or let them waving hang with roses fair beset. *P. Fletcher, Purp. Island.*

2. To captivate; to enchain.

Who, as they sung, would take the *prison'd* soul,
And lap it in Elysium. *Milton, Comus.*

3. To confine.

Universal plodding *prisons* up
The nimble spirits in the arteries. *Shakspeare.*

Then did the king enlarge
The spleen he *prison'd*. *Chapman, Iliad.*

PRI'SONBASE. n. s. A kind of rural play, commonly called *prisonbars*. See *BASE*.

The spatches of the court play every Friday at giochio di canni, which is no other than *prisonbase* upon horseback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys, Trav.*

PRI'SONER. n. s. [*prisonnier*, Fr.]

1. One who is confined in hold.

Cæsar's ill-erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doomed a prisoner. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close, and nastily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one slender string, such as one resolute struggle would break, he is *prisoner* only to his own sloth, and who will pity his thraldom? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *L'Estrange.*

2. A captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having lost the field,
Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the loss of few of the English. *Bacon.*

He yielded on my word,
And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword. *Dryden.*

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
Secure her person *prisoner* to the state. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. n. s. Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*. *Shakspeare.*

PRI'SONMENT.† n. s. [from *prison*.] Confinement; imprisonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Thou should'st perceive my passion, if these signs
Of *prisonment* were off me, and this hand
But owner of a sword. *Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

PRI'STINE.† adj. [*pristin*, old French; *pristinus*, Lat.] First; ancient; original.

Nor can ever that thick cloud, you are now enveloped with, of melancholized old age and undeposited adversity, either dark the remembrance of

your *pristine* lustre, or hide from me the sight of your personal worth.

More, Song of the Soul, (1647.) Ded.
Some of them are reinstated in their *pristine* happiness.
Glenville, Pro-exist, ch. 14.

Now their *pristine* worth

The Britons recollect.

This light being trajected only through the parallel superficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being restored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature and condition as at first.

Newton, Opt.

PRITHEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragick writers have injudiciously used.
Well, what was that scream for, *I prithee*?

L. Estrange.

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment, To shock the peace of my departing soul?
Away! *I prithee* leave me!

Rome, Jane Shore.

PRITTL-PRATTLE,* *n. s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity. A word used in contempt or ridicule.

She handled the matter so cunningly by her *prittle-prattle*, that she made him believe that she had done both honestly and wisely.

World of Wonders, (1608.) p. 107.

As it is, it is plain *prittle-prattle*, and ought to be valued no more than the shadow of an ass.

Bp. Bramhall, Ch. of Eng. Def. (1659.) p. 46.

Mr. Mason laid not the foundation of his discourse upon loose *prittle-prattle*, but upon the firm foundation of original records. *Ibid.* p. 137.

PRIVACY. *n. s.* [from *private*.]

1. State of being secret; secrecy.

2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret.

Clamorous our *privacies* uneasy make,
Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts forsake.

Dryden.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie,
To each profane enquiring vulgar eye.

Rowe.

3. [*Privauté*, Fr.] Privacy; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this sense is improper.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*.

Arbutnot.

4. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*

PRIVADO,† *n. s.* [Spanish.] A secret friend.

The lady Brompton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own.

Bacon.

We contemplate him not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degree of a *privado*.

Wotton, Rem. p. 559.

No special privilege for favourites, no postern-gate or back stairs for some choice *privadoes*.

Hammond, Works, iv. 529.

It is no new thing to see a *privado* carry it so high, as to awaken the jealousy of his prompter.

Gov. of the Tongue, p. 151.

PRIVATE,† *adj.* [*privatus*, Lat.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;
I have some *private* schooling for you both.

Shakspeare.

Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature rests.

Milton, P. L.

Private, or secret prayer is that which is used by a man alone apart from all others.

Whole Duty of Man.

Fame, not contented with her broad high-way,
Delights, for change, thro' *private* paths to stray.

Harte.

2. Alone; not accompanied.

3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular: opposed to *publick*.

When publick consent of the whole hath established any thing, every man's judgement, being thereunto compared, were *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of publick charge; so that peace and quietness there is not any way possible, unless the probable voice of every intire society or body politic overrule all *private* of like nature in the same body.

Hooker, Pref.

To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
A *private* man in Athens. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

What infinite heartease must kings neglect,
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, save ceremony? *Shaks.*

Peter was not a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his house.

Peachment of Antiquities.

The first principles of christian religion should not be forced with school points and *private* tenets.

Sanderson.

Dare you,

A *private* man, presume to love a queen? *Dryd.*

4. Particular: not relating to the publick.

My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. *Digby.*

5. Admitted to participation of knowledge; *privy*.

Had Echo but been *private* with thy thoughts,
She would have dropt away herself in tears.

B. Jonson, Cynthia. Revels.

She knew them averse to her religion, and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment.

Sir R. Naulton, Fr. Reg. Obs. on Q. Eliz.

6. Sequestered.

In this *private* plot, be we the first
That shall salute our rightful sovereign
With honour of his birthright to the crown.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

7. *In PRIVATE.* Secretly; not publicly; not openly.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn.

Granville.

PRIVATE,† *n. s.*

1. A secret message.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these lines import.

Shakspeare.

2. Particular business. This and the former meaning are obsolete.

Nor must I be unmindful of my *private*,
For which I have called my brother, and the tribunes.

My kinsfolk, and my clients, to be near me.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

3. A common soldier.

PRIVATEER,† *n. s.* [from *private*. Dr.

Johnson gives an example of this word only from Swift. It appears to have been brought into use at a period considerably antecedent to the time of Swift; for Lord Clarendon employs it, and explains it: "It was resolved that all possible encouragements should be given to *privateers*, that is, to as many as would take commissions from the admiral to set out vessels of war, as they call them, to take prizes from the enemy." *Life*, ii. 462. Hence too it appears, that the name was first applied to *persons*. So, in Randolph's State of the Islands in the Archipelago, 1687, p. 10. "A famous *privateer*, called Georgio Maria, was a terror to all the sea-towns about the Archipelago: he was of Corsica, of a good family."

A ship fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the state.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a piratical war at their own expence. *Swift, Miscell.*

TO PRIVATEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

PRIVATELY. *adv.* [from *private*.] Secretly; not openly.

There, this night

We'll pass the business *privately* and well. *Shaks.*
And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him *privately*.

St. Matt. xxiv. 9.

PRIVATENESS,† *n. s.* [from *private*.]

1. The state of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.

2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courtesy, reward and *privateness*.

Bacon.

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in *privateness* and retiring.

Bacon, Ess. 50.

Noon, when the citizens were at dinner, was chosen as the next best time for *privateness*.

Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Trial and Troubles.

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *privateness* at his house,—where he could well have bent his mind to a retired course.

Wotton, Parall. of Essex and Buckingham.

PRIVATION *n. s.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.]

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within.

Davies.

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good.

Bacon.

So bounded are our natural desires,
That wanting all, and setting pain aside,
With bare *privation* sense is satisfy'd.

Dryden.

After some account of good, evil will be known by consequence, as being only a *privation* or absence of good.

South.

A *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be present with it; as when a man or horse is deaf or dead, or a physician or divine unlearned; these are *privations*.

Watts, Logic.

2. The act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from any thing appendant.

3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation.

Bacon.

PRIVATIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.]

1. Causing privation of any thing.

2. Consisting in the absence of something: not positive. *Privative*, is in things, what negative is in propositions.

The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to noise.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.

Bp. Taylor.

PRIVATIVE. *n. s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence is only the absence of sound.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do contristate, but very little.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

PRIVATELY. *adv.* [from *privative*.]

1. By the absence of something necessary to be present.

2. Negatively.

The duty of the new covenant is set down, first *privately*, like that of Mosaic observances external, but positively, laws given into the minds and hearts.
Hammond.

PRIVATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *privative*.]
Notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRIVET.† *n. s.* [*ligustrum*.] Evergreen: a plant.
Miller.

The leaves of *privet* have a binding nature, and with the broth thereof burnings with fire are healed.
Barret, Adv. 1580.

PRIVILEGE. *n. s.* [*privilege*, French, *privilegium*, Latin.]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Here's my sword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profession.
Shakespeare.

He went
Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*
Hath omnipresence.
Milton, P. L.

He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit,
Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit.
Denham.

Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,
And are the *privilege* of human love.
Dryden.
When the chief captain ordered him to be scourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated so.
Kettlewell.

A soul that can securely death defy,
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die.
Dryden.
The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion.
Locke.

2. Immunity; right not universal.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens.
Shakspeare.

TO PRIVILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.
The great are *privileg'd* alone,
To punish all injustice but their own.
Dryden.
He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death.
Prior.

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled licentiousness, than as the abiding of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly example.
Sidney.

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands.
Shakespeare.

This place
Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will.
Daniel.

3. To exempt from paying tax or impost.

Many things are by our laws *privileg'd* from tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable.
Hale.

PRIVILY. *adv.* [from *privy*.] Secretly; privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their *privy* friends, who *privily* send them the revenues.
Spenser on Ireland.

PRIVY.† *n. s.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy*.]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privy* discover the drift of my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal

peace in that country, and also to make it very profitable to her majesty.
Spenser on Ireland.

2. Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence.

The authority of higher powers have force even in these things which are done without their *privy*, and are of mean reckoning.
Hooker.

Upon this French going out, took he upon him, Without the *privy* o' th' king, to appoint
Who should attend him? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privy* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be settled in his absence.
Swift.

3. Privacy.

For all his dayes he drowne in *privie*,
Yet has full large to live and spend at libertie.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 2.

4. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities*.
Abbot.

PRIVY. *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.]

1. Private; not public; assigned to secret uses.

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods; the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state.
Shakespeare.

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth.

He took advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where.
2 Mac. viii. 7.

3. Secret; no shewn; not publick.

The sword of the great men that are slain entereth into their *privy* chamber.
Ezek. xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king has made him
One of the *privy* council.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of king Charles I. till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy* councillor.
Spectator.

5. Conscious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine
This night intends to steal away your daughter;
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot.
Shakespeare.

Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd.
Daniel.

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention.
Swift.

PRIVY. *n. s.* Place of retirement; necessary house.

Your fancy
Would still the same ideas give ye,
As when you spy'd her on the *privy*.
Swift.

PRIZE.† *n. s.* [*prix*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Rather the Germ. *preis*, and *pris*, Goth. See PRAISE, and PRICE.]

1. A reward gained by contest with competitors.

If ever he go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize*.
Shakespeare.

Though their foe were big and strong, and often
brake the ring,
Forg'd of their lances; yet enforc't, he left th' affected *prize*.
Chapman.

I fought and conquer'd, yet have lost the *prize*.
Dryden.

The raising such silly competitions among the ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspiring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral as well as ridiculous.
Addison.

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning and elegance, in which, I have much suspicion, they would often prove our superiors.
Lowe.

2. A reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despise,
Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*.
Dryden.

3. [*Prise*, French.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots she did send to France,
To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Age that all men overcomes, hath made his *prize* on thee.
Chapman.

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use.
Arbutnot.

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*.
Pope.

TO PRIZE.† *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr. *apprécier*, Lat. From *appraise*, Dr. Johnson says. But *appraise* is a corruption of *appriser*. See the etymology of *appraise*.]

1. To rate; to value at a certain price.
Life I *prize* not a straw; but for mine honour
Which I would free.
Shakespeare.
A goodly price that I was *prized* at of them.
Zech. xi. 13.

2. To esteem; to value highly.

I go to free us both of pain;
I *priz'd* your person, but your crown disdain.
Dryden.

Some the French writers, some our own despise;
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*.
Pope.

PRIZER.† *n. s.* [*priser*, Fr. from *prize*.]

1. One that values.

It holds its estimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,
As in the *prizer*.
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

2. One who contends for a prize.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bony *prizer* of the humourous Duke?
Shakespeare, As you like it.

I have a plot upon these *prizers*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

PRIZEFIGHTER. *n. s.* [*prize and fighter*.] One that fights publicly for a reward.

Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters*.
Arbutnot and Pope.

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight.
Bramston.

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. Despicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con*.
Clarendon.

Matthew met Richard, when
Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.
Prior.

PRO, or **PROE.**† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Spanish *prao*, the prow of a ship.] A name given to a sailing vessel of the Indies.

The distance from land to land, or from island to island, not being too great for their *proes* and canoes, might be easily passed by that people.

Young on Idolatr. Corrupt. (1794) p. 229.

PROBABILITY. *n. s.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable*.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be so.
Locke.

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against it might be made?

Hooker, Pref.

The reason why are moved to believe a *probability* of gain by adventuring their stocks into such foreign countries as they have never seen, and of which they have made no trial, is from the testimony of other credible persons. *Wilkins.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*; may, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debase it to a downright falsity. *South.*

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent; yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds as fully satisfy a prudent man. *Tillotson.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*

Which tempers, if they were duly improved by proper studies, and sober methods of education, would in all *probability* carry them to greater heights of piety than are to be found amongst the generality of men. *Law.*

PROBABLE† *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.]

1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole church unto those things which are established, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that they are not good it must give place. *Hooker.*

I do not say, that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. And that to a man who is careful to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to consider, they will appear unquestionable, and the deductions from them demonstrable. *Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

They assented to things, that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they conversed, they merchandized upon a *probable* persuasion of the honesty and truth of those whom they corresponded with. *South.*

2. That may be proved.

He who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by Scripture.

Milton, Of Civ. Power in Ecc. Cases.
PROBABLY *adv.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved, without such methods. *Swift.*

PROBATE* *n. s.* [*probatum*, Lat. *proved*.]

1. Proof.

Macrobius that did treat
Of Scipion's dream what was the true *probate*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 20.

2. The proof of a will; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved. Dr. Johnson has noticed this meaning, from Cowel, only as a Latin word *probat*.

When the will is so proved, a copy thereof in parchment is made out under the seal of the ordinary, and delivered to the executor, together with a certificate of its having been before him: all which together is usually stiled the *probate*. *Blackstone.*

PROBATION† *n. s.* [*probatio*, Lat. *probo*, Lat. *probation*, old Fr.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.

Of the truth herein,

This present object made *probation*. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

He was lapt in a most curious mantle, which,
for more *probation*, I can produce.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned, as the objects of the several senses are to one another. *Wilkins.*

2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.

This did our church first deliver as the proof and illustration of the descent: — but yet those words of St. Peter have no such power of *probation*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions, wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth. *Locke.*

3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the state of our trial and *probation* shall be finished, it will be a proper season for the distribution of public justice. *Nelson.*

5. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate.

She —

May be a nun without *probation*.

Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer. *Pope to Swift.*

PROBATIONAL* *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

Their afflictions are not penal, but medicinal, or *probational*.

Ep. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655.) p. 278.

A state of purgation, which they imagined to consist of a *probational* fire.

Wheatley on the Com. Pr. ch. 6. § 11.

PROBATIONARY† *adj.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

For the present it is a *probationary* article.

Ep. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, § 2.

PROBATIONER *n. s.* [from *probation*.]

1. One who is upon trial.

Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse,

In no ignoble verse;

But such as thy own verse did practise here,

When thy first fruits of poetry were given;

To make thyself a welcome inmate there;

While yet a young probationer,

And candidate of heaven. *Dryden.*

Build a thousand churches, where these *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

2. A novice.

This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil; and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cherish them. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PROBATIONERSHIP *n. s.* [from *probation*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and probationership, he has been pleased to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

PROBATIONSHIP* *n. s.* [from *probation*.] State of probation; noviciate.

Before the end of these ladies' probationship, and matriculation, his majesty charged the cathedral doctors to dismiss them out of the university.

Transl. of Boccacini, (1626.) p. 202.

PROBATIVE* *adj.* [*probatus*, Lat.] Serving for trial.

Some [judgments, which God inflicts upon men,] are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues, which before lay dormant in the soul. *South, Sermon*, iv. § 38.

The stopping him [Abraham] by an angel from heaven, in the very article of time, was a much

better argument against human sacrifices, than a *probative* command, not executed, could be for it.

Waterland, Script. Vindic. P. i. p. 79.

PROBATOR* *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. An examiner; an approver.

Some nominated and appointed for *probators*.

Maydman, Naval Speculations, p. 182.

2. In law, an accuser; one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Cowel.*

PROBATORY† *adj.* [from *probo*, Lat.]

1. Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

2. Serving for proof.

His other heap of arguments are assertory, not *probatory*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 126.

PROBATUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.

Vain the concern that you express,

That uncall'd Alard will possess

Your house and coach both day and night,

And that Macbeth was haunted less

By Banquo's restless sprite:

Lend him but fifty louis d'or,

And you shall never see him more;

Take my advice, *probatum est*.

Why do the gods indulge our store,

But to secure our rest? *Prior.*

PROBE *n. s.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds.

A round white stone was lodged, which was so fastened in that part, that the physician with his probe could not stir it. *Fell.*

I made search with a *probe*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

PROBE-SCISSORS *n. s.* [*probe* and *scissors*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end.

The sinus was snipt up with *probe-scissors*.

Wiseman.

To PROBE *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom. *South.*

He'd raise a blush, where secret vice he found;

And tickle, while he gently *probd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PROBITY *n. s.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's ascension, might be deduced from the *probité* of the apostles.

Fiddes, Sermon.

So near approach we their celestial kind,

By justice, truth, and *probité* of mind. *Pope.*

PROBLEM *n. s.* [*probleme*, Fr. *πρόβλημα*.] A question proposed.

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing, that such a thing shall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a disputable *problem*, I proceed to the next proposition. *Hammond.*

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve,
What makes the globe from west to east revolve? *Blackmore.*

PROBLEMATICAL *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

It is a question *problematical* and dubious, whether the observation of the sabbath was imposed upon Adam, and his posterity in paradise. *White.*

I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point problematical. Boyle.

Diligent enquiries into remote and problematical guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. Swift.

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

PROBLEMATIST.* *n. s.* [from *problematical*.] One who proposes problems.

This learned *problematist* was brother to him, who, preaching at St. Mary's, Oxford, took his text out of the history of Balaam, &c.

Evelyn, *Lett.* (dat. 1668).

TO PROBLEMATIZE.* *v. n.* [from *problematical*.] To propose problems. A ludicrous word. See *TO ELENCHIZE*.

Hear him *problematicize*! B. Jonson, *New Inn*.

PROBOSCIS. *n. s.* [*proboscis*, Lat.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature, that bears any resemblance thereto.

The elephant — wreath'd, to make them sport, His lithe *proboscis*. Milton, *P. L.*

PROCA'CIOUS.† *adj.* [*procar*, Latin.] Petulant; saucy; loose.

Let any person possessed with the devil be set before your tribunal; that spirit, being commanded by a Christian to speak, shall as truly there confess himself to be a devil, as elsewhere a god; if he does not so confess, not daring to lie, even there spill the blood of that *procaucious* Christian.

Barrow, vol. ii. §. 20.

PROCA'ITY.† *n. s.* [from *procaucious*.] Petulance; looseness.

In vain are all your flatteries,
In vain are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceits, procivities.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 549.

Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected *procauity* against St. Paul in taxing his betters. Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PROCATARCTICK.† *adj.* [*προκαταρκτης*, Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See *PROCATARXIS*.

This efficient cause is of two kinds; either internal; or external, evident, manifest, and *procatartick*.

Ferrand on *Love Melancholy*, (1640), p. 41.

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatartick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft.

Harvey on *Consumptions*.

The physician enquires into the *procatartick* causes. Harvey.

PROCATARXIS. *n. s.* [*προκαταρξις*,]

Procatartxis is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which brings such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasion a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatartick* cause. Quincy.

PROCEDURE. *n. s.* [*procedure*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. South.

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation.

Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of

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weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

3. Produce; thing produced.

No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or herby substance. Bacon.

TO PROCEED. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat. *proceder*, Fr.]

1. To pass from one thing or place to another.

Adam

Proceeded thus to ask his heavenly guest.

Milton, *P. L.*

Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His horns, yet sore, he tries against a tree.

Dryden.

I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas. Locke.

2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance.

Temperately *proceed* to what you would

Thus violently redress. Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

3. To come forth from a place or from a sender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. St. John, viii. 42.

4. To go or march in state.

He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in.

Anon.

5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a false creation

Proceeding from the heat oppressed brain.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

From me what can *proceed*

But all corrupt; both mind and will deprav'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge.

Dryden.

6. To prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party.

Locke.

Since husbandry is of large extent, the poet singles out such precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament.

Addison.

7. To be transacted; to be carried on.

He will, after his sour fashion tell you,

What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. Shaks.

8. To make progress.

Violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and sword law,

Through all the plain. Milton, *P. L.*

9. To carry on juridical process.

Proceed by process, lest parties break out,

And sack great Rome with Romans. Shakespeare.

Instead of a ship, to levy upon his county such a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direction in what manner he should *proceed* against such as refused.

Clarendon.

To judgement he *proceeded* on the accus'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically.

From them I will not hide

My judgements, how with mankind I *proceed*;

As how with peccant angels late they saw.

Milton, *P. L.*

How severely with themselves *proceed*,

The men who write such verse as who can read?

Their own strict judges, not a word they spare,

That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care.

Pope.

11. To take effect; to have its course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence.

Ayliffe.

12. To be propagated; to come by generation.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. Milton, *P. L.*

13. To be produced by the original efficient cause.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom All things *proceed*, and up to him return.

Milton, *P. L.*

PROCEED.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Produce; as, the *proceeds* of an estate. Clarissa. Not an imitable word, though much used in writings of commerce. Dr. Johnson. — The word is more than a century older than the time of Richardson; and yet continues to be used.

The only *proceed* (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect, is thanks.

Howell, *Lett.* (dat. 1621), i. i. 29.

PROCEEDER. *n. s.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailings.

Bacon.

PROCEEDING. *n. s.* [*procedé*, Fr. from *proceed*.]

1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,

With all your just *proceedings* in this case. Shaks.

My dear love

To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this.

Shakespeare.

The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and in such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard.

Locke.

It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world.

Arbutnot, *J. Bull.*

To clear the justice of God's *proceedings*, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgement for a suitable distribution of rewards and punishments.

Nelson.

From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding*. Swift.

2. Legal procedure: as, such are the *proceedings* at law.

PROCELLIOUS. *adj.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous.

Dict.

PROCELEUSMA'TICK.* *adj.* [*προκελευσματικός*, Greek; from *πρῶ*, before, and *κλῆνωμα*, an old word or shout of encouragement to sailors and soldiers.] Exhorting by songs or speeches.

The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. There is now an air-song used by the Hebridians.

Johnson, *Journ. West. Islands*.

PROCEPTION. *n. s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. A word not in use.

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception*.

King Charles.

PROCERE.* *adj.* [*procerus*, Latin.] Tall. Not in use.

Such liguous and woody plants, as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature. Evelyn, *Introd.* § 3.

PROCRITY.† *n. s.* [*procrité*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature. This is a word well authorized, and in use more than a century before the time of Addison, from whom alone Dr. Johnson has brought an example.

Touching the *procrity*, and lowness, and artificial dwarfing of trees. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* No. 532.

Pattens, and the like inventions, which seek to give an advantage of *procerity* and comeliness to our stature. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 75.
We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient *procerity*. *Addison.*

PRO'CESS.† *n. s.* [*proces*, Fr. *processus*, Lat. Milton, in both the examples cited by Dr. Johnson, places the accent on the second syllable of *process*; which Mr. Nares suspects to be the ancient accentuation, though Shakspeare accents the word on the first syllable. Yet Mr. Nares has brought no example in support of Milton, and of this opinion; observing only, that the accent on the second syllable adhered longer to the phrase in *process* of time, than to any other; in which he well remembers to have frequently heard it called *procéss*. Such is Milton's expression; and it was such before him, as I now show under the third meaning.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

2. Regular and gradual progress.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end;
Say how I lov'd you; speak me fair in death. *Shaks.*
The deity under him the whole *process* of that war, and with what success they had endured. *Knolles.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *process* of speech be told.

Milton, P. L.

Saturnian Juno
Attends the fatal *process* of the war. *Dryden.*
In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation. *Rogers.*

3. Course; continual flux or passage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; if in the course
And *process* of this time you can report,
And prove it too against mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Where in *process* of time he grew to be
A pretty scholar.

Lenton, Young Gallant's Whirligig, (1629), p. 3.
This empire rise,
By policy and long *process* of time. *Milton, P. L.*
Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten.

Hale, Law of England.

4. Methodical management of any thing.

Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *processes*. *Boyle.*
The *process* of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour. *Nelson.*

An age they live releas'd
From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

5. Course of law.

Proceed by *process*,
Lest parties, as he is belov'd, break out. *Shaks.*
All *processes* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*

That a suit of law, and all judicial process, is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by consent in the apostles' days, for the management and conduct of them. *Kettwell.*

The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process*. *Swift.*

6. In anatomy, eminence of the bones and other parts.

The bone of the thigh—bath in the head of it three eminent *processes*. *Smith on Old Age*, p. 70.

PROCE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*procession*, Fr. *processio*, Lat.]

1. A train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *procession*, his whole family have such business come upon them, that no one can be spared. *Hooker.*

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession*. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis the *procession* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*
The priests, Potitius at their head,
In skins of beasts involv'd, the long *procession* led. *Dryden.*

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addison.*

It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *procession* through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addison.*

The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in *procession*, and placed them at their festivals. *Broom.*

2. The act of issuing or proceeding from.

The Word was God by generation, the Holy Ghost by *procession*. *Pears. on the Creed*, Art. 2.

The original of the Holy Spirit, we assert to be in way of *procession* from God the Father and God the Son. *Barrow.*

The Holy Ghost is neither made, nor created, nor begotten, but proceeding from the Father and the Son as the Spirit of both: the mode or manner of which *procession* is above our capacities. *Horbery, Serm.* p. 443.

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To go in *procession*. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL.† *adj.* [*processional*, Fr.]

Relating to *procession*. *Coifgrave.*

PROCE'SSIONAL.* *n. s.* [*processionale*, Lat.]

A book relating to the processions of the Romish church.

Moreover, the within named president, fellows, and scholars, have received of the said sir Thomas Pope, their founder, ii *processionals*, and a gospell boke. *Cit. in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 341.

A circumstance of the chapter directed me to their *processional*. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 96.

PROCE'SSIONARY.† *adj.* [from *procession*.]

Consisting in *procession*.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of pentecost, three days in that *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

The Latins, of whom there are always about ten or twelve residing at the church with a president over them, made every day a solemn *procession*, with tapers and crucifixes, and other *processionary* solemnities, to the several sanctuaries. *Maunderell, Trav.* p. 71.

PRO'CHRONISM.† *n. s.* [*prochronisme*, Gr.

prochronisme, French.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

An error committed herein is called anachronism; and either saith too much, and that is a *prochronism*; or too little, and that is a *metachronism*. *Gregory, Posthum.* p. 174.

PRO'VIDENCE.† *n. s.* [*providentia*, Latin.]

Falling down; dependance below its natural place.

Troubled with the *providence* of the matrix.

Ferrand on Melanch. (1640,) p. 15.

PROCI'NCT.† *n. s.* [*procinctus*, Lat. This word is very uncommon, Mr. Nares observes; and how others may have accented it, he is unable to state; but Milton places the accent on the last syllable. Dr. Johnson has no other example of the word. Nor have I found any of the substantive: but the adjective *procinct* for ready was in use before Milton employed the word. It is in Cockeram's old vocabulary.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

When all the plain
Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct*. *Milton, P. L.*

To PROCLAIM. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin; *proclamer*, French.]

1. To promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deut.* xx. 10.
I *proclaim* a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword and to the pestilence. *Jer.* xxxiv. 17.

Heralds,
With trumpet's sound, throughout the host *proclaim*. *Milton, P. L.*

A solemn council. *Milton, P. L.*

While in another's name you peace declare,
Princess, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*
She to the palace led her guest,
Then offer'd incense, and *proclaim'd* a feast. *Dryden.*

2. To tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism, as their lives do. *Locke.*

While the deathless muse
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

3. To outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed*. *Shakspeare.*
PROCLAIM'ER. *n. s.* [from *proclaim*.] One that publishes by authority.

The great *proclaimer* with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cry'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd. *Milton, P. R.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *n. s.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim*.]

1. Publication by authority.

2. A declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VE.* *adj.* [*proclivis*, Lat.] Inclining or bent to a thing. Not in use. *Bullockar.*

Learning doth indeed make men more just, more moderate, and more *proclive* to do well. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn.* (1653,) p. 129.

PROCLIVITY.† *n. s.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Latin.]

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propensity; proneness.

Sin hath the advantage of the *proclivity* of our wicked nature. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 190.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

PROCLIVOUS. *adj.* [*proclivus*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCONSUL. *n. s.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Ausonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

PROCONSULAR.* *adj.* [from *proconsul*.] Belonging to a proconsul; under the rule of a proconsul.

Meting out the Lydian *proconsular* Asia, to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus. *Milton, Rens. of Ch. Gov. Pref.*

PROCONSULSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul.

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. a.* [*procrastino*, Lat.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wind, But to procrastinate his lifeless end. *Shakespeare.*
Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus procrastinating their repentance. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

To PROCRASTINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory. Set out early and resolutely without procrastinating or looking back. *Hammond.*

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

PROCRASTINATION. *n. s.* [*procrastinatio*, Lat. from *procrastinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such procrastination is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PROCRASTINATOR. *† n. s.* [from *procrastinate*.] A dilatory person.

The enemy of mankind hath furnished thee with an evasion; for that he may make smooth the way to perdition, he will tell the *procrastinator*, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour, at the last hour. *Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1639), p. 543.*

PROCREANT.* *adj.* [*procreans*, Lat.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve, By his lov'd mansionry, that the heaven's breath Smells woefully here: no jutty, frieze, buttress, — but this bird hath made His pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The thesis of bishop Bramhall out of Nilus was worthy such an assertor: That the papacy as it was challenged and usurped in many places, and as it hath been usurped in our native country, was either the *procreant* or conservant cause, or both *procreant* and conservant, of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.

PROCREANT.* *n. s.* That which generates. *Puller, Mod. of the Church. of Eng. p. 493.*

Those imperfect and putrid creatures, that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the sun and mud. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def. § 13.*

To PROCREE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Latin; *procreare*, French.] To generate; to produce.

Flies crushed and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power, To *procreate* plants the forest to restore; Say, why to nobler animals alone Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown? *Blackmore.*

PROCREATION. *n. s.* [*procreation*, French; *Procreation*, Latin, from *procreate*.] Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier *procreation* of those varieties which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

Neither her outside, form'd so fair, nor aught In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton, P. L.*
Uncleanliness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South.*

PROCREATIVE.* *adj.* [from *procreate*.] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

That *procreative* light of heaven, darting its beams. *Hammond, Works, iv. 515.*

PROCREATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *procreative*.] Power of generation.

These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

PROCREATOR. *† n. s.* [from *procreate*.] Generator; begetter. *Huloet.*

PROCTOR. *n. s.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.]

1. A manager of another man's affairs.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheists, or else *proctors* suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*

2. An attorney in the spiritual courts.

I find him charging the inconveniences in the payment of tithes upon the clergy and *proctors*. *Swift.*

3. The magistrate of the university.

The *proctor* sent his servitor to call him. *Walter.*

To PROCUTOR. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well To make it clear. *Warburton on Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*

PROCTORAGE.* *n. s.* [from *proctor*.] Management. A contemptuous expression.

The fogging *proctorage* of money. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

PROCTORICAL.* *adj.* [from *proctor*.] Of or belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial.

Every tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have *proctorial* authority over his pupils. *Dean Prideaux, Life, &c. p. 231.*

PROCTORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proctor*.] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorship* and the doctorship. *Clarendon.*

PROCRUMBENT. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCURABLE. *adj.* [from *procure*.] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be easily substituted in its room. *Boyle on Colours.*

PROCURACY. *n. s.* [from *procure*.] The management of any thing.

PROCURATION. *† n. s.* [from *procure*.]

1. The act of procuring.

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and *procuration* of plain shells from this island, are now convinced, that these are the remains of sea-animals. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Management of affairs for another person; commission for such management.

I take not upon me either their *procurator*, or their patronage. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 370.*

He was somewhat out of order at Mercwell about the middle of February, as I find by a *procurator* which he sent to the convocation, excusing his absence on that account. *Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 8.*

3. Procurations are certain sums paid to the bishop, or archdeacon, by incumbents, on account of visitations. Formerly, necessary virtuals were the acknowledgement made to the visitor, and his attendants. They are also called proxies.

PROCURATOR. *† n. s.* [*procurateur*, Fr. from *procuro*, Lat.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

When everying was come, the lord of the vyneyard seith to his *procurator*, clepe the werkmen, and yelde to them their hyre. *Wicliffe, St. Matt. xx.*

I had in charge at my depart from France, As *procurator* for your excellence, To marry princess Margaret for your grace. *Shakespeare.*

They confirm and seal Their undertaking with their dearest blood, As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus imposed a rate upon the sick people, that came to Edepsum to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful, they instantly dried up. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

PROCURATORIAL. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe.*

PROCURATORSHIP.* *n. s.* The office of a procurator.

The office which Pilate bare, was the *procuratorship* of Judea. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

PROCURATORY. *adj.* [from *procurator*.] Tending to procuration.

To PROCURE. *† v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat. *procurer*, Fr.]

1. To manage; to transact for another.

2. To obtain; to acquire.

They shall fear and tremble, for all the prosperity that I *procure* unto it. *Jer. xxxiii. 9.*

Happy though but ill, If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe. *Milton, P. L.*

We no other pains endure, Than those that we ourselves *procure*. *Dryden.*
Then be thy toil *procure'd*, thou food shalt eat. *Dryden.*

3. To persuade; to prevail on; to invite; to solicit.

The famous Briton prince and faery knight, After long ways and perilous paines endur'd, Having their weary limbs to perfect plight Restor'd, and sory wounds right well recur'd, Of the faire Alma greatly were *procure'd* To make there lenger sojourn and abode. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 1.*

Is it my lady mother? What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither! *Shakespeare.*

Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs bias, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill.
Herbert.

4. To contrive; to forward.

Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all.

Shakespeare.

TO PROCURE. v. n. To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, leana sororis, in plain English, the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing: she clothes, she dresses her up, she paints her, she makes her appear more lovely than naturally she is, she *procures* for the design, and makes lovers for her. Dryden, *DuFresnoy*.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her *procuring* husband sold! Dryden.

PROCUREMENT.† n. s. The act of procuring.

By the *procurement* of his sayde wife, he was slain by his own subjectes.

Sir T. Elyot, *Gov. fol. 115. b.*

Mischiefs that are ready to fall, by his brethren's *procurement*, upon the bishops of this realm.

Bp. Bancroft, *Dangerous Posit. iv. 4.*

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Cursing the empress; for they think it done
By her *procurement*. Dryden, *Aureang.*

PROCURER.† n. s. [from *procure*.]

1. One that gains; obtainer.

Angling was after tedious study, a moderator
Of passions, and a *procureur* of contentedness.

Walton, *Angler.*

2. One who plans or contrives.

You are to enquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts;—and that as well of the actors, as of the *procureurs* and suborners. Bacon, *Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.*

3. Pimp; pandar.

Strumpets in their youth, turn *procureurs* in their age.

South, *Serm. i. 183.*

PROCURESS. n. s. [from *procure*.] A bawd.

I saw the most artful *procuress* in town, seducing a young girl.

Spectator.

PROD.* n. s.

1. A goad.

2. An awl; and an iron pin fixed in patens. Both northern expressions. Grose, and the Craven dialect; in the latter of which the Dan. *brod* is offered as the etymology.

PRODIGAL. adj. [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious: with of before the thing.

Least I should seem over *prodigal* in the praise of my countrymen, I will only present you with some few verses.

Camden.

Be now as *prodigal* of all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When she did starve the general world beside,
And *prodigally* gave them all to you. Shakespeare.

My chief care

Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, something too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the rest; whereupon one said, see your baseness, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take most of him; no, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the rest again.

Bacon.

As a hero, whom his baser foes
In troops surround; now these assails, now those,
Though *prodigal* of life, disdains to die
By common hands. Denham.

Here patriots live, who for their country's good,
In fighting fields, were *prodigal* of blood. Dryden.

The *prodigal* of soul rush'd on the stroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. Dryden.

O! beware,

Great warrior, nor too *prodigal* of life,
Expose the British safety.

Philips.

Some people are *prodigal* of their blood, and others so sparing, as if so much life and blood went together.

Bacon.

PRODIGAL. n. s. A waster; a spend-thrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*; for to obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and excess.

B. Jonson.

Thou

Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,
Like wasteful *prodigals*, have cast away
My happiness.

Denham, *Sophy.*

Let the wasteful *prodigal* be slain. Dryden.

PRODIGALITY. n. s. [*prodigalité*, Fr. from *prodigal*.] Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the *prodigality* of nature,

Shaks.

The spacious world cannot again afford.
He that decries covetousness, should not be held an adversary to him that opposeth *prodigality*.

Glanville.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality*.

South.

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager.

Dryden.

TO PRODIGALIZE.* v. n. [from *prodigal*.]

To play the prodigal; to be guilty of extravagance. Not in use. Sherwood.

PRODIGALLY. adv. [from *prodigal*.] Profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills so lost as to abandon
A friendship prodigally, of that price
As is the senate and the people of Rome.

B. Jonson.

I cannot well be thought so *prodigally* thirsty of my subjects' love, as to venture my own life.

King Charles.

The next in place and punishment are they,
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.

Dryden.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows.

Dryden.

PRODIGENCE.* n. s. [*prodigentia*, Lat.] Waste; profusion; prodigality. A proper word, as opposed to *indigence*.

There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bounty, it is *prodigence*.

Bp. Hall's Works, vol. 2. (1661), p. 97.

PRODIGIOUS. adj. [*prodigiosus*, Lat. *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light. Shaks.

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being so *prodigious*; but that it is constantly avouched by many.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky.

Brown.

Then ending at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng.

Dryden.

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water.

Addison on Italy.

It is a scandal to christianity, that in towns, where there is a *prodigious* increase in the number

of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be taken for churches.

Swift.

PRODIGIOUSLY.† adv. [from *prodigious*.]

1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

Auspicious star, again arise;
Again all heaven *prodigiously* adorn!

Cowley, *Ode Rest. K. Ch. II.*

I do not mean absolutely according to philosophical exactness infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiously* great.

Ray on the Creation.

2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume.

Pope.

PRODIGIOUSNESS.† n. s. [from *prodigious*.]

Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

A further *prodigiousness* and horror.

Bp. Hall, *Rem. p. 289.*

The *prodigiousness* of his ruin is wonderfully aggravated.

Dr. Warton, *Essay on Pope.*

PRODIGY. n. s. [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.]

1. Anything out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent

Of broached mischief, to the unborn times. Shaks.

The party opposite to our settlement, seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old women's fables.

Addison.

2. Monster.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children.

B. Jonson.

3. Any thing astonishing for good or bad.

They would seem *prodigies* of learning.

Spect.

PRODIGY.† n. s. [*proditiō*, old French; *proditiō*, Lat.] Treason; treachery.

The blood of the church, which the sword of his tongue in a miserable *proditiō* hath sided, cries out against him.

Bp. Hall, *Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 292.

PRODITOR. n. s. [Latin.] A traitor.

Not now in use.

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?

— I do, thou most usurping *proditor*.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI. P. I.*

PRODIGIOUS. adj. [from *proditor*, Lat.] Treacherous; perfidious.

1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious.

Not in use.

Now, *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? Daniel.

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when themselves least think of it; for nature is *proditorious*.

Watson on Education.

PRODITORY.* adj. [from *proditor*.]

Treacherous; perfidious.

That *proditory* aid sent to Rochel and religion abroad.

Milton, *Edenoclast. § 2.*

PRODROME.* n. s. [*prodrome*, Fr. *prodromus*, Lat.] A forerunner.

These may prove the *prodromes*, as we see by these beginnings, to the ruin of our monarchy.

Sober Sainness, &c. *Oxf. (1643)*, p. 45.

Sober morality, conscientiously kept to, is like the morning light reflected from the higher clouds, and a certain *prodrome* of the Sun of Righteousness itself.

Dr. H. More, cited in Ward's Life of him, p. 53.

PRO'DROMOUS.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Preceding; forerunning.

A stupor in the face is a *prodromous* symptom of a tortura oris.

Allen, Syn. Med. (1749), vol. i. p. 176.

TO PRODUCE.† *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, Fr.]

1. To offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons. *Isa. xli. 21.*

2. To exhibit to the publick.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps.

Swift.

3. To bring as an evidence.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place, To be *produc'd* against the Moor. *Shaks. Othello.*

4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable.

This soil *produces* all sorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

5. To cause; to effect; to generate; to beget.

Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lyes are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance. *Bacon.*

They, by imprudence mix'd, *Produce* prodigious births of body or mind.

Milton, P. L.

Thou all this good of evil shalt *produce*.

Milton, P. L.

Clouds may rain, and rain *produce* Fruits in her soften'd soil.

Milton, P. L.

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies; the effects also, that natural bodies are able to *produce* in one another, occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Hinder light but from striking on porphyry, and its colours vanish, it no longer *produces* any such ideas; upon the return of light, it *produces* these appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand *Produce'd*, his art was at a stand.

Addison.

6. To extend; to lengthen.

In which great work, perhaps our stay will be Beyond our will *produc'd*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

PRODUCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] This noun, though accented on the last syllable by Dryden, is generally accented on the former.]

1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings.

You hoard not health for your own private use, But on the publick spend the rich *produce*.

Dryden.

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

PRODUCEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *produce*.]

Production. Not in use.

Which repulse — was the *production* of such glorious effects. *Milton, Apol. for Smectyn.*

I am tax'd of novelties and strange *production*s.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

PRODUCENT. *n. s.* [from *produce*.] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent*.

Ayliffe.

PRODUCER. *n. s.* [from *produce*.] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question for my father, and so am

led in a direct line to a first *producer* that must be more than man.

Suckling.

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the consumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first *producer*.

Locke.

PRODUCIBILITY.* *n. s.* [from *producible*.]

Power of producing.

There is nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*, or with novelty of existence. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 12.*

PRODUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *produce*.]

1. That may be exhibited.

There is no reason *producible* to free the christian children and idiots from the blame of not believing, which will not with equal force be *producible* for those heathens, to whom the gospel was never revealed. *Hammond.*

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought against it. *South.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2. That may be generated or made.

The salts *producible*, are the alcalis or fixt salts, which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones.

Boyle.

PRODUCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *producible*.] The state of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleness* of salts, Helmont assures us, that by Paracelsus's salt circulatum solid bodies, particularly stones, may be transmuted into actual salt equiponderant.

Boyle.

PRODUCT. *n. s.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr. Milton accents it on the last syllable, Pope on the first.]

1. Something produced by nature: as fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, must take the market-rate. *Locke.*

Our British *products* are of such kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addison.*

Range in the same quarter, the *products* of the same season. *Spectator.*

See thy bright altars

Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan springs.

Pope.

2. Work; composition; effect of art or labour.

Most of those books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wise men. *Watts.*

3. Thing consequential; effect.

These are the *product* Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Result; sum: as, the *product* of many sums added to each other; the *product* of a trade.

PRODUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.]

That may be produced, or drawn out at length.

PRODUCTION. *n. s.* [*production*, Fr. from *product*.]

1. The act of producing.

A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

2. The thing produced; fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe To that bold nation, which the way did show To the fair region, where the sun does rise, Whose rich *productions* we so justly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the scrofulous consumptive *production*, furnished by our men of wit and learning. *Swift.*

3. Composition; work of art or study.

We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean *productions*.

Swift.

PRODUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *produce*.] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee,

Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears *Productive* as in herb and plant. *Milton, P. L.*

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it.

Spectator.

Be thou my aid, my tuneful song inspire, And kindle with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be spent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like stars unite, And burn for ever one;

Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light, *Productive* as the sun. *Pope.*

Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature.

Broome.

PRODUCTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *productive*.]

State or quality of being productive.

PROEM. *n. s.* [*προομιον*; *proemium*, Lat.

proeme, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

One and the same *proem*, containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of these precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue. *White.*

So glaz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd.

Milton, P. L.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem*, Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift, Miscell.*

Justinian has, in the *proem* to the digests, only prefixed the term of five years for studying the laws. *Ayliffe.*

TO PROEM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

preface.

Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension.

South, Serm. viii. 367.

PROEMIAL.* *adj.* [from *proem*.] Intro-

ductory.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance.

Hammond, Works, iv. 492.

That would oblige me to exceed the limits of this *proemial* discourse. *Biblioth. Bibl. i. 12.*

PROFACE.* *interj.* [*prouface*, old Fr.]

"*Prouface*, messieurs, et à toute la compagnie: *Much good do it you, my masters, and to all the company.*" Wodroephe's Fr. and Eng. Gramm. 1623, p. 256. "Bon *prou* leur *face*: *Much good may it do them.*" Cotgrave in V. *PROU.* An old exclamation of welcome, frequent in the writers of Shakspeare's time. Obsolete.

Master page, good master page, sit: *prouface* ! What you want in meat, we'll have in drink.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

PROFANA'TION. *n. s.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profano*, Latin.]

1. The act of violating any thing sacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himself; how hardly that house would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hooker.*

What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity; to any others, *profanation*.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys, To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the sense, but not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Harvey. It had been in use long before Harvey's time; and is in our old vocabularies. In the same sense Bacon uses *profragation*.

It is an infinite disgrace and reproach unto their cause to have been, in all men's eyes, so abject and *profragated*, as to be able to get no more defenders.

Fotherley, Athem. (1622), p. 67.
Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potentially *profragate* and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

PROFRIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profrigate*.]
Shamelessly.

Most *profrigately* false, with the strongest professions of sincerity. *Swift, Miscell.*

PROFRIGATENESS.† *n. s.* [from *profrigate*.]
The quality of being *profrigate*.

Others, who are not chargeable with all this *profrigateness*, yet are in avowed opposition to religion. *Buller, Anal. of Rel. Concl.*

PROFRIGAT'ION.* *n. s.* [from *profrigatus*, Lat.]
Defeat; rout. See **TO PROFRIGATE**.

The braying of Silenus's ass conducted much to the *profrigations* of the giants.

Bacon, Pref. to the Wisd. of the Ancients.
PROFRUENCE. *n. s.* [from *profruent*.] *Pro-*
gress; course.

In the *profrudence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them.

Wotton.
PROFRUENT. *adj.* [from *profruens*, Lat.]
Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe
Baptizing in the *profruent* stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin. *Milton, P. L.*

PROFOUND. *adj.* [from *profund*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

All else deep snow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiatra and Mount Casius old. *Milton, P. L.*

[He] hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*.

Milton, P. L.
2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind: as, a *profound* treatise.

3. Lowly; humble; submissive; submissive.
What words wilt thou use to move thy God
to hear thee? what humble gestures? what *pro-*
found reverence? *Drapp.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach;
knowing to the bottom.

Not orators only with the people, but even the
very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have
hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most. *Hooker.*

5. Deep in contrivance.
The revellers are *profound* to make slaughter,
though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hosea, v. 2.*

6. Having profound or hidden qualities.
Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

PROFOUND. *n. s.*

1. The deep; the main; the sea.
God, in the fathomless *profound*,

Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*
Now I die absent in the vast *profound*;

And me without myself the seas have drown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The abyss.

If some other place the ethereal King
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton, P. L.*

TO PROFOUND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] *To*
div; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of
nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-
going. *Glanville.*

PROFOUNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound*.]
1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shakespeare.*
The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame. *Dryden.*

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with
deep insight.

The most *profoundly* wise. *Drayton.*
Domenichino was *profoundly* skill'd in all the
parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had
less of nobleness. *Dryden.*

PROFOUNDNESS. *n. s.* [from *profound*.]
1. Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge.
Their wits, which did every where else conquer
hardness, were with *profoundness* here over-
matched. *Hooker.*

PROFUNDITY.† *n. s.* [from *profound*.]
Depth of place or knowledge.

Those *profundities* are indeed the depths of
Satan. *Abp. Usher, Sermon before the King, (1624), p. 19.*

By differential *profundity* is understood the
different kinds of things descending.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 356.
The other turn'd

Round through the vast *profundity* obscure. *Milton, P. L.*

PROFUSE. *adj.* [from *profusus*, Lat.]
1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.

In *profuse* governments it has been ever ob-
served, that the people from bad example have
grown lazy and expensive, the court has become
luxurious and mercenary, and the camp insolent
and seditious. *Davenant.*

One long dead has a due proportion of praise;
in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *pro-*
fuse, and his enemies too sparing. *Addison.*

2. Overabounding; exuberant.
On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers,
Pensive I sat. *Milton, P. L.*

Oh liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight. *Addison.*

PROFUSELY.† *adv.* [from *profuse*.]
1. Lavishly; prodigally.

The Abderites condemned Democritus for a
madman, because he was sometimes sad, and
sometimes *profusely* merry. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.*

The prince of poets, who before us went,
Had a vast income, and *profusely* spent. *Harte.*

2. With exuberance.
Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild. *Thomson.*

PROFUSENESS. *n. s.* [from *profuse*.] *La-*
vishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with
/extreme parsimony; but, with fear of running
into *profuse*ness, never arrives to the magnificence
of living. *Dryden.*

*Profuse*ness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied
with all it has done, and an unextinguished desire
of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuse-*
ness, and ends in madness and folly. *Atterbury.*

PROFUSION. *n. s.* [from *profusio*, Lat. *profu-*
sion, Fr. from *profuse*.]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

12

What meant thy pompous progress through the
empire?

Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rouse.*

2. Lavish expense; superfluous effusion;
waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*,
but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hayward.*

The great *profusion* and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.
Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as
it abounds with a great *profusion* of commodities of
its own growth, very convenient for other coun-
tries. *Addison.*

The raptur'd eye,
The fair *profusion*, yellow Autumn spices. *Thomson.*

TO PROG.† *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson offers no
etymology of this word. It is perhaps
from the Dutch *prachgen*, to go a beg-
ging; or from the Lat. *procor*, to ask.
Anciently, our word was *prok*, as in the
Pr. Parv. next *progue*; then *prog*. Dr.
Johnson calls it a low word, citing only
an example from L'Estrange. Our best
writers use it for begging, for procuring
by any mean shift.]

1. To go a begging; to wander about like
a beggar; to procure by a beggarly
trick.

That man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *progging* knave. *Beaumont and Fl. Span. Curate.*

Progging fancy, then upon her guard,—
Remembers where she well or ill hath far'd.

More, Immort. of the Soul, i. ii. 16.
This Lake had linked himself in with the Scot-
tish nation, *progging* for suits, and helping them
to fill their purses.

Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 55.
Excommunication serves for nothing with them,
but to *prog* and pander for fees.

Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.
To catch a vapour of fame, to *prog* for a frivo-
lous semblance of power or dignity. *Barrow, Sermon, i. 341.*

2. To rob; to steal.

3. To shift meanly for provisions. A low
word.

She went out *progging* for provisions as before.
L'Estrange.

PROG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] *Victuals*;
provision of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift, Miscell.*

Spouse tuckt up doth in pattens trudge it
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plumcake, and judge it. *Congreve.*

TO PROGENERATE.* *v. a.* [from *progenero*,
Lat.] *To beget*; to propagate.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

PROGENERATION. *n. s.* [from *progenero*, Lat.]
The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGENERITOR. *n. s.* [from *progenitor*, Lat.] *A*
forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by
her *progenitors'* former grants unto those lords, yet
I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof.
Spenser on Ireland.

Like true subjects, sons of your *progenitors*,
Go cheerfully together. *Shakespeare.*

All generations then had hither come,
From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*. *Milton, P. L.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in
any one otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as *pro-*
genitor over his own descendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but representatives. *Addison.*
PRO'GENY. *n. s.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural Son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and *progeny* they are by spiritual and heavenly birth.

Hooker.

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
 But issu'd from the *progeny* of kings.

Shaks.

By promise he receives

Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton, P. L.*

The base degenerate iron offspring ends;

A golden *progeny* from heaven descends. *Dryden.*

Thus shall we live in perfect bliss, and see,

Deathless ourselves, our num'rous *progeny*.

Dryden.

We are the more pleased to behold the throne surrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend.

Addison, Freeholder.

PROGNO'STICABLE. *adj.* [from *prognosticate*.] That may be foreknown or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To PROGNO'STICATE.† *v. a.* [from *prognostick*.] And formerly the verb *prognostick* was in use. "Our rainbow—*prognosticks* a shower." Hacket's *Life of Abp. Williams*, 1693, P. II. p. 15.] To foretell; to foreshow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive.

Clarendon.

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,

I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*,

To the young gaping heir, his father's fate.

Dryden.

PROGNOSTICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.]

1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick-wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an history of things past.

Burnet, Theory.

2. Foretold.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind.

Sidney.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear.

PROGNO'STICATOR.† *n. s.* [from *prognosticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower.

The astrologers, the star-gazers, the monthly *prognosticators*.

Isaiah, xlvii. 13.

That astrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common *prognosticators*, to let his belief run counter to reports.

Gov. of the Tongue.

PROGNO'STICK. *adj.* [*prognostique*, Fr. *prognostique*.] Foretoking disease or recovery; foreshowing: as, a *prognostick* symptom.

PROGNO'STICK. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*]

1. The skill of foretelling diseases or the event of diseases. This is a Gallicism.

Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy.

Arbuthnot.

2. A prediction.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
 They must be verified at last.

Swift.

3. A token forerunning.

Whatever you are or shall be, has been but an easy *prognostick* from what you were.

South.

Careful observers

By sure *prognosticks* may foretell a shower.

Swift.

To PROGNO'STICK.* *v. a.* See **To PROG-**

NOSTICATE.

PROGRAMMA.* *n. s.* [Latin; *programme*, Fr.]

1. A proclamation, or edict, set up in a public place.

A *programma* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers.

Life of A. Wood, p. 281.

2. What is written before something else;

a preface.

His [Dr. Bathurst's] *programma* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing.

Watson, Life of Bathurst, p. 218.

PROGRESS. *n. s.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Lat.]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot, by the *progress* of the stars,

Give guess how near to-day.

Shaks. Jul. Cæs.

The morn begins

Her rosy *progress* smiling.

Milton, P. L.

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,

And pleas'd pursue its *progress* through the skies.

Pope.

2. Advancement; motion forward.

Through all thy veins shall run
 A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize

Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep

His natural *progress*, but surcease to beat.

Shaks.

This motion worketh in round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh in *progress*,

where it findeth the deliverance easiest.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Out of Æthiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange *progress* for ten hundred thousand men.

Raleigh, Hist.

Whosoever understands the *progress* and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable.

Burnet.

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its *progress* in this space.

Locke.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds no thing to hinder its *progress* into the endless expansion.

Locke.

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little *progress*.

Swift, Miscell.

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience.

Solon the wise his *progress* never ceas'd,

But still his learning with his days increas'd.

Denham.

It is strange, that men should not have made more *progress* in the knowledge of these things.

Burnet.

Several defects in the understanding hinder it in its *progress* to knowledge.

Locke.

Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progress* in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities.

Locke.

You perhaps have made no *progress* in the most important Christian virtues; you have scarce gone half way in humility and charity.

Lau.

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece,
 Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece.

Denham.

5. A journey of state; a circuit.

He gave order that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace.

Bacon.

O may I live to hail the day,
 When the glad nation shall survey

Their sovereign through his wide command,
 Passing in *progress* o'er the land.

Addison.

To PROGRESS. *v. n.* [*progreddior*, Latin.]

To move forward; to pass. Not used.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,

That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks.

Shaks.

To PROGRESS.* *v. a.* To go round.

In supereminence of beatific vision, *progressing* the dateless and irrevolvable circle of eternity.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.

PROGRESSION. *n. s.* [*progression*, Fr. *progressio*, Latin.]

1. Proportional process; regular and gradual advance.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in arithmetical *progression*.

Newton.

2. Motion forward.

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progression*, when so many rubs are levelled.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all *progression* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it.

Locke.

3. Course; passage.

He hath framed a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried.

Shaks.

4. Intellectual advance.

For the saving the long *progression* of the thoughts to first principles, the mind should provide several intermediate principles.

Locke.

PROGRESSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progression*.] Such as is in a state of increase or advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again unto their *progressional* imperfections.

Brown.

PROGRESSIVE. *adj.* [*progressif*, Fr. from *progress*.] Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still *progressive*, and not retrograde.

Bacon.

In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move successively; but in natation, both together.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Their course

Progressive, retrograde, or standing still.

Milton, P. L.

The *progressive* motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping.

Ray on the Creation.

Ere the *progressive* course of restless age
 Performs three thousand times its annual stage,
 May not our power and learning be suppress'd,
 And arts and empire learn to travel west? *Prior.*

PROGRESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progressive*.] By gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest apacts *progressively* to the least, is because the greatest apacts denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction.

Holder.

PROGRESSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *progressive*.] The state of advancing.

To PROHIBIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohiber*, Fr.]

1. To forbid; to interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying in that *prohibited* place, because they would be offended.

Sidney.

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel *prohibited*.

Hooker.

Moral law is two-fold; simply moral, or moral only by some external constitution, or imposition of God. Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or *prohibiteth* actions, good or evil, in respect of their inward nature and quality.

White.

2. To debar; to hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton, P. L.*
PROHIBITER.† *n. s.* [from *prohibit.*] For-
bidding; interdicter. *Sherwood.*

PROHIBITION.† *n. s.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *pro-*
hibitio, Lat. from *prohibit.*]

1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of for-
bidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this
prohibition, than they think of? *Hooker.*

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is *prohibition* so divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with
one only *prohibition*, to try his obedience.
Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Let us not think hard
One easy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave so large to all things else. *Milton, P. L.*

The law of God in the ten commandments con-
sists mostly of *prohibitions*; thou shalt not do such
a thing. *Tillotson.*

2. A writ issued by one court, to stop the
proceeding of another.

A *prohibition* is a writ issuing, properly, only
out of the court of king's bench, being the king's
prerogative writ, but it may also be had in some
cases out of the court of chancery, common pleas,
or exchequer, directed to the judge, and parties of
a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to
cease from the prosecution thereof. *Blackstone.*

PROHIBITIVE.* *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Im-
plying prohibition.

This precept is in form negative and *prohibitive*;
but suppositively and implicitly somewhat affirmative
and positive. *Barrow on the Decalogue.*

PROHIBITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Im-
plying prohibition; forbidding.

A *prohibition* will lie on this statute, notwith-
standing the penalty annexed; because it has words
prohibitory, as well as a penalty annexed.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

To PROJECT.† *v. a.* [*projicio, projectus*,
Lat.]

1. To throw.
Before his feet he herself she did *project*.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 45.

2. To throw out; to cast forward.
The ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

3. To exhibit a form, as of the image
thrown on a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where'er they pass,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,

And does its image on their men *project*. *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude
and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner
might more speedily advance himself in the know-
ledge of geography. *Watts.*

4. [*Projecter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in
the mind; to contrive.

It ceases to be counsel, to compel men to assent
to whatever tumultuary patrons shall *project*.
King Charles.

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?
Milton, P. L.

What desire, by which nature *projects* its own
pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another
man's personal pursuit of his own vice? *South.*

To PROJECT. *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot
forward; to shoot beyond something
next it; as, the cornice *projects*.

PROJECT. *n. s.* [*project*, Fr. from the verb.]
Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves
a much higher name than that of a *project*.
Addison, Guardian.

In the various *projects* of happiness, devised by
human reason, there appeared inconsistencies not
to be reconciled. *Rogers.*

PROJECTILE. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] A body
put in motion.

Projectiles would ever move on in the same
right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or
the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion.

Cheyne, Philos. Prin.

PROJECTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled
forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or cir-
culation, are necessary to convert the aliment into
laudable juices. *Arbutnot.*

PROJECTION.† *n. s.* [from *project.*]

1. The act of throwing away.

He called that place Ramath-lehi, that is, the
projection or casting away of the jaw-bone; as the
Chaldee and Kimchi interpret it.

Patriarch on Judges, xv. 17.

2. The act of shooting forwards.

If the electric be held unto the light, many
particles will be discharged from it, which motion
is performed by the breath of the effluvia issuing
with agility; for as the electric cooleth, the *pro-*
jection of the atoms ceaseth. *Brown.*

3. [*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See

To PROJECT.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that
projection of the stars is best, which includes in it
all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38½ de-
gree of the southern latitude.

Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

4. Scheme; plan of action: as, a *projection*
of a new scheme.

5. [*Projection*, Fr.] In chymistry, an opera-
tion; crisis of an operation; moment of
transmutation.

A little quantity of the medicine, in the *projec-*
tion, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold
by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJECTMENT.* *n. s.* [from *project.*] De-
sign; contrivance. Not in use.

She never doubted but that men, that were never
so dishonest in their *projectments* for each other's
confusion, might agree in their allegiance to her.
Clarendon.

PROJECTOR. *n. s.* [from *project.*]

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a *projector*, a cor-
respondent as diverting as a traveller; his subject
having the same grace of novelty to recommend it.
Addison.

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none
have met with so general a success, as they who
apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept.

Rogers.

2. One who forms wild impracticable
schemes.

Chymists, and other *projectors*, propose to them-
selves things utterly impracticable. *L'Esrange.*

Astrologers that future fates foreshew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

PROJECTURE. *n. s.* [*projecture*, Fr. *pro-*
jectura, Lat.] A jutting out.

To PROIN.† *v. a.* [not a corruption of
prune, as Dr. Johnson pretends; but
one of our oldest words, and probably
(as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed) from the
Fr. *proigner*, to take cuttings from vines,
in order to plant them out. See **To**
PRUNE. To lop; to cut; to trim; to
prune. Obsolete.

He *proineth* him, and piketh.

Chaucer, Merch. Tale.

I sit and *proin* my wings
After flight, and put new stings
To my shafts.

B. Jonson.

The country husbandman will not give the *proin-*
ing-knife to a young plant, as not able to aduit the
scar. *B. Jonson.*

To PROIN.* *v. n.* To be employed in prun-
ing. Obsolete.

A good husband is ever *proining* in his vine-
yard, or his field.

Bacon, Adv. on the Contriv. of the Ch. of Eng.

To PROLA'TE.† *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.]
To pronounce; to utter.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their
spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their
words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous
tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen.

Howell.

For the sake of what was deemed solemnity,
every note was *prolated* in one uniform mode of
intonation. *Mason on Ch. Music, p. 261.*

PROLA'TE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended
beyond an exact round.

As to the *prolate* spheroidal figure, though it be
the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its
own axis, yet it is also very convenient for us.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

PROLA'TION.† *n. s.* [*prolatus*, Lat.]

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Who keepeth true his tunes, may not pass his
sounds;

His alterations and *prolations* must be pricked truly.
Skellon, Poems, p. 290.

S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly
hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation*.

B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar.

Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *pro-*
lation of certain words, may afterwards pronounce
the same. *Ray.*

2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainsworth.*

PROLEGOMENA.† *n. s. pl.* [*προλεγόμενα*, Gr.]
Introductory observations; previous dis-
course. Sometimes, in the singular, *pro-*
legomenon.

That book was chiefly intended as a *prolegome-*
non to this and the like essays.

Pref. to Stokes on the Prophets, (1659).

To these tedious *prolegomena* may I subjoin,
that in consequence of researches successfully
urged by poetical antiquaries, I should express no
surprise if the very title of the piece before us were
hereafter, on good authority, to be discarded!

Stevens, Prelim. Note on Pericles.

PROLEPSIS. *n. s.* [*πρόληψις*; *prolepsis*,
Fr.]

1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections
are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention
of his answer. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

2. An error in chronology by which
events are dated too early.

This is a *prolepsis* or anachronism. *Theobald.*

PROLEPTICAL.† *adj.* [from *prolepsis*.]

PROLEPTICK.† *adj.* *Proleptick* is a medical
word, applied to certain fits of a disease.]

Previous; antecedent.

Historical time is that which is deduced from the
era orbis conditi. *Proleptical*, is that which is fixed
in the chaos. *Gregory, Posthum. (1640), p. 170.*

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so
well defended by the professed servants of the altar.

Glanville.

PROLEPTICALLY.† *adv.* [from *proleptical*.]

By way of anticipation.

It is the general property of all such buried
writings to speak *proleptically*; and to anticipate
those things that are to happen in future ages.

Bentley, Disc. on Phalaris, § 16.

PROLETARIAN.† *adj.* [*proletarius*, Lat.]
See **PROLETARY.** Mean; wretched;
vile; vulgar.

Like speculators should foresee,
From pharos of authority,
Portended mischief farther than
Low proletarian tying-men.

Hudibras.

PROLETARY.* *n. s.* [*proletarius*, Lat.] "Qui in plebe Romanâ tenuissimi pauperimque erant, nec amplius quam mille quingentum æris in censum deferebant, *proletarii* appellati sunt." Aul. Gell. lib. xvi. c. 16.] A common person; one of the lowest order.

Of 15,000 *proletaries* slain in a battle, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.

PROLIFICAL.† *adj.* [*prolificus*, Fr.]
PROLIFICK. } *proles* and *facio*.]

Barton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

1. Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Proflig humour softening all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiated with genial moisture. *Milton, P. L.*

Every dispute in religion grew *profligal*,
and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

His vital pow'r air, earth, and seas supply,
And breeds what'er is bred beneath the skies;
For every kind, by thy *proflig* might,
Springs. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together
in generation, and the breed of such mixtures
being *proflig*. *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The sun's *proflig* rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

2. Promising fecundity.
Thus after the *proflig* benediction, Be fruitful
and multiply, Adam begat in his own likeness after
his own image; and, by the continuation of the same
blessing, the succession of human generations hath
been continued. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

PROLIFICALITY. adv. [from *proflig*.] Fruit-
fully; pregnantly.

PROLIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*proles* and *facio*,
Lat.] Generation of children.

Thou makest *proflig*,
And dost that children ben begette.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are
not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible
creatures, and *profligations* descending from double
origins. *Brown.*

PROLIFICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *proflig*.]
The state of being *proflig*. *Scott.*

PROLIX. adj. [*prolixus*, Fr. *prolixus*,
Lat.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so *prolix*
in giving, if we aim at right understanding the
true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension
mankind make of it.

Should I at large repeat

The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,

My poem would be too *prolix*. *Prior.*

2. Of long duration. This is a very rare
sense.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the
judge may then assign a competent term.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

PROLIXIOUS.† adj. [from *prolix*.] Dilatory;
tedious. A word of Shakspeare's coin-
ing. Dr. Johnson. — Not so: It is shewn
to have been in use, before Shakspeare
employed it, by Mr. Steevens in a note on
the passage.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

PROLIXITY. n. s. [*prolixité*, Fr. from *prolix*.]
Tediousness; tiresome length;
want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of *prolixity*, or crossing
the plain highway of talk, that the good An-
thony hath lost a ship. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

In some other passages, I may have, to shun
prolixity, unawares slipped into the contrary extreme.

Boyle.

Elaborate and studied *prolixity* in proving such
points as nobody calls in question. *Waterland.*

PROLIXLY. adv. [from *prolix*.] At great
length; tediously.

On these *prolixly* thankful she enlarged. *Dryd.*

PROLIXNESS.† n. s. [from *prolix*.] Te-
diousness.

The *prolixness*, constraint, and monotony of modern
languages.

A. Smith on the Form. of Languages.

PROLOCUTOR.† n. s. [Latin.] The
foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

In the late provincial synod held at Poysy in
France, Beza, the *prolocutor* of the ministers, was
pressed of the learned bishops to shew with what
authority he preached, who sent him, who called
him to that vocation.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565), fol. 92. b.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though
at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who
was designed their *prolocutor*. *Swift.*

PROLOCUTORSHIP. n. s. [from *prolocutor*.]
The office or dignity of *prolocutor*.

To PROLOGIZE.* v. n. [from *prologue*.] To
deliver a *prologue*.

Prologues are bad huishers before the wise:

Why may not then an huisher *prologize*?

Beaumont, and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

PROLOGUE. n. s. [*πρόλογος*; *prologue*,
Fr. *prologus*, Latin.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse
or performance.

Come, sit, and a song.

— Shall we clap into it roundly, without hawking,
or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the
only *prologues* to a bad voice?

Shakspeare, As you like it.

In her face excuse

Came *prologue*, and apology to prompt.

Milton, P. L.

2. Something spoken before the entrance
of the actors of a play.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play.

Shakspeare.

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after
we had spoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shaks.*

To PROLOGUE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
introduce with a formal preface.

He his special nothing ever *prologues*. *Shaks.*

To PROLONG. v. a. [*prolonger*, Fr. *pro*
and *longus*, Latin.]

1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw
out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton, P. L.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the
night. *Dryden.*

2. To put off to a distant time.

To-morrow in my judgement is too sudden;
For I myself am not so well provided,
As else I would be were the day *prolong'd*. *Shaks.*

PROLONGATION. n. s. [*prolongation*, Fr.
from *prolong*.]

1. The act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *pro-*
longation of life. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Delay to a longer time.

This embassy concerned only the *prolongation*
of days for payment of monies. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

PROLONGER.* n. s. [from *To prolong*.]
What lengthens out, or continues.

The story says, the same candle was burning six
months after; — an example of the most miracu-
lous *prolonger* that ever I met withal!

More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 8.

O temperance, thou *prolonger* of life, thou in-
surser of pleasure, thou promoter of business!

Hay, Ess. on Deformity, p. 25.

PROLUSION.† n. s. [*prolusio*, Latin.] Dr.
Johnson defines this word "entertain-
ments, performance of diversion." This
is not the meaning. A *prolusio* is a pre-
lude; an introduction; an essay.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the
first book of his academical *prolusions*, relates of
Suarez. *Hakewill.*

Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings
of sorrows, — and *prolusions* of this so bloody day.

Hammond, Works, iv. 490.

The sequel of this *prolusio* shall be the work of
another day. *Guardian, No. 119.*

These two pieces in blank verse — were finished
in their present state, as *prolusions*, or illustrative
practical specimens, for our author's course of lec-
tures in rhetoric. *Watson, Hist. E. P. iii. 65.*

PROMENADE.* n. s. [French.] Walk.

This is a common phrase of recent times;
and Burke has printed it in Italic characters,
using it in a passage of keen irony, as though it were a finical adop-
tion of no date; whereas it is an affecta-
tion of long standing.

This little intermixture of a garden-plat or pat-
tern, set both with the flowers of nature and the
fruits of grace, may be no unpleasant walk or *pro-*
menade for the unconfined portion of some solitary
prisoner.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648), p. 364.

They told him to think no more of the matter,
and to try his fortune in another *promenade*!

Burke on a Regicide Peace, Lett. 3.

To PROMERIT.* v. a. [*promerere*, Lat.]

1. To oblige; to confer a favour on.

He loves not God; no, not whilst he *promeritis*
him with his favours: It is the title that St. Paul
gives to wicked men, that they are *deotoryeis*, God-
haters. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 87.*

2. To deserve; to procure by merit.

From him then, and from him alone, must we
expect salvation, acknowledging and confessing
freely there is nothing in ourselves, which can effect
it or deserve it for us, nothing in any other crea-
ture which can *promerit* or procure it to us.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

PROMINENCE.† n. s. [*prominence*, old
PROMINENCY.] French; *prominen-*
tia, Latin.] Protuberance; extant part.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *promi-*
nencies and fallings in of the features.

Addison on Medals.

PROMINENT. adj. [*prominens*, Lat.] Stand-
ing out beyond the other parts; protu-
berant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts
on their heads, whereas they have but one in the
forehead terminating over the windpipe.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

She has her eyes so *prominent*, and placed so that
she can see better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of massy silver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought.

Dryden.

Some have their eyes stand so *prominent*, as the
hare, that they can see as well behind as before
them. *Ray.*

PROMINENTLY.* adv. [from *prominent*.] So
as to stand out beyond the other parts.

PROMISCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiscuus*, Lat.]

Mingled; confused; undistinguished.
 Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiscuous from all nations. *Milton, P. L.*
Promiscuous love by marriage was restrain'd.
Roscomon.

In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;
 The guards, and then each other overbear,
 And in a moment through the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished.

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of sand, earth, shells, subsiding from the water.
Woodward.

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,
 With throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green.

A wild where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot.
Pope.

PROMISCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *promiscuus*.]
 With confused mixture; indiscriminately.

We beheld where once stood Ilium, called Troy
promiscuously of Troas. *Sandys, Trav.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses it, married and gave in marriage without discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*

Here might you see
 Barons and peasants on the embattled field,
 In one huge heap, *promiscuously* amass. *Philips.*
 Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
 Like birds and beasts *promiscuously* they join.

PROMISCUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *promiscuus*.] The state of being promiscuous.**PROMISE.** *n. s.* [*promissum*, Lat. *promise*, *promesse*, Fr.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

I eat the air, *promise* cramm'd; you cannot feed capons so,
 His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;
 But thy performance, as he now is, nothing.

O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be established.
 Duty still preceded *promise*, and strict endeavour only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, she said, perform'd in ev'ry part
 My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour art.

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he would have escaped, had God called him to his rest, and then say, whether the *promise* to deliver the just from the evils to come, ought not to be made our daily prayer.

More than wise men, when the war began, could *promise* to themselves in their most sanguine hopes.

2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee. *Acts, xxiii. 21.*

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamilius is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

TO PROMISE. *v. a.* [*prometere*, Fr. *promitto*, Lat.]

1. To make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption. *2 Pet. ii. 18.*

I could not expect such an effect as I found, which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised* by the prescribers of any remedies.

Temple, Miscell.

2. To make declaration, even of ill.

He *promiseth* dampnacyon to them that refuseth penance; to them that dooth it, forgynnes; to them that goo forthward and profyte in it, joye.
Ep. Fisher, Ps. p. 23.

TO PROMISE. *v. n.*

1. To assure one by a promise.

Promising is the very air o' the time: it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shakespeare.*

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the roughness of the numbers, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than any of my former tragedies.

As he *promises* in the law, he will shortly have mercy, and gather us together. *2 Mac. ii. 18.*

All the pleasure we can take, when we meet these *promising* sparks, is in the disappointment. *Felton.*
 She bri'd' my stay with more than human charms;

Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd* to bestow
 Immortal life. *Pope, Odys.*

2. It is used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
 — I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To exhibit a prospect of good; to excite hope: as, *promising* weather; the business is in a *promising* way.**PROMISEBREACH.** *n. s.* [*breach* and *promise*.] Violation of promise. Not in use.

Criminal in double violation
 Of sacred chastity, and of *promisebreach*.
Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

PROMISEBREAKER. *n. s.* [*promise* and *break*.] Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment.

PROMISER. *n. s.* [from *promise*.] One who promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Diligence?

Give him his bribe again. *B. Jonson.*
 Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live
 To that base passion, know not what they give.

PROMISSORY. *adj.* [*promissoris*, Lat.]

1. Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The *promissory* lies of great men are known by shouldering, hugging, squeezing, smiling, and bowing. *Arbutnot.*

2. Containing acknowledgement of a promise to be performed, or engagement fulfilled: as, a *promissory* note.**PROMISSORILY.** *adv.* [from *promissory*.] By way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

PROMONT. *† n. s.* [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Latin.]

Promont I have observed only in Suckling. Dr. Johnson. — *Promont* is used by an older and better writer than Suckling.

A headland: a cape; high land jutting into the sea.
 The land did shoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
 And spies a far off shore where he would tread. *Shakespeare.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
 With trees upon't, nod unto the world,
 And mock our eyes with air.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Like *promonts* at sea, they look high at a distance, as if all the country were an elevated mountain. *Feltham, Res.*

The waving sea can with each flood
 Bath some high *promont*. *Suckling.*

They, on their heads,
 Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
 Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions
 arm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Every gust of rugged winds,
 That blows from off each beaked *promontory*.
Milton, Lycidas.

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

TO PROMOTE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Lat.]

1. To forward; to advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* justice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
 Than good works in her husband to *promote*.
Milton, P. L.

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must hurt it more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterbury.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Arbutnot.*

2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour.
Num. xxii. 17.

Shall I leave my fatness wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees? *Judges, ix. 9.*

Did I solicit thee
 From darkness to *promote* me? *Milton, P. L.*

PROMOTE. *n. s.* [*promoteur*, Fr. from *promoter*.]

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity: Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate. An obsolete use.

His cics be *promoters*, some trespass to spies. *Tusser.*

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects. *Drummond.*

PROMOTION. *n. s.* [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote*.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
 Are daily given to ennoble those,
 That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakespeare.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury, Who holds his state at door 'mongst pursuivants. *Shakespeare.*

My rising is thy fall,
 And my *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton, P. R.*

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,
 Made in the last promotion of the blest;
 Whose palms new pluck'd from paradise,
 In spreading branches more sublimely rise. *Dryden.*

TO PROMOVE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat. *promouvoir*, Fr.] To forward; to advance; to promote. A word little used.

Never yet was honest man,
 That ever drove the trade of love:
 It is impossible, nor can
 Integrity our ends *promove*. *Suckling.*

Making useless offers, but *promoving* nothing. *Fell.*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders,
as occasions required. *Clarendon.*

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse.
Milton, P. L.

To the stern sanction of th' offended sky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies.
Dryden.

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at's feet, and there to kneel.
Shakespeare.

The brazen age,
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryd.*
Still arose some rebel slave,
Prompt to sink the state, than he to save. *Prior.*

4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment.

5. Easy; unobstructed.

The reception of light into the body of the
building was very *prompt*, both from without and
from within. *Wotton.*

To *PROMPT*. v. a. [*prontare*, Italian.]

1. To assist by private instruction; to help at a loss.

Sitting in some place where no man shall *prompt*
him, let the child translate his lesson. *Ascham.*
You've put me now to such a part, which never
I shall discharge to th' life.

— Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shaks. Coriol.*
My voice shall sound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well-practis'd wise directions. *Shaks.*
None could hold the book so well to *prompt*
and instruct this stage play, as she could.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

He needed not one to *prompt* him, because he
could say the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To dictate.

Every one some time or other dreams he is
reading books, in which case the invention *prompts*
so readily, that the mind is imposed on. *Addison.*
Grace shines around her with serenest beams,
And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams.
Pope.

3. To incite; to instigate.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shalt *prompt* them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Speak not by the matter
Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with such
words

But rooted in your tongue. *Shakspeare.*

If they *prompt* us to anger, their design makes
use of it to a further end, that the mind, being
thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to
prayer. *Duypa.*

Rage *prompted* them at length and found them
arms. *Milton.*

Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires.
Pope.

4. To remind.

The inconceivable imperfections of ourselves
will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly
tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PROMPTER. n. s. [from *prompt*.]

1. One who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him when he falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a *prompter*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

In fluid impotence he speaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet squeaks.
Pope.

2. An admonisher; a reminder.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and
acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a
prompter. *L'Estrange.*

PROMPTITUDE.† n. s. [*promptitude*, Fr.
from *promptus*, Lat.] Readiness; quick-
ness. Barrow has somewhere employed
this word.

With the ostentatious display of courage are
closely connected *promptitude* of offence and
quickness of resentment.

PROMPTLY. adv. [from *prompt*.] Readily;
quickly; expeditiously.

He that does his merchandise cheerfully, *promptly*,
and readily, and the works of religion slowly,
it is a sign that his heart is not right with God.
Bp. Taylor.

PROMPTNESS. n. s. [from *prompt*.] Readiness;
quickness; alacrity.

Had not this stop been given him by that accidental
sickness, his great courage and *promptness*
of mind would have carried him directly forward
to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains
of Persia. *South.*

Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity
and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of
strong fibres. *Arbutnot.*

PROMPTURE. n. s. [from *prompt*.] Suggestion;
motion given by another; instigation.
A word not used.

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood;
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

PROMPTUARY.† n. s. [*promptuaire*, Fr.
promptuarium, Lat.] A storehouse; a
repository; a magazine.

Whence should I rather draw my blessing, than
from that psalm, (of all others), the *promptuary*
and storehouse of all blessing?

Bp. King, Pilus Palat. (1614), p. 1.
History, that great treasury of time, and
promptuary of heroic actions.

Howell, For. Trav. p. 35.
This stratum is still expanded at top, serving
as the seminary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth
forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable
bodies. *Woodward.*

To *PROMULGATE*. v. a. [*promulgo*,
Lat.] To publish; to make known by
open declaration.

Those albeit I know he nothing so much hated
as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occasion
him to put forth divers other goodly works.

Spenser.
Those to whom he entrusted the *promulgating*
of the Gospel, had far different instructions.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.
It is certain laws, by virtue of any sanction they
receive from the *promulgated* will of the legisla-
ture, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature
every man hath not a power to punish offences
against it. *Locke.*

PROMULGATION. n. s. [*promulgatio*, Lat.
from *promulgate*.] Publication; open
exhibition.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone
as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promu-*
luation of the Gospel. *Hooker.*

External *promulgation*, or speaking thereof, did
not alter the same, in respect of the inward form
or quality. *White.*

The very *promulgation* of the punishment will
be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution.
South.

PROMULGATOR.† n. s. [from *promulgate*.]
Publisher; open teacher.

How groundless a calumny this is, appears
from the sanctity of the Christian religion, which
excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the
designments and aims of its first promulgators.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

An old legacy to the *promulgators* of the law of
liberty. *Warburton, Sermon 20.*

To *PROMULGE*.† v. a. [from *promulgo*,
Latin.] To promulgate; to publish;
to teach openly.

The first law was *promulged* by Moses.

Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, (1603), ch. 2.
Besides the *promulgating* and procuring, there is
yet a further act, which is, conferring of salva-
tion upon us. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 2.

The chief design of them is, to establish the
truth of a new revelation in those countries, where
it is first *promulged* and propagated. *Aterbury.*

PROMULGER. n. s. [from *promulge*.] Pub-
lisher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jesus Christ
and his apostles, raised men and women from the
dead, not once only, but often. *Aterbury.*

PRONATION.* n. s. [from *prone*.] In
anatomy, the position of the hand, in
which the palm is turned downward.

The muscles — can perform flexion, extension;
pronation, supination, the tonic motion.

Smith on Old Age, p. 62.

PRONATOR. n. s. In anatomy, a muscle
of the radius, of which there are two,
that help to turn the palm downwards.

Dict.

PRONE.† adj. [*prone*, old French; *pronus*,
Lat.]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet a creature who, not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to *supine*.

Upon these three positions in man, wherein the
spine can only be at right lines with the thigh,
arise those postures, *prone*, *supine*, and erect.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.

Down thither *prone* in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Declivous; sloping.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land;
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed. It has commonly an ill sense.

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure
arising from the contrary, doth make men for the
most part slower to the one and *prone* to the
other, than that duty, prescribed them by law,
can prevail sufficiently with them. *Hooker.*

Those who are ready to confess him in judg-
ment and profession, are very *prone* to deny him
in their doings. *South.*

If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in
change, there is no cure more proper than trade,
which supplies business to the active, and wealth
to the indigent. *Addison.*

Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of
state. *Pope.*

PRONELY.* adv. [from *prone*.] So as to
bend downwards; in a kneeling posture.

The same did ever *pronely* adore and worship
at the time of elevation.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616), p. 224.

PRONENESS. n. s. [from *prone*.]

1. The state of bending downwards; not erectness.

If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto
proneness, or the posture of animals looking down-

wards, carrying their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.
3. Descent; declivity.
4. Inclination; propensity; disposition to ill.

The Holy Spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *prone*ness of our affections to that which delighted. *Hooker.*

The soul being first from nothing brought, When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall; And this declining *prone*ness unto nought, Is ev'n that sin that we are born withal. *Davies.*

He instituted this worship because of the carnality of their hearts, and the *prone*ness of the people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

The *prone*ness of good men to commiserate want, in whatsoever shape it appears. *Atterbury.*

How great is the *prone*ness of our nature, to comply with this temptation! *Rogers.*

PRONG.† *n. s.* [*pranghen*, Dutch, to squeeze. Minshew. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the Icel. *prion*, a needle; pjeon, Sax. a buckle; whence perhaps the Fr. *prin*, sharp, piercing.] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys, Trav.*

Whackum his sea-coal *prong* threw by, And basely turn'd his back to fly. *Audibras.*

Be mindful,
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The crusted earth. *Dryden, Virg.*

PRONITY.† *n. s.* [from *prone*.] *Prone*ness. Of this mechanick *prone*ty, I do not see any good tendency. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

What restraints shall we lay upon the vicious *prone*ties and inclinations of human nature? *Killingbeck, Serm. p. 227.*

PRONOMINAL.* *adj.* [*pronominalis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a pronoun.

The *pronominal* words recurred often. *Dalgarno, Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor*, (1680), p. 134.

Some few *pronominal* adjectives must here be excepted, as having the possessive case. *Lewell, Eng. Gram.*

PRONOUN. *n. s.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.] A word that is used instead of the proper name.

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

To PRONOUNCE. *v. a.* [*pronocer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Latin.]

1. To speak; to utter.
- He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth. *Jer. xxxvi. 18.*

2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently.

She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

I have *pronounced* the word, saith the Lord. *Jer. xxiv. 5.*

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton, P. L.*

Sternly he *pronounc'd*
The rigid interdiction. *Milton, P. L.*

Absalom *pronounced* a sentence of death against his brother. *Locke.*

3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech.

Language of man *pronounc'd*
By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Though diversity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them easier. *Holder.*

4. To utter rhetorically.

To PRONOUNCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet; yet 'tis sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely. *South, Serm.*

PRONOUNC.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Declaration. Not in use.

That all controversy may end in the final *pronounce* or canon of one archpriate or protestant pope. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.*

PRONOUNCABLE.* *adj.* [*prononcable*, Fr. from *pronounce*.] That may be pronounced. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

PRONOUNCER. *n. s.* [from *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in expences. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

PRONUNCIATION. *n. s.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.]

1. The act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy, and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out, that were serviceable for the purpose. *Holder.*

It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise. *Dryden.*

2. That part of rhetorick which teaches to speak in publick with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

PRONUNCIATIVE.* *adj.* [from *pronunciate*.] Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle. *Bacon, Prometheus.*

PROOF.† *n. s.* [ppof; Sax. of ppopian, to prove; *profu*, Icel. to try; *prufen*, German.]

1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce. *Spenser.*

That which I shall report will bear no credit, Were not the *proof* so high. *Shakspeare.*

One soul in both, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton, P. L.*

Things of several kinds may admit and require several sorts of *proofs*, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, because it cannot be made out, by such kind of *proofs* of which the nature of such a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect either sensible *proof* or demonstration for such matters as are not capable of such *proofs*, supposing them to be true. *Wilkins.*

This, vers'd in death, the infernal knight relates, And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Those intervening ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke.*

2. Test; trial; experiment.

Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by *proof*,
Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

Samson,

This day to Dagon is a solemn feast,
Thy strength they know surpassing human race,
And now some publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feast. *Milton, S. A.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Because he shew'd, by *proof*; 'twas easy to be poor. *Dryden.*

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addison.*

Here for ever must I stay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.

Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessing steel my lance's point. *Shakspeare.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my sabre, and of *proof* my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars. *Dryden.*

See arms of *proof*, both for myself and thee,
Chuse thou the best. *Dryden.*

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

6. A *proof*-print is one of the first that are taken from a copper-plate. It is generally known by the strength and clearness of the impression, and having no inscription, which is supposed to be added afterwards. But a *proof*, simply, is used for any print wrought off from a copper-plate, and answers to a copy [of the sheet] of a book wrought off at the printing press. *Granger.*

PROOF. *adj.* [This word, though used as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.]

1. Impenetrable; able to resist.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than shields. *Shaks.*

Opportunity I here have had
To try these, siff thee, and confess have found the
Proof against all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton, P. R.*

He past expression lov'd,
Proof to disdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* against all oppositions. *Collier.*

Guiltless of hate, and *proof* against desire;
That all things weighs, and nothing can admire. *Dryden.*

When a capuchin thought *proof* against bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addison.*

2. It has either *to* or *against* before the power to be resisted.

Imagin'd wise,
Constant, mature, *proof* against all assaults. *Milton, P. L.*

Deep in the snowy Alps, a lump of ice
By frost was harden'd to a mighty price;
Proof to the sun it now securely lies,
And the warm dog-star's hottest rage defies. *Addison.*

The god of day,
To make him *proof* against the burning ray,
His temples with celestial ointment wet. *Addison.*

PROOFLESS. *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were so manifestly weak and *proofless*, that he must be a very courteous adversary that can grant them. *Boyle.*

PROOFLESS. * *adv.* [from *proofless*.] Without proof.

Conceits, which the schoolmen and others have *prooflessly* fathered upon philosophy. *Consid. on the Reconcil. of Reas. & Rel.* (1675.) p. 53.

TO PROP. *v. a.* [*proppe*, Dutch.]

1. To support by placing something under or against.

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night decides. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To support by standing under or against.

Like these earth unsupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty mass. *Creech.*

Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sack;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

3. To sustain; to support.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period,
which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I *prop*
myself upon those few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP. *n. s.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests.

The boy was the very staff of my age, my very *prop*. *Shakspeare.*

You take my house, when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakspeare.*

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind
about other trees or *props*, and cannot support
themselves. *Bacon.*

That he might on many *props* repose,
He strengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Again, if by the body's *prop* we stand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Melager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good she only would intend. *Davies.*

Fairest unsupported flower,
From her best *prop* so far. *Milton, P. L.*

The current of his victories found no stop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefest *prop*. *Waller.*

'Twas a considerable time before the great fragments
that fell rested in a firm posture; for the
props and stays, whereby they leaned one upon another,
often failed. *Burnet.*

The *props* return
Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden.*

Had it been possible to find out any real and
firm foundation for Arianism to rest upon, it
would never have been left to stand upon artificial
props, or to subsist by subtlety and management. *Waterland.*

PROPAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate*.] That
may be spread; that may be continued
by succession.

Such creatures as are produced each by its
peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of
creatures. *Boyle.*

TO PROPAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]

1. To continue or spread by generation or
successive production.

All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget,
Is *propagated* curse! *Milton, P. L.*

Is it an elder brother's duty so
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Ottway.*

From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound;
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the sound. *Dryden.*

2. To extend; to widen.

I have upon a high and pleasant hill
Feign'd fortune to be thrond: the base o' the
mount
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To *propagate* their states. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. To carry on from place to place; to
promote.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion
by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Who are those that truth must *propagate*
Within the confines of my father's state. *Dryden.*

Those who seek truth only, and desire to *propagate*
nothing else, freely expose their principles to
the test. *Locke.*

Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long
time, and the densest bodies conserve their heat the
longest, the vibrations of their parts are of a lasting
nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along
solid fibres of uniform dense matter to a great
distance, for conveying into the brain the impres-
sions made upon all the organs of sense. *Newton.*

4. To increase; to promote.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them prest
With more of thine. *Shakspeare.*

Sooth'd with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.*

5. To generate.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are
hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

TO PROPAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring.

No need that thou
Should'st *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers absolute, though one. *Milton, P. L.*

PROPAGATION.† *n. s.* [*propagatio*, Lat.]

propagation, Fr. from *propagate*.]

1. Continuance or diffusion by generation
or successive production.

Men have souls rather by creation than *propaga-
tion*. *Hooker.*

There are other secondary ways of the *propaga-
tion* of it, as lying in the same bed. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

There is not in all nature any spontaneous
generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein
creation hath not the least part. *Ray on the Creation.*

Old stables of olive trees in plants revive;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden.*

2. Increase; extension; enlargement.

Their insatiable avarice, and their unhuman and
remorseless cruelty, shown in the spoil and waste
they had made upon all nations round about them
for the *propagation* of their empire, which they
were still enlarging as their desires, and their de-
sires as hell. *South, Sermon, xi. 39.*

PROPAGATOR. *n. s.* [from *propagate*.]

1. One who continues by successive pro-
duction.

2. A spreader; a promoter.

Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality,
and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so
famous for this talent, that he gained the name of
the Drole. *Addison.*

TO PROPEL. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive
forward.

Avicen witnesses the blood to be frothy that is
propelled out of a vein of the breast. *Harvey.*

This motion, in some human creatures, may be
weak in respect to the viscosity of what is taken,
so as not to be able to *propel* it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble
and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body
with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley, Sermon.*

TO PROPEND.† *v. n.* [*propendo*, Lat.] To
hang forwards.] To incline to any part;
to be disposed in favour of any thing.

My sprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In resolution to keep Helen still. *Shakspeare.*

His eyes are like a balance, apt to *propend* each
way, and to be weighed down with every wench's
looks; his heart a weathercock; his affection funder. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 454.*

The soul being an active nature is always *propen-
ding* to the exercising of one faculty or another. *Glanville, Pre-exist. ch. 13.*

PROPENDENCY. *n. s.* [from *propend*.]

1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any
thing.

2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Pre-
consideration; attentive deliberation;
perpendency.

An act above the animal actings, which are
transient, and admit not of that attention, and
propendency of actions. *Hale.*

PROPENSE. *adj.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined;
disposed. It is used both of good and
bad.

Women, *propense* and inclinable to holiness, be
edified in good things, rather than carried away as
captives. *Hooker.*

I have brought scandal
In feeble hearts, *propense* enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton, S. A.*

PROPENSENESS. * *n. s.* [from *propense*.]

Natural tendency.

There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body,
out of which, without any other disorder, diseases
will grow. *Donne, Devot. p. 573.*

PROPENSION. * *n. s.* [*propension*, Fr.]

PROPENSITY. * *n. s.* [*propensio*, Lat. from *propen-
sion*.]

1. Moral inclination; disposition to any
thing good or bad.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through
necessities of state, than any *propensity* of myself
to injuriousness. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our *propensions* to mutiny, that
we equally take occasions from benefits or injuries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Let there be but *propensity*, and bent of will to
religion, and there will be sedulity and indefatig-
able industry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety, to find out the
genius or the *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

The natural *propension*, and the inevitable occa-
sions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Temple.*

He assists us with a measure of grace, sufficient
to overbalance the corrupt *propensity* of the will. *Rogers.*

2. Natural tendency.

Bodies, that of themselves have no *propensions*
to any determinate place, do nevertheless move
constantly and perpetually one way. *Digby.*

This great attrition must produce a great *propen-
sity* to the putrescent alkaline condition of the
fluids. *Arbutnot.*

PROPER.† *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*,
Lat.]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not
common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral
righteousness and honesty of life, we do not men-
tion them, because they are not *proper* unto chris-
tian men as they are christian, but do concern
them as they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgement,
when offer is made to demonstrate that as *proper*
to one thing, which reason findeth common unto
many. *Hooker.*

No sense the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves,
Hath her own powers and *proper* actions free. *Davies.*

Of nought no creature ever formed ought,
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

Dufresnoy's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry.

Outward objects, that are extrinsic to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsic and *proper* to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and *proper* to themselves.

2. Noting an individual.

A *proper* name may become common, when given to several beings of the same kind; as Cæsar.

3. One's own. It is joined with any of the possessives: as, my *proper*, their *proper*.

The bloody book of law
You shall yourself read in the bitter letter,
After your own sense; yea, though our *proper* son
Stood in your action.

Court the age
With somewhat of your *proper* rage.
If we might determine it, our *proper* conceptions,
would be all voted axioms.

Now learn the difference at your *proper* cost,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boast.

4. Natural; original.

In our *proper* motion we ascend
Up to our native seat.

5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May.

He is the only *proper* person of all others for an epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgement, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts.

In debility, from great loss of blood, wine, and all aliment, that is easily assimilated or turned into blood, are *proper*: for blood is required to make blood.

6. Exact; accurate; just.

7. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms.

8. It seems in Shakspeare to signify, mere; pure.

See thyself, devil;
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman.

9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty.

Moses was a *proper* child.

10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk: a low word. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, well-made; good-looking; personable; and not a low word. Perhaps the preceding definition and example should be brought hither.

This Ludovico is a *proper* man.
At last she concluded with a sigh, thou wast the *properest* man in Italy.

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution.

To PROPERATE.* v. a. [*proporo*, Lat.] To hasten. See To APPROPRIATE.

PROPERATION.* n. s. [*properatio*, Lat.] The act of hastening; the act of making haste.

PROPERLY. adv. [*from proper*.]

1. Fitly; suitably.

2. In a strict sense.

What dies but what has life
And sin? the body *properly* hath neither.

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things.

There is a sense in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own.

PRO'PERNESS.† n. s. [*from proper*.]

1. The quality of being proper.

To the woman God had given that understanding to be capable of the *properness* of his speech.

The Latins, in regard of the *properness* of the form, name it a triangle.

2. Tallness.

PRO'PERTY.† n. s. [*from proper*.]

1. Peculiar quality.

What special *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls?

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing which is not of primary consideration, and is called a *property*.

2. Quality; disposition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent; and sure the logic of a conquering sword has no great *property* that way; silence it may, but convince it cannot.

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others.

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of ruling over men, and *property* in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules.

Property, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has *property* in.

4. Possession held in one's own right.

For numerous blessings yearly show'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd,
Accept our pious praise.

5. The thing possessed.

I should love thee but as a *property*.
No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where *property* is so well secured.

6. Nearness or right. I know not which is the sense in the following lines.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee.

7. Some article required in a play for the actors; something appropriate to the character played.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.
The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees,
High pomp and state are useful *properties*.

Begin then to con our part, when we are ready to be hissed off the stage, and death is now pulling off our *properties*!

8. *Property* for propriety. Any thing peculiarly adapted. Not used.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness.

To PRO'PERTY. v. a. [*from the noun*.]

1. To invest with qualities.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world; his voice was *property*'d
As all the tuned spheres.

2. To seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now used in either meaning.

His large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All sorts of hearts.

They have here *properties* me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits.

I am too high born to be *properties*d,
To be a secondary at controul.

PRO'PHASIS. n. s. [*πρόφασις*.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY. n. s. [*προφητεια*; *prophetic*, Fr.] A declaration of something to come; prediction.

He hearsken after *prophecies* and dreams.
Poets may boast
Their work shall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verses and the *prophecy*.

PRO'PHESIER.† n. s. [*from prophesy*.] One who prophesies.

He has deceived me like a double-meaning *prophecier*.

To PRO'PHESY. v. a.

1. To predict; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Miserable England,
I *prophesy* the fearful'll take thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon.
I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good, but evil.

The Lord sent me to *prophesy*, against this house, all the words that ye have heard.

2. To foreshow.
Methought thy very gait did *prophecy*
A royal nobleness.

To PRO'PHESY. v. n.

1. To utter predictions.

Strange screams of death,
And *prophesying* with accents terrible
Of dire combustion.

Receive'd by thee, I *prophesy*, my rhymes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds shall see.

2. To preach. A scriptural sense.
Prophecy unto the wind, *prophecy* son of man.

The elders of the Jews builded, and prospered
through the *prophesying* of Haggai.

PRO'PHET. n. s. [*prophete*, Fr. *προφήτης*.]

1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller.

Did as a *prophet* weep what it foresaw,
In Hector's wrath.

Jesters oft prove *prophets*.
O *prophet* of glad tidings! finisher
Of utmost hope!

As if he fear'd each day would be her last;
Too true a *prophet* to foresee the fate,
That should so soon divide their happy state.

God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man.

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apostles.

It buildeth her faith and religion upon the sacred and canonical scriptures of the holy *prophets* and apostles, as upon her main and prime foundation.

PRO'PHETESS. *n. s.* [*prophetesse*, Fr. from *prophet*.] A woman that foretells future events.

He shall split thy very heart with sorrow,
And say poor Margaret was a *prophetess*. *Shaks.*
That it is consonant to the word of God, so in
singing to answer, the practice of Miriam the
prophetess, when she answered the men in her song,
will approve. *Peacham.*

If my love but once were crown'd,
Fair *prophetess*, my grief would cease. *Prior.*

PRO'PHETLIKE.* *adj.* [*prophet and like*.]
Like a prophet.

Then *prophetlike*
They hail'd him father to a race of kings.
Shaks. Macbeth.

PRO'PHETICAL. } *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr.
PRO'PHETICK. } from *prophet*.]

1. Foreseeing or foretelling future events.

Say, why
Upon this blasted head you stop our way,
With such *prophetick* greeting. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
The counsel of a wise and then *prophetical* friend
was forgotten. *Wotton.*
Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams.
Bacon.

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetick* strain.

Milton, Il Pens.
Some famous *prophetick* pictures represent the
fate of England by a mole, a creature blind
and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working
under ground, but now and then to be discerned
in the surface. *Stillingfleet.*

No arguments made a stronger impression on
these Pagan converts, than the predictions relating
to our Saviour in those old *prophetick* writings de-
posited among the hands of the greatest enemies
to Christianity, and owned by them to have been
extant many ages before his appearance. *Addison.*

2. It has of before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick* of th' event. *Dryden.*

PRO'PHETICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical*.]
With knowledge of futurity; in manner
of a prophecy.

He is so *prophetically* proud of an heroic cul-
delling, that he raves in saying nothing.
Shaks. Tr. and Cress.

This great success among Jews and Gentiles,
part of it historically true at the compiling of
these articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then,
and fulfilled afterward, was a most effectual argu-
ment to give authority to this faith. *Hammond.*
She sigh'd, and thus *prophetically* spoke.
Dryden.

TO PRO'PHETIZE. *v. n.* [*prophetiser*, Fr.
from *prophet*.] To give predictions.
Not in use.

Nature else hath conference
With profound sleep, and so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

PROPHYLACTICAL.† } *adjec.* [*προφυλακτικός*,
PROPHYLACTICK. } from *προφυλάσσω*.]
Preventive; preservative.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be
prophylactical, for prevention of the disease, than
therapeutical for the cure of it.

Ferrand on Love Melanch. (1640), p. 336.
Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the
art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the
art of restoring health. *Watts, Logic.*

PROPHYLACTICK.* *n. s.* A preventive; a
preservative.

What remains here is to point out, if possible,
some simple, easy, and rational method of putting
the human body, where the disease in question
prevails, into such a state, as shall probably guard
it against catching the deadly poison. That such
a *prophylactic* may be found in the muriatic acid,

or the concentrated spirit of sea-salt, I am induced
to believe. *Sir W. Fordyce, on the Mur. Acid*, p. 6.

PROPINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*propinatio*, Latin.]
The act of delivering a cup, after having
drunk part of its contents, to another
person; the act of pledging. See *To*
PROPINE.

This *propination* was carried about towards the
right hand, where the superior quality of some of
the guests did not oblige them to alter that method.
Potter, Antiq. of Greece, B. 4. ch. 20.

TO PROPINE.* *v. a.* [*propino*, Lat.]

1. To offer in kindness, as when we drink
to any one, and present the cup to him,
to drink after us. An elegant word,
not now in use. So Bp. Hurd remarks
on the following passage cited from the
excellent Bishop Taylor. He might
have added, that it was in use before
Taylor wrote.

Some drop of gracefull dewe to us *propine*.
Chaucer, Ballad of our Ladie.

It [the doctrine of Jesus Christ] *propines* to us
the noblest, the highest, the bravest pleasures of
the world.

Bp. Taylor, Mor. Demonstr. of the Chr. Rel. (1660.)

2. To expose.
Unless we would *propine* both ourselves, and
our cause, unto open and just derision.
Fotherby, Atheism (1622), p. 11.

TO PROPINQUATE.* *v. n.* [*propinquo*,
Lat.] To approach; to draw near.

Cockeram.

PROFINQUITY. *n. s.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.]
1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the crystalline
humour, and by their relaxation suffer it to return
to its natural distance according to the exigency of
the object, in respect of distance or *propinquity*.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Nearness of time.
Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their
desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no
longer duration, than those soon decaying fruits of
summer. *Brown.*

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.
Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

PROFITABLE.† *adjec.* [from *profitate*.]
That may be induced to favour; such as
may be made *propitious*. *Cockeram.*

TO PROFITATE. *v. a.* [*profitio*, Lat.]
To induce to favour; to gain; to con-
ciliate; to make *propitious*.

You, her priest, declare
What offerings may *profitate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright stones that ne'er decay,
Or polish'd dines which longer last than they.
Waller.

They believe the affairs of human life to be
managed by certain spirits under him, whom they
endeavour to *profitate* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.*
Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast,
Till they *profitate* thy offended ghost. *Dryden.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *profitate*, and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

TO PROFITATE.* *v. n.* To make atone-
ment.

The sorrows of our Lord were *profitating* for
the sins of Eden. *Young, Serm.* (1703), ii. 267.

PROFITATION. *n. s.* [*propiciation*, Fr.
from *profitate*.]

1. The act of making *propitious*.

2. The atonement; the offering by which
propitiousness is obtained.

He is the *propitiation* for the sins of the whole
world. *1 John.*

PROFITIA'TOR.† *n. s.* [from *profitate*.]
One that *propitiates*. *Sherwood.*

PROPI'TIATORY.† *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr.
from *profitate*.] Having the power to
make *propitious*.

I have plainly enough set forth the *propitiatory*
sacrifice of our Saviour.

Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacram. (1550), fol. 112.
Is not this more than giving God thanks for
their virtues, when a *propitiatory* sacrifice is offered
for their honour? *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIATORY.* *n. s.* The mercy-seat;
the covering of the ark in the temple of
the Jews. *Bullokar.*

Golden vessels of charity, placed within the out-
ward veil of the temple, and looking continually
towards the *propitiatory*.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648), p. 390.
He [the Messias] the true ark of the covenant;
the only *propitiatory* by his blood.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

PROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*,
Fr.] Favourable; kind.

To assuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser.*

Let not my words offend thee,
My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak!
Milton, P. L.

Indulgent god! *propitious* power to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy. *Dryden.*

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addison, Cato.*

Ere Phœbus rose, he had implo'r'd
Propitious heav'n. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious*.]
Favourably; kindly.

So when a muse *propitiously* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights.
Roscommon.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *propitious*.]
Favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the *propitiousness* of cli-
mate to that sort of tree, and the length of age
it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak.
Temple.

PRO'PLASM. *n. s.* [*πρό and πλάσμα*.] Mould;
matrix.

Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to
the matter which so filled them, limited and deter-
mined its dimensions and figure.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

PROPLA'STICE. *n. s.* [*προπλαστική*.] The
art of making moulds for casting.

PRO'POLIS.* *n. s.* [*propolis*, Latin.] A
glutinous substance, with which bees
close the holes and crannies of their
hives.

PROPO'NENT. *n. s.* [from *proponens*, Lat.]
One that makes a proposal, or lays
down a position.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPORTION.† *n. s.* [*proportion*, Fr.
proportio, Latin.] "Græcæ analogia,
Latine (audendum est enim quoniam
hæc primum à nobis novantur) compa-
ratio *proportio*ve dici potest." Cicero,
De Univ.]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to
another; notion resulting from compar-
ing two ratios, and finding them similar.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening
the territory, and increasing the number of inha-
bitants, what *proportion* is requisite to the peopling
of a region in such a manner, that the land shall

be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Releigh.*

By *proportion* to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons. *Bp. Taylor.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighbouring value By lot are parted; but high heav'nly share, In equal balance weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell, Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns *proportion*. *Prior.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise men's desires, in *proportion* to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble sets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He must be little skilled in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches. *Addison on Italy.*

In *proportion* as this resolution grew, the terrors before us seemed to vanish. *Tatler.*

3. Harmonick degree.

His volant touch

Instinct through all *proportions*, low and high, Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable therunto: and to *proportion* as well excesses as defects, are opposite. *Hooker.*

It must be mutual in *proportion* due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

No man of the present age is equal in the strength, *proportion*, and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese. *Dryden.*

The *proportions* are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest. *Addison.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Form; size.

All things receiv'd, do such *proportion* take,
As those things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glasses little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*

To *PROPORTION*. v. a. [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To adjust by comparative relation.

Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton, P. L.*

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To form symmetrically.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet afterwards seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

PROPORTIONABLE. adj. [from *proportion*.] Adjusted by comparative relation: such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotson.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, assisted with a *proportionable* number of other instruments. *Addison.*

PROPORTIONABLENESS.* n. s. [from *proportionable*.] State or quality of being proportionable.

The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness* of the temper and constitution of any thing. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

PROPORTIONABLY.† adv. [from *proportion*.] According to *proportion*; according to comparative relation.

By the greatness and beauty of the creatures *proportionably* the Maker of them is seen. *Wisd. xiii. 5.*

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability on one side or the other. *Locke.*

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large estates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently necessary to those in stations of authority, yet these qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*

PROPORTIONAL. adj. [*proportionnel*, from *proportion*.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

The serpent lives,
Lives, as thou said'st, and gains to live as man
Higher degree of life, inducement strong
To us, as likely tasting to attain
Proportional ascent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton, P. L.*

Four numbers are said to be *proportional*, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocker.*

If light be swifter in bodies than in vacuo in the *proportion* of the sines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light are very nearly *proportional* to the densities of the same bodies. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONALITY. n. s. [from *proportional*.] The quality of being *proportional*.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionability* of the motion or impression made. *Grew.*

PROPORTIONALLY. adv. [from *proportional*.] In a stated degree.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays would be *proportionally* diminished. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONATE. adj. [from *proportion*.] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate*. *Grew.*

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes; but the invention of burning glasses depended on a *proportionate*; for that figure, which contracts the species of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same *proportion*, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew.*

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

To *PROPORTIONATE*. v. a. [from *proportion*.] To adjust according to settled rates to something else.

The parallelism and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth.

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend in-

wards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space. *Bentley, Serm.*

PROPORTIONATELY.* adv. [from *proportionate*.] In a manner adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 12.

PROPORTIONATENESS. n. s. [from *proportionate*.] The state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the sensible nature hath so much of perception as is necessary for its sensible being. *Hale.*

PROPORTIONLESS.* adj. [from *proportion* and *less*.] Wanting *proportion* or symmetry.

A *proportionless* feature without favour.

Comment on Chaucer, (1665), p. 175.

PROPOSAL. n. s. [from *propose*.]

1. Scheme or design *propounded* to consideration or acceptance.

If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.

Milton, P. L.

The work, you mention, will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the *proposals*. *Addison to Pope.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it. *South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal*. *Atterbury.*

To *PROPOSE*. v. a. [*proposer*, Fr. *proposer*, Lat.] To offer to the consideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *propos'd*,
Benevolent and facile thus replied. *Milton, P. L.*
My design is to treat only of those, who have chiefly *proposed* to themselves the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler.*

In learning any thing, there should be as little as possible first *proposed* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*

To *PROPOSE*.† v. n. [from the Fr. *propos*, discourse.] To converse. Dr. Johnson has mistakenly defined it, to lay schemes, in the following passage. It is not now in use.

Run thee into the parlour,
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

PROPOSE.* n. s. [*propos*, Fr.] Talk; discourse. Obsolete.

There will she hide her,
To listen our *propose*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

PROPOSER. n. s. [from *propose*.] One that offers any thing to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the *proposer*, as coming from God. *Locke.*

He provided a statute, that whoever *proposed* any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter *proposed* were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*

PROPOSITION. n. s. [*proposition*, Fr. *propositio*, Lat.]

1. One of the three parts of a regular argument.

The first *proposition* of the precedent argument is not necessary. *White.*

2. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed.

Chryssippus, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself. *Hammond.*

Contingent *propositions* are of a dubious quality, and they cause opinion only, and not divine faith. *White.*

The compounding of the representation of things with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition*. *Hale.*

3. Proposal; offer of terms.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSITIONAL. *adj.* [from *proposition*.] Considered as a proposition.

If it has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals. *Watts, Logick.*

To PROPOUND.† *v. a.* [*propouno*, Latin.]

Anciently our word was *propoun* or *propown*. "This is one [point] that I will now *propowne* and set forth." Hunting of Purgatorye, 1561, fol. 4. b.]

1. To offer to consideration; to propose.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed Whatever pleads't the king but to *propound*. *Daniel.*
To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. *Wotton.*

Dar'st thou to the Son of God *propound* To worship thee? *Milton, P. R.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of Christianity. *Pearson.*

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument. *More.*

The arguments which Christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently. *Tillotson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit.

A spirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That shall make answer to such questions,
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him. *Shaks.*

PROPOUNDER.* *n. s.* [from *propound*.] One that propounds; one that offers; proposer.

That the propositions might appear not to have proceeded from any rash or light conceit in our English *propounders*, publishers, and maintainers of them. *Bp. Bancroft, Dang. Posit. B. 2. ch. 1.*

The point of the sword thrust from him both the propositions and the *propounders*. *Milton, Eikonoclast. § 11.*

PROPRIETARY.† *n. s.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety*.] Possessor in his own right.

He is bound in conscience, in all honest sincerity, to use all good means for the finding out of the right *proprietary*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 1. C. 4.*

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the designation of the donor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPRIETARY. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle. *Grew, Cosmol.*

PROPRIETOR. *n. s.* [from *proprius*, Latin.] A possessor in his own right.

Man, by being master of himself, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property. *Locke.*

Though they are scattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermost parts of the

sea, even there shall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor*. *Rogers.*

PROPRIETRESS. *n. s.* [from *proprietor*.] A female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in, & the *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse. *L'Estrange.*

PROPRIETY.† *n. s.* [*propriété*, Fr. *proprietas*, Latin.]

1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right.

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as his life? *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

They compounded with Sir Nicholas Crispe for his *propriety* in the fort and castle. *Ld. Clarendon, Life.*

You that have promised to yourselves *propriety* in love,

Know women's hearts like straws do move. *Suckling.*

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it necessary by laws to secure *propriety*. *Hammond.*

Hail, wedded love, mysterious law, true source Of human offspring, sole *propriety*

In Paradise! of all things common else. *Milton, P. L.*

They secure *propriety* and peace. *Dryden.*

To that we owe not only the safety of our persons and the *propriety* of our possessions, but our improvement in the several arts. *Alterbury.*

2. Accuracy; justness.

Common use, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords some aid to settle the signification of language. *Locke.*

3. Proper state.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle From her *propriety*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

PROPT, for PROPPED. [from *prop*.] Sustained by some prop.

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,
Propt on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

To PROPUGN.† *v. a.* [*propugno*, Lat.]

To defend; to vindicate; to contend for.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

The second error of the anabaptists, which A. R. strenuously *propugneth*, is their decrying down paedobaptism. *Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 72.*

PROPUGNACLE.* *n. s.* [*propugnacule*, Fr. *propugnaculum*, Lat.] A fortress. Not in use.

Rochel was the chiefest *propugnacle* of the protestants there. *Howell, Lett. i. v. 8.*

PROPUGNATION. *n. s.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Latin.] Defence.

What *propugnatio* is in one man's valour, To stand the push and enmity of those

This quarrel would excite! *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

PROPUGNER. *n. s.* [from *propugn*.] A defender.

So zealous *propugniers* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to instruct men in it, and in all the little sophistries for defending it. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPULSION.* *n. s.* [*propulsation*, Fr. *propulsatio*, Lat.] The act of repelling or driving away; the act of keeping at a distance. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The just cause of war is the *propulsion* of public injuries. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 8.*

Two enquiries offer themselves to be considered: one is concerning the *propulsion* or repelling of injuries; the other is concerning the revenging of injuries already done. *Norris on the Beatitudes, Disc. 3.*

To PROPULSE.* *v. a.* [*propulso*, Lat.]

To keep off; to drive away; to repel. Not in use. *Cotgrave, and Bullokar.*

PROPULSION. *n. s.* [*propulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulsion* of the moisture of the brain, when the spirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*

The evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ, and the extremities of those small canals will by *propulsion* be carried off with the fluid continually. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PRORE. *n. s.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of the ship. A poetical word used for a rhyme.

There no vessel, with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffic, glides from shore to shore. *Pope.*

PROROGATION. *n. s.* [*prorogatio*, from *prorogo*, Lat. *prorogatio*, Fr.]

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.

The fullness and effluence of man's enjoyments in the state of innocence, might seem to leave no place for hope, in respect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he possessed. *South.*

2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority.

It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift.*

To PROROGUE.† *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.]

1. To protract; to prolong.

The time of fasting is not *proroged* till an appointed number of yeares or dayes be expired, but till the looseness or wantonness of the flesh, temptations, or motions, be utterly bridled. *Transl. of Bullinger's Sermon. p. 246.*

Mirth *prorogues* life, whets the wit, makes the body young, lively, and fit for any manner of employment. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 297.*

He *prorogued* his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from publick cares. *Dryden.*

2. To put off; to delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued* wanting of thy love. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

There is nothing more absolutely destructive of the very designs of religion, than to stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart, that he may *prorogue* that return with safety, and without prejudice to his eternal concerns. *South, Sermon. vii. 126.*

3. To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time.

By the king's authority alone, they are assembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself. *Bacon.*

PRORUPTION. *n. s.* [*proruptus*, from *prorumpo*, Lat.] The act of bursting out.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one day, the latter brood impatient by a forcible *prorruption* anticipates their period of exclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

PROSAICK.* *adj.* [*prosaïque*, Fr. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, Latin.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent. *Harris, Philolog. Inquiries.*

These *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

PROSAL.* *adj.* [from *prosa*, Lat.] Prosaick. Not in use.

The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 177.

To PROSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Lat.]

1. To ensure capitally; to doom to destruction.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was banished the realm, and *proscribed*. *Spenser.*

I hid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being so brib'd,
And writ him in the list of my *proscrib'd*
After thy fact. *B. Jonson.*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proscrib'd* by men of sense, *Roscommon.*

In the year 925, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed*, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. *Waterland.*

2. To interdict. Not in use.

He shall be found,
And taken or *proscrib'd* this happy ground. *Dryden.*

Some utterly *proscribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane signification; and indeed if taken by us in that sense, in which it was used by the heathen, so as to make any thing casual, in respect of God himself, their exception ought justly to be admitted. *South.*

PROSCRIBER. *n. s.* [*from proscribe.*] One that dooms to destruction.

The triumvir and *proscrubber* had descended to us in a more hideous form, — if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of him [Virgil] and Horace. *Dryden on Epick Poetry.*

PROSCRIPTION. *n. s.* [*proscriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiscation.

You took his voice who should be prick'd to die,
In our black sentence and *proscription*. *Shaks.*

Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor; and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proscriptions*. *B. Jonson.*

For the title of *proscription* or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and justified himself. *Bacon.*

PROSCRIPTIVE. *adj.* [*proscriptus*, Lat.] Proscribing.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and *proscriptive* spirit. *Burke on the Discontents*, (1770.)

If Persius, under the severities of a *proscriptive* and sanguinary government, was often obliged to conceal his meaning, this was not the case of Hall. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iv. 30.*

PROSE. *† n. s.* [*prose*, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.]

1. Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme.
Milton, P. L.

The reformation of *prose* was owing to Boccace, who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phrases are become obsolete. *Dryden.*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose*-writer, as his descriptions are often more diffuse. *Addison.*

Prose-men allow for private ends,
I thought, forsook their ancient friends. *Prior.*
I will be still your friend in *prose* :
Esteem and friendship to express,
Will not require poetick dress. *Swift.*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verse-man, and *prose*-man, term me which you will. *Pope.*

2. A prayer of the Romish church, used only on particular days. See Du Cange in V. PROSA.

Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry.

Harnar, Tr. of Besa, (1587,) p. 267.
Compare how many prayers, *proses*, panegyrics, and other expressions of the deepest devotion are bestowed on the Virgin.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, (1674,) p. 4.

To PROSE. ** v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To write *prose*.

It was found, that whether aught was imposed by them that had the overlooking, or betaken to of mine own choice in English or other tongue, *prosing* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the style, by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

2. To make a tedious relation. A cant word.

Marivaux is now held in such contempt, that *marivaudier* is a fashionable phrase among the French, and signifies neither more nor less than our fashionable phrase of *prosing*. *Mason, Note on Gray's Lett.*

To PROSECUTE. *v. a.* [*prosequor*, *prosecutus*, Latin.]

1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing.

I am below'd of beauteous Hermia,
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right? *Shakspeare.*

I must not omit a father's timely care,
To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ransom. *Milton, S. A.*

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted*; that which is evil is to be avoided. *Wilkins.*

He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of argument and close reasoning, without incoherent sallies. *Locke.*

2. To continue; to carry on.

The same reasons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you also to *prosecute* the same. *Hayward.*

All resolute to *prosecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cause to free. *Daniel.*

He infested Oxford, which gave them the more reason to *prosecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

With louder cries
She *prosecutes* her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden.*

3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing.

An infinite labour to *prosecute* those things, so far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker.*

4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

5. To *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*: to *prosecute* always implies some cruelty, malignity, or injustice; to *persecute*, to be proceeded by legal measures, either with or without just cause.

To PROSECUTE. ** v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution.

He is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace. *Blackstone.*

PROSECUTION. *n. s.* [*from prosecute.*]

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *prosecution*. *South.*

Their jealousy of the British power, as well as their *prosecutions* of commerce and pursuits of universal monarchy, will fix them in their aversions towards us. *Addison.*

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Persons at law may know, when they are unfit to communicate till they have put a stop to their guilt, and when they are fit for the same during their *prosecution* of it. *Kettlewell.*

PROSECUTOR. *† n. s.* [*from prosecute.*]

One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

Hot prosecutors of their own opinions.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.
The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and prosecutor thereof.

On a conviction of larceny the prosecutor shall have restitution of his goods. *Blackstone.*

PROSELYTE. *† n. s.* [*προσηλυτ*®, Gr. a stranger; *proselyte*, Fr.]

1. A convert; one brought over to a new opinion in religion.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*; and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. *St. Matt. xxiii. 14.*

2. One brought over to any new opinion.

He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proselyte*. *Cleveland.*

Men become professors and combatants for those opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proselytes* to. *Locke.*

Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proselytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts still you go. *Granville.*

What numbers of *proselytes* may we not expect? *Addison.*

To PROSELYTE. *† v. a.* To convert. A

bad word, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from the Government of the Tongue. It is, however, a word which has been used by good writers, before that book was published; and has not in later times been disdained by very competent judges of serviceable language.

Others, whom they *proselyte* to their religion.

More, Antid. against Idolatry, Pref.
His base and cruel disposition gave occasion to that sarcastical speech of Caesar Augustus, That it was better to be Herod's dog than his son. For, as a *proselyted* Jew, he would not meddle with the former; but, as worse than a Jew, he barbarously procured the murder of the latter. *South, Serm. xi. 108.*

Men of this temper cut themselves off from the opportunities of *proselying* others, by averting them from their company. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
Which warms our passions, *proselytes* our hearts. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

He [Swift] *proselyted* great numbers to the public worship of God; crouded his church with communicants; and then enlarged it (principally at his own expense) to receive more. *Delany, Rem. on Ld. Orrery*, p. 64.

I feel no dislike to any one for thinking differently from me, nor have I any propensity to *proselyte* others to my sentiments. *Bp. Watson, Charge*, (1798,) p. 3.

PROSELYTISM. ** n. s.* [*from proselyte.*]

1. Conversion.

That spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be washed, as the Christian is baptized. *Hammond, Works*, iv. 500.

2. Desire to make converts.

The church of Rome maintains, that all non-catholics are in a state of damnation. This also is a mere religious opinion, uncharitable indeed, but unimportant to a protestant; since we all have a just confidence, that our salvation will not depend on the sentence of a pope. But when this opinion is attended with a persuasion, that it is a catholic's duty to bring all men, "per fas ac

nefas," within the pale of the Roman church, it becomes a political opinion, pregnant with a zeal for *proselytism*, and bringing forth persecution; it lights up the fires of Smithfield, and of the Inquisition. *By. Watson, Charge, (1805), p. 8.*

TO PROSELYTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *proselyte.*] To make converts.

As he was zealously *proselytizing* at Medina, news came that Abusophian, Ben-Hareth was going into Syria.

L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, (1679), p. 71.

TO PROSELYTIZE.* *v. a.* To convert.

If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect, whose doctrines he is invited to embrace.

Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.

PRO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *prose.*]

1. A writer of prose.

And surely Nash, though he a *proser* were, A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear.

Drayton.

2. In cant language, one who makes a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.

PROSEMINATION. *n. s.* [from *prosemino, proeminatus, Lat.*] Propagation by seed.

Touching the impossibility of the eternal succession of men, animals, or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination*, the reasons thereof shall be delivered.

Hale.

PROSODIAN. *n. s.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in metre or prosody.

Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive malum, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PROSODICAL.* *adj.* [from *prosody.*] Of, or relating to, prosody.

This is a burlesque Latin poem, — not destitute of *prosodical* harmony.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 356.

I put the learned bishop's [Dr. Lowth's] *prosodical* system thus in short.

Mason, on Church Musick, p. 180.

PRO'SODIST.* *n. s.* [from *prosody.*] One who understands prosody.

The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness.

Johnson, Life of Pope.

PRO'SODY.† *n. s.* [from *prosodie, Fr. προσώδια.*] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

Prosody and orthography are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.

B. Jonson.

PROPOPEAIA. *n. s.* [from *προποπεία; propopée, Fr.*] Personification; figure by which things are made persons.

These reasons are urged, and raised by the *propopœia* of Nature speaking to her children.

Dryden.

PROSPECT.† *n. s.* [from *prospiciat, Lat.*]

1. View of something distant.

Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay.

Milton, P. L.

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be supposed to have had a freer *prospect* into that heaven, whence their law descended.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures in *prospect* allure.

Locke.

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high, Wherein past, present, future he beholds, Thus spake,

Milton, P. L.

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble *prospect* from this place: on the one side lies a vast extent of seas; that runs abroad further than the eye can reach: just opposite

site stands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay of Naples.

Addison.

4. Object of view.

Man to himself

Is a large *prospect*, rais'd above the level

Of his low creeping thoughts.

Denham.

Present, sad *prospect*! can he ought descry,

But what affects his melancholy eye;

The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost

In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast.

Prior.

5. View delineated; a picturesque representation of a landscape. But the example, which here follows from Sir Joshua Reynolds, belongs, it has been observed, to the third definition.

Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauty; his pictures are a composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*.

Reynolds.

6. View into futurity: opposed to *retrospect*.

To be king,

Stands not within the *prospect* of belief,

No more than to be Cawdor.

Shaks. Macbeth.

To him, who hath a *prospect* of the different state of perfect happiness or misery, that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are mightily changed.

Locke.

If there be no *prospect* beyond the grave, the inference is right; Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die.

Locke.

Against himself his gratitude maintain'd, By favours past, not future *prospects* gain'd.

Smith.

7. Regard to something future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for, the remaining part of his life?

Tillotson.

TO PROSPECT. *v. n.* [from *prospectus, Lat.*] To look forward.

Dict.

PROSPECTION.* *n. s.* [from *prospectus, Latin.*] Act of looking forward, or providing.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator?

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 18.

PROSPECTIVE.† *adj.* [from *prospect.*]

1. Viewing at a distance.

Time's long and dark *prospective* glass.

Milton, Vac. Exercises.

2. Acting with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too, in this affair.

Child.

Whatever explication be adopted, we have a *prospective* contrivance of the most curious kind: we have organizations three deep.

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 9. § 5.

PROSPECTUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it.

Before my *prospectus* appeared, my very intentions were scrutinized and suspected.

Geddes of his Tr. of the Bible, Addr. p. 9.

TO PROSPER. *v. a.* [from *prospero, Latin.*] To make happy; to favour.

Kind gods, forgive

Me that, and *prosper* him.

Shaks. K. Lear.

All things concur to *prosper* our design; All things to *prosper* any love but mine.

Dryden.

TO PROSPER. *v. n.* [from *prosperer, Fr.*]

1. To be prosperous; to be successful.

My word shall not return void, but accomplish that which I please, and it shall *prosper* in the thing whereto I sent it.

Isaiah.

This man increased by little and little, and things *prospered* with him more and more.

2 Mac. viii. 8.

Surer to *prosper*, than prosperity

Could have assur'd us.

Milton, P. L.

2. To thrive; to come forward.

All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that wherewith you remove them.

Bacon.

The plants, which he had set, did thrive and *prosper*.

Cowley.

How they *prosper'd*, bud, and bloom.

Milton, P. L.

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and musical instruments are made, *prosper* well in these parts.

Brown, Trav.

PROSPERITY. *n. s.* [from *prosperitas, Lat. prosperité, Fr.*] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune.

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the souls of men.

Hooker.

God's justice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *prosperity*.

King Charles.

PROSPEROUS. *adj.* [from *prosperus, Lat.*] Successful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave

And *prosperous*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Either state to bear,

Prosperous or adverse.

Milton.

May he find

A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind.

Denham.

PROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prosperous.*] Successfully; fortunately.

Prosperously I have attempted, and

With bloody passage led your wars, even to

The gates of Rome.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

In 1596, was the second invasion upon the main territories of Spain *prosperously* achieved by Robert earl of Essex, in consort with the earl of Nottingham.

Bacon.

Those, who are *prosperously* unjust, are entitled to panegyric, but afflicted virtue is stabbed with reproaches.

Dryden.

PROSPEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *prosperous.*] Prosperity.

PROSPICIENCE. *n. s.* [from *prospicio, Lat.*] The act of looking forward.

PROSS.* *n. s.* Talk; conversation; rather of the gossiping kind. "Let us have a bit of *pross*." Brockett's *N. C. Words*.

The *pross* of modern times is akin to this northern word. See *To Prose*, and *PROSER*.

PROSTERNATION.† *n. s.* [from *prosterno, Lat.*] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down; act of casting down.

A word not to be adopted, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Wiseman. It is used by older and better writers.

While we think we are borne aloft, and apprehend no hazard, the falling floor sinks under us, and with it we descend to ruin. There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlooked for.

Feltham, Res. ii. 60.

Their triumphs rise from the church's vindication, from her learning's contempt and *prosternation*.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1633), p. 149.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits.

Wiseman.

PROSTHESIS. *n. s.* [from *προσθησις.*] In surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

Dict.

To PROSTITUTION. v. a. [*prostitutio*, Lat. *prostituer*, Fr.]

1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. It is commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves.

Do not prostitute thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. *Lev. xix. 29.*

Marrying or prostituting,
Rape or adultery. *Milton, P. L.*

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to prostitute them no more to their own sinister designs. *Dec. of Chr. Pasty.*

Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely prostituted and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*

2. To expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit, that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the Gospel promises, should stoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven should be prostituted to slothful men. *Tillotson.*

PROSTITUTE.† adj. [*prostitutus*, Latin.]

Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom; vile.

Leave things so prostitute,
And take the Alcaick lute. *B. Jonson, Indign. on his New Inn.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,
Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread. *Prior.*

PROSTITUTE.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A hiring; a mercenary; one who is set to sale.

At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,
Base prostitute! thus dost thou gain thy bread. *Dryden.*

He had the impudence to offer him a purse of gold: the good bishop saw it, and trembled: and was never known to express a greater concern than upon that occasion: the confusion he was in upon such an unexpected provocation extremely disordered him, and he immediately sent away this abandoned prostitute with great indignation. *Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 459.*

No hiring she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

2. [*Prostitubum*, Lat.] A publick strumpet.

From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of prostitutes at Rome. *Dryden.*

PROSTITUTION. n. s. [*prostitution*, Fr. from *prostitute*.]

1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.

2. The life of a publick strumpet.

An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most shameless state of prostitution, now gains her livelihood by seducing others. *Addison, Spect.*

PROSTITUTOR.* n. s. [from *prostitute*.]

One who abuses, disgraces, or vilifies.

I see the reason why you thought of printing the Discourse on the Holy Spirit by itself, as you did the Discourse on the Sacrament. It was on account of that part which exposes the pretences of our modern enthusiasts. So that this sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the methodists, as the other was of the prostitutes of the Lord's supper. *Hard to Warburton, Lett. 150.*

PROSTRATE.† adj. [*prostratus*, Lat.]

The accent was formerly on the first syllable. Sidney so places it. Spenser on the second. Shakspeare on the first. Milton on both. It is now constantly, perhaps, on the first.]

1. Lying at length.

Once I saw with dread oppressed
Her whom I dread; so that with prostrate lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief clothing
dressed. *Sidney.*

Before fair Britomart she fell prostrate. *Spenser.*
He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'r prostrate. *Fairfax.*

Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy prostrate thrall. *Shaks.*

At thy knees lie
Our prostrate bosomes forc't with prayers to trie,
If any hospitable right, or boon

Of other nature, such as have bin wonne

By laws of other houses, thou wilt give. *Chapman.*

O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he

Of thrones, and mighty seraphim prostrate. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.

The warning sound was no sooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavement covered with bodies prostrate, and washed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

Let us to the place

Repairing where he judg'd us, prostrate fall

Before him reverent; and there confess

Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton, P. L.*

While prostrate here in humble grief I lie,

Kind virtuous drops just gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To PROSTRATE. v. a. [*prostratus*, Lat.]

This was accented anciently on the first syllable.]

1. To lay flat; to throw down.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers

places, prostrating two parishes almost entirely. *Hayward.*

A storm that all things doth prostrate

Beating a tree alone all comfortless,

Beats on it strongly, it to ruin ate. *Spenser.*

Stake and bind up your weakest plants against

the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a

moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater

force, beating down the fruit from the trees, pro-

strating and laying corn growing in the fields. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. [*Se prosterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

Some have prostrated themselves an hundred

times in the day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRACTION. n. s. [*prosternation*, Fr. from *prostrate*.]

1. The act of falling down in adoration.

Nor is only a resolved prostration unto antiquity, a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The worship of the gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns, and

prostrations. *Stillingfleet.*

The truths they had subscribed to in speculation,

they reversed by a brutish senseless devotion, managed with a greater prostration of reason than of

body. *South.*

2. Dejection; depression.

A sudden prostration of strength or weakness

attends this colick. *Arbutnot.*

PROSTYLE. n. s. [*prostyle*, Fr. *πρόστυλον*.]

A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSYLLOGISM.† n. s. [*pro* and *syllogism*.]

A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

I made a *prosyllogism*, which Mr. Parsons in his ignorance called my syllogism!

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. (1633.) p. 201.

PROTASIS.† n. s. [*protase*, Fr. *πρότασις*, Gr.]

1. A maxim or proposition.

I would I had not cause to give you this *protasis*.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 277.

2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

Do you look for conclusions in a *protasis*? I thought the law of comedy had reserved to the catastrophe. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

PROTATICK. adj. [*protatique*, Fr. *πρωτατικόν*.]

Previous.

There are indeed some *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To PROTECT. v. a. [*protectus*, Lat. *protector*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield.

The king

Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shaks.*

Leave not the faithful side,

That gave thee being, still shades thee, and protects. *Milton, P. L.*

Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,

Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,

His shade protects the plains. *Dryden, Virg.*

PROTECTION. n. s. [*protection*, Fr. from *protect*.]

1. Defence; shelter from evil.

Drive toward Dover, friend, where thou shalt meet

Both welcome and protection. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

If the weak might find protection from the mighty, they could not with justice lament their condition. *Swift.*

2. A passport; exemption from being molested: as, he had a protection during the rebellion.

The law of the empire is my protection.

Kittellwell.

PROTECTIVE.† adj. [from *protect*.] Defensive; sheltering.

The frays, the trains, the incitements, the opportunity, the occasions of offence, the lures and temptations from abroad, and the businesses and accidents of life, deny us any safety but what we have from the favour of protective Providence. *Feltham, Res. ii. 59.*

The stately-sailing swan —

Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle,

Protective of his young. *Thomson, Spring.*

PROTECTOR. n. s. [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect*.]

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; guardian.

Hither the oppressed shall henceforth resort,

Justice to crave, and succour at your court;

And then your highness, not for ours alone,

But for the world's protector shall be known. *Wallor.*

The king of Spain, who is protector of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addison.*

2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

Is it concluded, he shall be protector?

— It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shaks.*

PROTECTORATE.* n. s. [from *protector*.] Government by a protector.

Richard's assumption of the protectorate was in every respect agreeable to the laws and usage.

Walpole, Hist. Doubts, App.

This gentleman had been treated with particular severity, during the *proteclorate*, for his attachment to the royal cause. *Wakefield, Mem. p. 77.*

PROTECTORIAL.* *adj.* [from *protector*.] Relating to the office of a public protector or governor.

He lived under the government of James the first, and all the succeeding ones (till 1700,) monarchical, republican, and *proteclorial*.

Noble's Biograph. Hist. of Eng. iii. 70.

PROTECTORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *protector*.] Office of a protector.

Did he not, in his *protectorship*, Levy great sums of money through the realm?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

The commonwealth party cried out upon his [Richard Cromwell's] assuming the *protectorship*, as a high usurpation.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.

PROTECTRESS. *n. s.* [from *protectrice*, Fr. from *protector*.] A woman that protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprise.

Bacon.

Behold those arts with a propitious eye,
That suppliant to their great *protectress* fly.

Addison.

TO PROTEND† *v. a.* [*protendo*, Lat.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

All stood with their *protended* spears prepar'd.

Dryden.

With his *protended* lance he makes defence.

Dryden.

Grimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chunky gap
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin! *Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

PROTENSE.* *n. s.* [from *protendo*, Lat.] Extension. Not in use.

Begin, O Clio, and recount from hence
My glorious Sovereign's goodly auncestry,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 4.

PROTEVITY.† *n. s.* [*protevilas*, Latin.] Peevishness; petulance. *Bullockar.*

TO PROTEST. *v. n.* [*protestor*, Latin; *protester*, Fr.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let
thine inherit first, for, I *protest*, mine never shall.

Shakespeare.

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after
we had *protested* and spoke the prologue of our
comedy. *Shakespeare.*

I have long loved her; and I *protest* to you,
bestowed much on her; followed her with a doating
observance. *Shakespeare.*

He *protests* against your votes, and swears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*
The conscience has power to disapprove and to
protest against the exorbitances of the passions.

South.

TO PROTEST. *v. a.*

1. To prove; to show; to give evidence
of. Not used.

Many unsought youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

2. To call as a witness.

Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar,
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton, P. L.*

PROTEST.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something: as, the lords published a *protest*.

2. [In commercial law.] A notification written upon a copy of a bill of ex-

change for its non-payment or non-acceptance. *Mason.*

Protest must be made in writing, under a copy of such bill of exchange by some notary public, or by any other substantial inhabitant in the presence of two credible witnesses; and notice of such *protest* must within fourteen days after be given to the drawer. *Blackstone.*

PROTESTANT. *adj.* [from *protest*.] Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addison.*

PROTESTANT.† *n. s.* [*protestant*, Fr. from *protest*.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

This is the first example of any protestant subjects that have taken up arms against their king a *protestant*.

King Charles.

This year (1529) the reformed in Germany got the name of *protestants*.

Jortin, Life of Erasmus, p. 484.

PROTESTANTISM.* *n. s.* [from *protestant*.] The protestant religion.

I think I shall speak a great truth, if I say that the only thing that makes *protestantism* considerable in Christendom, is the church of England. *South, Sermon v. 64.*

There were schisms, in the primitive times, long before popery; and consequently much longer before *protestantism*, as such, was in being.

Tropp, Popery truly stated, P. iii.

When the liberal genius of *protestantism* had perfected its work, and the first fanaticisms of well-meaning but misguided zealots had subsided, every species of useful and elegant knowledge recovered its strength, and arose with new vigour.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 461.

PROTESTANTLY.* *adv.* [from *protestant*.] In conformity to protestants.

Nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted, than a free and lawful debate at all times by writing, conference, or disputation of what opinion soever, disputable by Scripture; concluding that no man in religion is properly a heretic at this day, but he who maintains traditions or opinions not probable by Scripture.

Milton, of Civ. Power in Eccel. Cases.

PROTESTATION. *n. s.* [*protestation*, Fr. from *protest*.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

He maketh *protestation* to them of Corinth, that the Gospel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the same Gospel taught by the rest of the apostles. *Hooker.*

But to your *protestation*; let me hear
What you profess. *Shakespeare, Winter Tale.*

If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it. *Clarendon.*

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first page, that he believes neither in the fates or destinies. *Addison.*

PROTESTER. *n. s.* [from *protest*.] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Did I use

To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester*? *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*

What if he were one of the latest protesters against popery? and but one among many, that set about the same work? *Atterbury.*

PROTEUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] One who assumes any shape: from *Proteus*, a marine deity of the heathens, who was said to appear in various forms. "Hence a *proteus* is taken for an ordinary turn-

coat, one that shapes his actions and opinions to the times." *Bullockar.*

With the Jews they pass for Jews; being such *proteus* in religion, that nobody was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of. *Maunderell, Trav. p. 19.*

PROTHONOTARY.† *n. s.* [*pronotaire*, Fr. *prothonotarius*, Lat.] The head register.

I poynt you to be *prothonotary*
Of Fame's court. *Shelton, Poems, p. 23.*

Saligniicus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians professing of obedience to the bishop of Rome. *Brewerwood.*

PROTHONOTARISHIP. *n. s.* [from *prothonotary*.] The office or dignity of the principal register.

He had the *prothonotariship* of the chancery.

Carew.

PROTOCOL. *n. s.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, Fr. *πρωτοκόλλων*, from *πρῶτον* and *κόλληθ*.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is stiled the *protocol*, or scriptura matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMARTYR.† *n. s.* [*πρω-μαρτυρ* and *μαρτυρ*.] 1. The first martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

Had the glorious *protomartyr* fixed his eyes
only upon his persecutors, his heart could not but have failed to see the fire in their faces.

Bp. Hall, Ser. Thoughts, § 12.

From hence we went immediately to St. Stephen's gate, so called from its vicinity to this place of the *protomartyr's* suffering. *Maunderell, Trav. p. 103.*

2. Any one who suffers first in a cause. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

The honour and gallantry of the Earl of Lindsey is so illustrious a subject, that it is fit to adorn an heroic poem: for he was the *protomartyr* of the cause, and the type of his unfortunate royal master. *Dryden, All for Love, Dedication.*

PROTOPLAST.† *n. s.* [*πρωτοπλαστος* and *πλαστος*.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

They cannot discern the true essence of things with that clearness, as the *protoplast*, our first parent, could. *Howell, Lett. ii. 8.*

The *protoplast* could have no right to immortality but what was founded in the gratuitous stipulation and covenant of God.

Bp. Bull, Works, iii. 1083.

The consumption was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

PROTOPLASTICK.* *adj.* [from *protoplast*.] First formed.

Our *protoplastick* sire
Lost paradise by heaven's provoked ire.
Howell, Lex. Tetraglott. (1660).

PROTOTYPE. *n. s.* [*prototype*, Fr. *πρωτότυπον*.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry.

Wotton.

The image and *prototype* were two distinct things; and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image.

Stillingfleet.

TO PROTRACT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length.

Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war? *Knolles.*

He shrives this woman to her smock;
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech.

Shakespeare.

PROTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the presence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that slowly seemed to move
Their sad protract from evening until morn.

Spenser.

PROTRACTER. *n. s.* [from *protract.*]

1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.

2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRACT'ION. *n. s.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

Those delays

And long *protraction*, which he must endure,
Betrays the opportunity.

Daniel.

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions.

Hale.

PROTRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

Our works are nought else

But the *protractive* trials of great Jove,
To find persisitive constancy in men.

Shakespeare.

He suffered their *protractive* arts,
And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts.

Dryden.

PROTRACTOR.* *n. s.* [from *protract.*] A proloner; a delayer.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

PROTRETICAL. *adj.* [*προτρετικός.*] Hortatory; suatory.

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*; demonstrating the truths of the Gospel, and then urging the professors to be steadfast in the faith, and beware of infidelity.

Ward on Infidelity.

TO PROTRUDE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Lat.] To thrust forward.

When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whose peristaltic motion it is gently conveyed along.

Locke.

They were not left, upon the sea's being *protruded* forwards, and constrained to fall off from certain coasts by the mud or earth, which is discharged into it by rivers.

Woodward.

His left arm extended, and fore-finger *protruded*.

Garlick.

TO PROTRUDE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward.

If the spirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confused, there followeth putrefaction.

Bacon.

PROTRUSION. *n. s.* [*protrusus*, Lat.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, we are to expect a race from Hercules his pillars.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place it deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, wherinto another body may enter, without either resistance or *protrusion* of any thing.

Locke.

PROTRUSIVE.* *adj.* [*protrusus*, Latin.] Thrusting or pushing forward.

PROTUBERANCE. *n. s.* [*protubero*, Latin.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages since have been levelled, and the superficies of the earth rendered plain.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth.

More.

PROTUBERANT. *adj.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed.

Glanville, Scipis.

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view.

Ray.

TO PROTUBERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia succeeding.

Sharp, Surgery.

PROTUBERATION.* *n. s.* [*protuberatus*, Lat.] Act of swelling out beyond the parts adjacent.

Because of the *protuberation* or bunching out of the parastatae.

Cooke, Descr. of the Body of Man, (1615), p. 206.

PROTUBEROUS.* *adj.* [from *protubero*, Lat.] Protuberant. Not in use.

The grasshoppers and capers are in their form and fashion, their substance and consistence, clean contrary one to another: the one being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft.

Smith on Old Age, p. 183.

PROVABLE.† *adj.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

Hulot.

It is through argument *provable*.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 5414.

PROVABLY.* *adv.* [from *provable.*] In a manner capable of proof.

Hulot.

PROVAND.* *n. s.* Provender, provision. Written also *provant*, and *provend*. See **PROVENDER**.

PROUD.† *adj.* [pube, or pput, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. *prud*, magnificent. Serenius derives the word from the verb *pryda*, to adorn; Mr. H. Tooke, from *prucian*, to grow proud.]

1. Too much pleased with himself.

The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity.

Watts.

2. Elated, valuing himself: with of before the object.

If thou beest *proud*, be most instant in praying for humility.

Wh. Duty of Man.

Fortune, that with malicious joy

Does man her slave oppress,

Provd of her office to destroy,

Is seldom pleas'd to bless.

Dryden, Hor.

In vain of pompous chastity you're *proud*,

Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud.

Dryden.

High as the mother of the gods in place,

And *proud*, like her, of an immortal race.

Dryden.

If it were a virtue in a woman to be *proud* and vain in herself, we could hardly take better means to raise this passion in her, than those that are now used in their education.

Lavo.

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the *proud* in spirit.

Eccles. vii. 8.

A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek.

Milton, P. L.

Proud Sparta with their wheels resounds. *Pope.*

4. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the

proud. *Job, xxvii. 12.*

The blood foretold the giant's fall,

By this *proud* Palmer's hand.

Drayton.

The *proud* attempt thou hast repell'd.

Milton, P. L.

5. Lofty of mien; grand of person.

He, like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughtily on.

Milton, P. L.

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the said country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, shipping, and riches.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight.

Dryden.

The palace built by Pegasus vast and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood.

Dryden.

7. Ostentatious; specious; grand.

I better brook the loss of brittle life,
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me.

Shakespeare.

8. Salacious; eager for the male.

That camphire begets in men an impotency unto veneri, observation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable trial than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

9. [Πύβε, Sax. is swelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungus or *proud* flesh.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

This eminence is composed of little points called fungus, or *proud* flesh.

Sharp, Surgery.

PROUDLY.† *adv.* [from *proud.*]

1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

He bears himself more *proudly*

Even to my person, than I thought he would.

Shakespeare.

Talk no more so exceeding *proudly*; let not

arrogancy come out of your mouth. *1 Sam. ii. 3.*

Ancus follows with a fawning air;

But vain within and *proudly* popular.

Dryden.

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;

Vain insolence.

Addison.

2. With loftiness of mien.

The swan

Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows.

Milton, P. L.

TO PROVE.† *v. a.* [*prover*, old French; *prover*, modern; *popian*, Sax. *probo*, Latin.]

1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony.

Let the trumpet sound,

If none appear to *prove* upon thy person

Thy heinous, manifest and many treasons,

There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart.

Shakespeare.

So both their deeds compar'd this day shall

prove. *Milton, P. L.*

Smile on me, and I will *prove*,

Wonder is shorter liv'd than love.

Waller.

If it *prove* any thing, it can only *prove* against

our authority, that the assignment of dominion to the

eldest is not by divine institution.

Locke.

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove*

the tenet upon him.

Atterbury.

2. To try; to bring to the test.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

1 Thess. v. 21.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason *prove*?

Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to

move?

Sandys.

3. To experience.

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt

The virtue of that fruit in thee first *prov'd*.

Milton, P. L.

4. To endure; to try by suffering or encountering.

Delay not the present, but

Filling the air with swords advanc'd, and darts.

We *prove* this very hour.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Could sense make Marius sit unbound, and
prove
 The cruel lancing of the knotty gout. *Davies.*
 Well I deserv'd Evadne's scorn to *prove*,
 That to ambition sacrific'd my love. *Waller.*
 Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*,
 And learn to fear whom he disdains to love. *Dryden.*

5. To publish according to the law of testaments, before the proper officer.

The ancient manner of opening, publishing, or (as we call it) *proving* of wills before the magister census, is described by John Fabri.

Spelman of Wills.

- TO PROVE. *v. n.*
 1. To make trial.

Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

The sons prepare,
 Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main,
 To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found by experience.

Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
 That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shakespeare.*

All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent. *Bacon.*

3. To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

4. To be found in the event.

The fair blossom hangs the head
 Sideways, as on a dying bed,
 And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton, Ep. M. Winchester.*

The beauties which adorn'd that age,
 The shining subjects of his rage;
 Hoping they should immortal *prove*,
 Rewarded with success in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbutnot.*

Property, you see it alter,
 Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's share,
 Or in a jointure vanish from the heir. *Pope.*

- PROVEABLE. *See* PROVABLE.

- PROVEDITOR.† *n. s.* [*providitor*, Ital.]
 PROVEDORE. } One who undertakes
 to procure supplies or provisions.

They all love the major-domo, and look upon him as their parent, their guardian, their friend, their patron, their *proveditor*.

Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exempl. P. iii. Disc. 15.
 Can any one dare to make Him, who was nothing but meekness, and lowliness, and humility, his *providitor* for such things as can only feed his pride, and flush his ambition? *South, Sermon. ii. 104.*

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *provedore*. *Friend.*

- PROVENÇIAL.* *adj.* [*Provençal*, Fr.] Of, or belonging to, Provence in France.

The *Provençal* bards were in his [Richard the First's] time in high request for the softness of their languages, and the superior elegance of their compositions. *Percy, Ess. on the Anc. English Minstrels.*

- PROVENDER.† *n. s.* [*proviande*, Dutch; *proviende*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—The old French language has also *provender*, which is the measure of the *proviende*, or feed. Roquefort deduces this word from the Lat. *proventus*; others from *præbenda*, Lat. or from *providio*. Formerly our word was *provand*, *provend*, and *provant*; and signified not merely food for horses, but also provisions in

general. "They [the people] have their *provand* only for bearing burdens." Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*. "Some *provend* for Rosinante." Shelton, *Transl. of Don Quixote*, P. 3. ch. 12. "One peasant was a soldier's *provant* a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem." Beaumont and Fl. Love's Cure." Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

Good *provender* labouring horses would have.

Tusser.

I do appoint him store of *provender*;
 It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakespeare.*
 Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
 Wears out his time much like his master's ass,
 For nought but *provender*. *Shaks. Othello.*
 Where'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
 On magazines of corn or hay,
 Gold ready coin'd appear'd, instead
 Of palfry *provender* and bread. *Swift, Miscel.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *provender*. *Mortimer.*

- PROVER.* *n. s.* [*from To prove*.] One who shows by argument or testimony.

Why am I a fool?—Make that demand of the *prover*: it suffices me, thou art!

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

- PROVERB. *n. s.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.]

1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage.

The sum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the study of this practick wisdom.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon, Ess.*

The *proverb* says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addison.*

2. A word; a by-word; a name or observation commonly received or uttered. Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tob. iii. 4.*

- TO PROVERB.* *v. n.* [*from the noun*. Dr. Johnson calls the active verb "not a good word," which, however, is well authorized; and takes no notice of the neuter.] To utter proverbs.

All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverb*ing serve but to conclude them downright slaves; and the edge of their own proverb falls reverse upon themselves. *Milton, Art. of Peace between Earl of Orm. and the Irish.*

- TO PROVERB.† *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To speak proverbially.

These wise clerks that ben dede
 Have evir this *proverb*id to us young,
 That the first virtue is to kepe the tongue. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 294.*

2. To mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
 In every street; do they not say how well
 Are come upon him his deserts? *Milton, S. A.*

3. To provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,
 Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels:
 For I am *proverb'd* with a grandiose phrase;
 I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakespeare.*

- PROVERBIAL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, Fr. *from proverb*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverb*ial cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world; and the best, the monks' diet, to eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well again. *Temple, Miscel.*

2. Resembling a proverb, suitable to a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverb*ial obscurity, the opinion became without bounds. *Brown.*

3. Comprised in a proverb.

Moral sentences and *proverb*ial speeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

- PROVERBIALY. *adv.* [*from proverbial*.] In a proverb.

It is *proverb*ially said, *formice sua bilis inest, habet et musca splenem*; whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

- TO PROVIDE.† *v. a.* [*provide*, Lat.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Gen. xxii. 8.*
Provide out of all able men that fear God. *Ex. xviii. 21.*

He happier seat *provides* for us. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To furnish; to supply: with of or with before the thing provided.

Part incentive need
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton, P. L.*

To make experiments of gold, be *provided* of a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The king forthwith *provides* him of a guard, A thousand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself of a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, set the figure on its legs, and finish it. *Dryden.*

He went,
 With large expence and with a pompous train
Provided, as to visit France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided* of all requisite things for an habitable world. *Burnet, Theory.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided* of any maintenance for a pastor. *Swift, Miscel.*

They were of good birth, and such who, although inheriting good estates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided* with learning. *Swift.*

3. To stipulate; to make a conditional limitation.

4. To treasure up for some future occasion.

Your calmness does no after-storms *provide*,
 Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide. *Dryden, Charles II. Coron.*

5. To foresee. A Latinism.

Nor can I blame the wishes of those severe and wise patriots, who, *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state, desire rather to see fools—than the wounds of private men, of princes, and nations. *B. Jonson, Fox, Dedic.*

6. To PROVIDE against. To take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *providing* against the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, instructed by the lab'ring art,
Provide against th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

Fraudulent practices were *provided* against by laws. *Arbutnot.*

7. To PROVIDE for. To take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide* for the same by all means. *Hooker.*

He hath intent, his wonted followers
 Shall all be very well *provided* for. *Shakespeare.*
 A provident man *provides* for the future. *Ralegh.*

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;
I give reversions, and for heirs provide. *Garth.*
He will have many dependents, whose wants
he cannot provide for. *Addison.*

PROVIDED *that.* [This is the form of an adverbial expression, and the French number *pourvu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, used as the Latin, *quidto hæc fieri.*] Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off, she your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
I take your offer, and will live with you;
Provided that you do no outrages. *Shakespeare.*
Provided that he set up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wise man. *L'Estrange.*

PROVIDENCE.† *n. s.* [*providence*, Fr. *providencia*, Lat.]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing.

Providence is [that] whereby a man not only foreseeth commoditie and incommodie, prosperitie and adversitie, but also consulteth, and therewith endeavourth, as well to repell annoyance, as to attain and get profite and advantage.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 72. b.
The only people, which as by their justice and *providence* give neither cause nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, so are they not sidney with false praise to trouble others quiet. *Sidney.*
Providence for war is the best prevention of it. *Bacon.*

An established character spreads the influence of such as move in a high sphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do. *Aubrey.*

2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. Rarely used in the plural.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence*. *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness? *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herself a way. *Spenser.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come; but is the cause of their so being, which prescience is not. *Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide. *Milton, P. L.*

Though the *providence* of God doth suffer many particular churches to cease, yet the promise of the same God will never permit that all of them at once shall perish. *Pearson.*

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his *providence*. *More, Div. Dialogues.*
There was a book written by the famous Dr. Jackson, Of the Signs of the Times: (he was a careful observer of *providences*;) it was lent to some in his life-time; but since his death it cannot be retrieved, as the publisher of his excellent works complains.

Worthington to Hartlib, (1661.) Ep. 5.
3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at last become my care;
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduce'd to bounds, by timely *providence*. *Dryden.*

PROVIDENT. *adj.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother,
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself
To a strong mast that liv'd upon the sea. *Shaks.*

We ourselves account such a man for *provident*, as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future. *Raleigh.*

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton, P. L.*

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Augustus was;
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Wallers.*

A very prosperous people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness. *Aubrey.*

PROVIDENTIAL. *adj.* [from *providence*.] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands! *L'Estrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the course of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are these things less *providential*, because regular. *Burnet, Theology.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this soft contour of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care. *Blackmore.*

PROVIDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *providential*.] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray on the Creation.*

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the Christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height. *Addison.*

PROVIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *provident*.] With foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Boyle.*

PROVIDER. *n. s.* [from *provide*.] One who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat;
I would have left it on the board, so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the provider. *Shakespeare.*

PROVINCE.† *n. s.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Lat.]

1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate.

Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer. *Shakespeare.*
Greece, Italy, and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till swallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*. *Pope.*

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my province. *Otway.*

Nor can I alone sustain this day's province. *More.*
'Tis thine, what'er is pleasant, good, or fair;
All nature is thy province, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the pretor's province to bestow
True freedom. *Dryden, Pers.*

The woman's province is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Talbot.*
3. A region; a tract.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a province wide. *Milton, P. L.*

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; so that they never look abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

He has caused fortified towns and large provinces to be restored, which had been conquered long before. *Davenant.*

4. The tract over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the archbishop of York, extends.

The said cause belongeth to the prerogative of the archbishop of that province. *Const. and Canons Eccl. 92.*

PROVINCIAL. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.]

1. Relating to a province; belonging to a province.

The duke dare not more stretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*. *Shaks.*

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished.

They build and treat with such magnificence,
That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* stage. *Dryden.*

A country 'squire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast wench. *Swift.*

His mien was awkward; graces he had none;
Provincial were his notions and his tone. *Harie.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not œcumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod, is properly termed a *provincial* constitution. *Ayliffe, Pargenon.*

PROVINCIAL.† *n. s.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*.]

1. A spiritual governour.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies. *Stillington.*

2. One belonging to a province.

All these — provoked all the tribes of the Britains, *provincials*, allies, enemies, to a general insurrection. *Burke, Abr. Eng. Hist. 1. 3.*

PROVINCIALISM.* *n. s.* [from *provincial*.] Manner of speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country.

The inestimable treasure, which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions, might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*. *Ep. of Llandaff, (Marsh.) Tr. of Michaelis, (1793.)*

PROVINCIALITY.* *n. s.* [from *provincial*.] Peculiarity of provincial language.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and consequently to the unintelligibility, of the poem. *Watson, Rowley Eng. p. 46.*

TO PROVINCIALIZE. *v. a.* [from *province*.]

To turn to a province. A word not in use.

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druiua, though offered a canton, would not accept of it. *Howell, Voc. For.*

TO PROVINCE.† *v. n.* [*provincier*, Fr.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine, or any other tree, in the ground, to take root for more increase.

PROVISION. *n. s.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of providing beforehand.

Kalandar knew, that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrift the fewel of magnificence. *Sidney.*

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *provision*, To shield thee from disasters of the world. *Shaks.*

He preserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed. *Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next. *Tillotson.*

3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.

Mendoza advertised, that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In such abundance lies our choice, As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd, Still hanging incorruptible, till men Grow up to their *provision*. *Milton, P. L.*

David, after he had made such *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dip't his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile. *South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He caused *provisions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*

Provisions laid in large for man or beast. *Milton, P. L.*

Under whose chin nature hath fastened a little bag, which she hath also taught him to use as a store-house; for in this having filled his belly, he preserveth the remnant of his *provision*. *Heylin.*

5. Terms settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs. *Davies on Ireland.*

TO PROVIDION.* v. a. To supply with provision.

PROVISIONAL. *adj.* [*provisionnel*, Fr. from *provision*.] Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commendam semestris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor. *Ayliffe.*

PROVISIONALLY. *adv.* [from *provisional*.]

By way of provision. The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptised, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should shew what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVISIONARY.* *adj.* [from *provision*.] Making provision for the occasion.

The preamble of the law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act. *Burke, on American Taxat. (1774.)*

PROVISIO. n. s. [Latin: as, *provisio rem ita se habeturum esse*.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

This *provisio* is needful, that the sheriff may not have the like power of life as the marshal hath. *Spenser.*

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *provisio* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised. *South.*

He doth deny his prisoners, But with *provisio* and exception, That we, at our own charge, shall ransom strait His brother-in-law. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

PROVISOR.* n. s. [Latin; *proviscur*, Fr.]

1. A purveyor.

2. One who sued to, and looked forward to, the court of Rome, for provision. The practice of such persons was prohibited, 42 Hen. III.

The kings had extremely abridged the papal power in many material particulars: they had passed the statute of *provisors*; the statute of premunire, &c. *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

PROVISORY.* *adj.* [*provisoire*, Fr.] Conditional; implying a limitation; including a proviso. Not in use. *Cotgrave.*

PROVOCABLE.* *adj.* That may be provoked.

An unsteady man, unmerciful, of a spirit easily *provocable*, and revengeful.

Rawlins, Sermon at Worcester, (1770,) p. 8.

PROVOCATION.† n. s. [*provocatio*, Lat. *provocation*, Fr.]

1. An act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage With black reproaches, scorn, and *provocation*. *Smith.*

2. An appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

3. I know not whether, in the following passage, it be *appeal* or *incitement*. Dr. Johnson.—In the passage from Hooker, cited by Dr. Johnson, it is undoubtedly *incitement*. It was so used before Hooker wrote, and afterwards by the excellent bishop Pearson.

Though the study and labour were Leyland's in collecting these noble antiquities, yet was the first *provocacyon* thereunto king Henry's, wyth the payment of all hys charges.

Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift, sign. K. The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions. *Hogker.*

The great necessity of professing our faith, in that particular, appeareth several ways, as indispensably tending to the illustration of God's glory, the humiliation of mankind, the *provocation* to obedience, the aversion from iniquity, and all consolation in our duty. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

PROVOCATIVE.* *adj.* [from *provoke*.] Stimulating; inciting.

Nothing but what Lucretia might rehearse. *Cartwright on B. Jonson, Plays, &c. (1651.)*

The artificial and *provocative* articles of luxury. *Skelton, Deism Revealed, Dial. 8.*

PROVOCATIVE. n. s. [from *provoke*.] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety. *Addison.*

PROVOCATIVENESS. n. s. [from *provocative*.] The quality of being provocative.

PROVOCATORY.* n. s. [*provocatoire*, Fr. from *provoke*.] A challenge. *Cotgrave.*

TO PROVOKE. v. a. [*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.]

Cowel.

1. To rouse; to excite by something of fensive; to awake.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incense unto other gods. *Jer. xlv. 8.*

Neither to *provoke* nor dread New war *provok'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoke*. *Dryden.*

I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incense.

Though often *provoked* by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish. *Clarendon.*

Such acts Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest. *Milton, P. L.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards. *Pope.*

3. To cause; to promote.

Drink is a great *provoker*; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shakspeare.*

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore, With envy Triton heard the martial sound, And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd. *Dryden.*

5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of and observe such a thing. *Burnet, Theory.*

TO PROVOKE. v. n.

1. To appeal. A Latinism.

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke* To what the centuries preceding spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To produce anger.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit.

Shakspeare, K. Lear. The Lord abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons. *Deut. xxxii. 19.*

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *By. Taylor.*

PROVOKER. n. s. [from *provoke*.]

1. One that raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Causar; promotor.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

PROVOKINGLY. *adv.* [from *provoking*.]

In such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, to-day invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confessed his pride. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

PROVOST. n. s. [ppofart, Sax. *provost*, Fr. *provosto*, Ital. *præpositus*, Lat.]

1. The chief of any body: as, the *provost* of a college.

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, *provost* of Queen's college. *Fell.*

2. The executioner of an army.

Kingston, *provost* marshal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hayward.*

PROVOSTSHIP.† n. s. [ppofartscipe, Sax.] The office of a provost.

C. Piso first rose, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Tiberius. *Hakewill*.

That was as much in value, as my *provostship* [of Eton college] were worth at a market.

Wotton, Rem. p. 563.

PROW. *n. s.* [*proue*, Fr. *proa*, Spanish; *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *pro* of a ship.

Peacham on Drawing.

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *pro*, More fierce th' important quarrel to decide.

Dryden.

PROW. *adj.* [*preux*, old French; from *probus*, Latin. Our old word was *preu*, "A worthy knight, *preu* and hardy." Hist. of K. Arthur, ch. 20.] Valiant. See also **PROWEST**.

Great ayd thereto his mighty puissance And dreaded name shall give in that sad day: Where also proofe of thy row valliance Thou then shalt make. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 28.*

PROWESS. *n. s.* [*prodezza*, Italian; *prouesse*, Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *prowe*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

I hope

That your wisdom will direct my thought, Or that your *prowe*ss can me yield relief. *Spenser.*

Henry the Fifth by his *prowe*ss conquered all France. *Shakespeare.*

Nor should thy *prowe*ss want praise and esteem, But that 'tis shewn in treason. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

Those are they

First seen in acts of *prowe*ss eminent, And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton, P. L.*

Michael! of celestial armies prince; And thou in military *prowe*ss next, Gabriel! *Milton, P. L.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain, And that my wonted *prowe*ss I retain, Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

These were the entertainments of the softer nations, that fell under the virtue and *prowe*ss of the two last empires. *Temple.*

PROWEST. *adj.* [the superlative formed from *pro*, *adj.*] Bravest; most valiant.

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground, And oft approved in many a hard assay, And eke of surest steel, that may be found; Do arm yourself against that day them to confound. *Spenser.*

The fairest of her sex, Angelica, His daughter, sought by many *prowest* knights. *Milton, P. L.*

TO PROWL. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer Casaubon derives from *προαλή*, ready, quick. Skinner, a far more judicious etymologist, deduces it from *proieler*, a diminutive formed by himself from *proier*, to prey, Fr. Perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol*.]

1. To rove over. He *prows* each place, still in new colours deckt, Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

2. To collect by plunder. By how many tricks did the pope *prowl* money from all parts of Christendom! *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

TO PROWL. *v. n.* To rove about in search of a thing; to wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

Though ye *prolle* ay, ye shall it never find.

Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

The champion robbeth by night, And *prowl*eth and filcheth by daie. *Tusser.*

Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prowl*ing vice-admiral or public minister. *Ralegh.*

As when a *prowl*ing wolf, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey. *Milton, P. R.*

Shall he, who looks erect on heaven, E'er stoop to mingle with the *prowl*ing herd, And dip his tongue in gore? *Thomson.*

PROWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ramble for plunder. A low colloquial expression.

PROWLER. *n. s.* [from *prowl*.] One that roves about for prey.

Subtle *prowl*ers, pastors in name, but indeed wolves. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.*

On churchyards drear, The disappointed *prowl*ers fall, and dig The shrouded body from the grave. *Thomson.*

PROXIMATE. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: opposed to *remote* and *mediate*.

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it.

Burnet, Theory.

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. *Watts, Logic.*

PROXIMATELY. *adv.* [from *proximate*.] Immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley.*

PROXIME. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate.

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts, Logic.*

PROXIMITY. *n. s.* [*proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood, That empty title is with ease withstood. *Dryden.*

Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense. *Ray.*

I can call to my assistance *Proximity*, mark that! and distance. *Prior.*

Must we send to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift, Miscell.*

PROXY. *n. s.* [By contraction from *procuracy*.]

1. The agency of another.

2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy*. *South.*

Had Hyde thus sat by *proxy* too, As Venus once was said to do,

The painter must have search'd the skies, To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

3. The person substituted or deputed.

A wise man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself.

L'Estrange.

We must not think that we, who act only as their *proxies* and representatives, may do for them. *Kettlewell.*

PROXYSHIP. *n. s.* [from *proxy*.] Office of a *proxy*.

The two cases are so like:—the same correspondence and *proximity* between these spirits and their images; the same malice and opposition against fact and God's ordinance.

Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 394.

PRUCE. *n. s.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Prussia.] Prussian leather.

Some leathern bucklers use

Of faded hides, and other shields of *pruce*. *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *n. s.* [*prude*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Menage remarks on *prude*, that Huet admitted it to be also a Saxon word; and derived it from the Lat. *prudens*. Menage himself derives it from *provida*: others, he says, from *proba*. The Saxon *pruise* or *prut* agrees with the character of a *prude*, as meaning *proud*, haughty, conceited: or, with Serenius, it may be referred to the Icel. *prudr*, decorous, modest; the *prude* affecting to be such.] A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation.

The *prude* and coquette, as different as they appear in their behaviour, are in reality the same kind of women. The motive of action in both is the affectation of pleasing men. They are sisters of the same blood and constitution; only one chooses a grave, and the other a light dress. The *prude* appears more virtuous, the coquette more vicious than she really is. The distant behaviour of the *prude* tends to the same purpose as the advances of the coquette; and you have as little reason to fall into despair from the severity of one, as to conceive hopes from the familiarity of the other.

Taylor, No. 126.

The graver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome, In search of mischief, still on earth to roam. *Pope.*

Not one careless thought intrudes, Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

PRUDENCE. *n. s.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudencia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended that discreet, apt sitting and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner.

Peacham.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, seasons, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand should somewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no considerable hazard on that side, which has the least probability, and a very great apparent danger in a mistake about the other: in this case *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make most for his own safety. *Wilkins.*

PRUDENT. *adj.* [*prudens*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]

1. Practically wise.

The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Prov. xiv. 18.*

I have seen a son of Jesse, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. *1 Sam. xvi. 18.*

The monarch rose preventing all reply, *Prudent*, lest from his resolution rais'd Others among the chiefs might offer.

Milton, P. L.

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

So steers the prudent crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton, P. L.*
PRUDENTIAL. *adj.* [from *prudent*.] Eligible on principles of prudence.
He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions. *South.*
Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. *Tillotson.*
These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*
PRUDENTIALS. *n. s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.
Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*
PRUDENTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *prudential*.] Eligibility on principles of prudence.
Being incapable rightly to judge of the *prudenti-ality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression. *Brown.*
PRUDENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *prudential*.] According to the rules of prudence.
If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely. *South.*
PRUDENTLY. *adv.* [from *prudent*.] Discreetly; judiciously.
These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*
Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea;
To whom with ease he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*
PRUDERY. *† n. s.* [from *prude*.] Overmuch nicety in conduct.
Whatever notion she may have of her perfection, she deceives her own heart, and is still in the state of *prudery*. *Tatler, No. 126.*
What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam,
Seen with wit and beauty seldom. *Pope.*
PRUDISH. *adj.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.
I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*
To **PRUNE.** *† v. a.* [of unknown derivation.
Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tyrwhitt, with great probability, deduces it from the Fr. *provigner*, (or *prouigner*), originally meaning to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. Hence, he says, it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees; which we now call *pruning*; and for that operation which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of picking out their superfluous or damaged feathers. See also Menage: *Provigner de propaginare*, qu'Isidore expulque "flagellum vitis, terræ submersum, sternere." *Provin.* Les Angevins disent *prouvain*. Our word has the forms of *green*, *proine*, and *prune*.]
1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities.
So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flourish fair. *Davies.*
Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* those growing plants, and tend these flowers. *Milton, P. L.*
What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,

One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton, P. L.*
Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Wall.*
You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree has to *prune* it. *Pope.*
2. To clear from excrescences; to trim.
His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloy's his beak. *Shakspeare.*
Some sitting on the beach to *prune* their painted breasts. *Drayton, Polyb. S. 1.*
Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*
To **PRUNE.** *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word.
Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden.*
PRUNE. *n. s.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.
In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
PRUNEL. *n. s.* [*prunella*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
PRUNELLO. *n. s.*
1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made.
Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or *prunello*. *Pope.*
2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*
PRUNER. *n. s.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees.
Lest thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench. *Denham.*
PRUNIFEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Lat.] Plum-bearing.
PRUNINGHOOK. *n. s.* A hook or knife
PRUNINGKNIFE. *†* used in lopping trees.
Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant stragglers. *Dryden.*
No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden, Virg.*
The cider land obsequious still to thrones,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords. *Philips.*
PRURIENCE. *† n. s.* [from *prurio*, Lat. *PRURIENCY.* } which is from *uro*, to burn; and that from the Gr. *πύρ*, fire.] An itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*
Grafting a certain *pruriency* of taxation that seems to infect his blood.
Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nat. (1769).
PRURIENT. *† adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching.
Dr. Johnson has no other authority than the name of Ainsworth. I find the word in use in 1639, but in a passage not worth citing.
The deprivations of a *prurient* curiosity. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iv. 68.*
PRURIGINOUS. *† adj.* [*prurigo*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.
Their blood becoming *pruriginous*, and exalted, by the salt and corrupt diet, as it often does, produces mange, scabs, and leprosy. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming, (1705,) p. 164.*
PRURIGO. ** n. s.* [Latin.] Itch.

A fever he had, but not of all acute kind; an unsufferable *prurigo* over all his body, with continual tortures of the colon. *Gregory, Posthum. (1640,) p. 102.*
To **PRY.** *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.
I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on e'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hands he had his two sons' heads. *Shakspeare.*
Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state. *Shakspeare.*
We of th' offending side
Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement;
And stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us. *Shakspeare.*
He that *pryeth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her doors. *Eccles. xiv. 23.*
We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets. *L'Estrange.*
Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in every shape,
Lest hid in some the arch hypocrite escape. *Dryd.*
I wak'd, and looking round the how'r
Search'd e'ry tree, and *pry'd* on e'ry flow'r,
If any where by chance I might espy
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*
Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*
Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addison.*
All these I frankly own without denying;
But where has this *Praxiteles* been *prying*? *Addison.*
PRY.* n. s. [from the verb.] Impertinent peeping.
Secluded from the teasing *pry*
Of Argus curiosity. *Smart's Poems, Mowers at Dinner.*
PRYINGLY.* adv. [from *prying*.] With impertinent curiosity.
Let it suffice we have the fact to terrify us, without examining too *pryingly* and solicitously into the reasons of so unparalleled a transformation. *Biblioth. Bibl. (on Gen. xix. 26.) i. 427.*
PSALM. *† n. s.* [*psalm*, Saxon; *psalme*, *psaume*, Fr. *ψαλμός*, Gr.] A holy song.
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*
Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *psalms* into verse. *Peacham.*
Those just spirits that wear victorious *psalms*,
Hymns devout and holy *psalms*
Singing continually. *Milton, Ode.*
In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of God in the creation. *Burnet, Theory.*
She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *psalms*, and other devotions, and spend the rest of their time in such good works, and innocent diversions, as render them fit to return to their *psalms* and prayers. *Law.*
PSALMIST. *n. s.* [*psalmiste*, Fr. from *psalm*.] Writer of holy songs.
How much more rational is this system of the *psalmist*, than the Pagans' scheme in Virgil, where one deity is represented as raising a storm, and another as laying it. *Addison.*
PSALMODICAL.* adj. [from *psalmody*.]
PSALMODICK. *†* Relating to *psalmody*.
The real design was — to accommodate every part of the service to the *psalmodick* tone. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 168.*

If queen Elizabeth patronized cathedral music exclusively, she did not interdict *psalmoidal*.

Mason on Church Mus. p. 170.

PSALMODIST.* *n. s.* [from *psalmody*.] One who sings holy songs.
It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears, to turn *psalmodists*.

Hammond on the Ps. Pref.

PSALMODY.† *n. s.* [*psalmodie*, Fr. *ψαλμοδία*.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

The reverend posture of standing [is] assigned to this office of *psalmody*.

Hammond on the Ps. Pref.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody*.

Mason on Ch. M. p. 165.

PSALMOGRAPH.* *n. s.* [*ψαλμός* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A writer of psalms.

The *psalmographer* sceth him out, in the person of Salomon, to be of surpassing beauty, in the dignity of his form.

Loe, Bl. of Bright. Beauty, (1614), p. 52.

PSALMOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*ψαλμός* and *γράφω*, Gr.] The act of writing psalms.

PSALTER.† *n. s.* [*psalter*, Saxon; *psautier*, Fr. *ψαλτήριον*.] The volume of psalms; a *psalmbook*.

The *psalter* shall be read through once every month.

Com. Prayer, Ord. Pref.

PSALTERY. *n. s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks.

The trumpets, scabuts, *psalteries*, and fifes,

Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies,

Praise with harps and *psalteries*.

Sandys, Paraph. Ps.

The sweet singer of Israel with his *psalteries*, loudly resounded the benefits of the Almighty Creator.

Peachment.

Nought shall the *psalteries* and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbraç'd the ear.

Prior.

PSEUDO. *n. s.* [from *ψεύδω*.] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as, *pseudo-apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOGRAPH.† *n. s.* False writing.

PSEUDOGRAPHY. *n. s.* *Cockeram.*

I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used.

Holder.

PSEUDOLOGY. *n. s.* [*ψευδολογία*.] Falsehood of speech.

It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deserve it.

Arbutnot.

PSHAW.† *interj.* [*Pish* and *pslaw*, are the Sax. *pæc*, *pæcan*, pronounced *pesh*, *pesh*, (a broad), and are equivalent to the ejaculation *trumpety!* Mr. H. Tooke. See *Pish*.] An expression of contempt.

A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all with *pishes* and *pslaws*.

Spectator.

PSO'AS.* *n. s.* [*ψία*, Gr.] A name given to two muscles of the loins.

PSO'RA.* *n. s.* [*ψώρα*, Gr.] The itch.

PSYCHOLOGICAL.* *adj.* [from *psycho-* *PSYCHOLOGICK.* } *logy*.] Of or be-

longing to the study of the soul.

His deep ken into the innermost recesses of the human heart; his *psychologic* knowledge and ex-

perience; his political genius, and the beauties of his full, bold, and often self-created diction, deserve great praise.

Maly on the Germ. Writ. from Charlemagne, to 1780.

PSYCHOLOGY.* *n. s.* [*ψυχή*, the soul, and *λογία*, discourse, Gr.] Treatise on the soul; inquiry into the nature and properties of the soul.

PTARMIGAN.* *n. s.* [*tetrao lagopus*, Linn. *tarmochan*, Gael.] The white game.

Dr. Jamieson.

Ptarmigans are found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills of the highlands of Scotland and of the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick in Cumberland.

Pennant.

PTISAN. *n. s.* [*ptisane*, Fr. *πιτσανή*.] A medicinal drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

Thrice happy were those golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptisans* sold;
When patients chose to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

In fevers the ailments prescribed by Hippocrates were *ptisans* and cream of barley.

Arbutnot.

PTOLEMA'ICK.* *adj.* Belonging to the system of Ptolemy, the astronomer; in which the earth is supposed to be fixed in the centre of the universe.

It is not necessary, that he who looks with pleasure on the colours of a flower should study the principles of vegetation, or that the *Ptolemaick* and Copernican system should be compared before the light of the sun can gladden, or its warmth invigorate.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 135.

PTYALISM.* *n. s.* [*ptyalisme*, Fr. *πτύελισμός*.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTYSMAGOGUE. *n. s.* [*πτύσμα* and *ἀγωγή*.] A medicine which discharges spittle. *Dict.*

PUMBLE.* *adj.* Full; plump; fat. Usually spoken of corn or fruit, in opposition to *fantome*. A northern word. Grose. See also Craven Dialect, and Brockett.

PUBERTY. *n. s.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes.

Bacon.

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before these children that escaped could come to the age of *puberty*.

Bentley, Serm.

PUBESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.]

The state of arriving at *puberty*.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is denudation or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*.

Brown.

PUBESCENT. *adj.* [from *pubescens*, Lat.]

Arriving at *puberty*.

That the women are menstruant, and the men *pubescent* at the year of twelve seven, is accounted a punctual truth.

Brown.

PUBLICAN.† *n. s.* [*publicain*, Fr. from *publicus*, Latin.]

1. A toll gatherer; a collector of taxes or tribute.

As Jesus sat at meat, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him.

Math. ix. 10.

Behold there was a man named Zaccheus, which was the chief among the *publicans*. *St. Luke, xix. 2.*

2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment. In low language.

PUBLICA'TION.† *n. s.* [*publication*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.]

1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary, that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them, which open publication of heavenly mysteries is by an excellency termed preaching.

Hooker.

2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the publication of one more correct.

Pope.

The publication of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others.

Swift.

PUBLICITY.* *n. s.* [*publicité*, Fr. from *publick*.] Notoriety. Modern.

PUBLICK.† *adj.* [*public*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat. from *populus*, people; *populicus*, *poplicus*, *poplicus*, *publicus*. See Ainsworth. See also To PUBLISH.]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reason, where the law of *publick* should take place, they breed disturbance.

Hooker.

They have with bitter clamours defaced the *publick* service of our church.

White.

Of royal maids low wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state!

Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For *publick* use, the slaves of others' pride.

Granville.

Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the *publick* weal?

Swift.

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privately.

St. Matthew.

3. General; done by many.

A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of *publick* scorn.

Milton, P. L.

4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community.

They were *publick*-hearted men, as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward.

Clarendon.

All nations, that grew great out of little or nothing, did so merely by the *publick*-mindedness of particular persons.

South.

A good magistrate must be endued with a *publick* spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper, as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good.

Atterbury.

5. Open for general entertainment.

The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as have money to spend at taverns and *publick* houses.

Addison.

PUBLICK. *n. s.* [from *publicus*, Latin; *le publique*, Fr.]

1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people.

Those nations are most liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, the *publick* is poor.

Davenant.

The *publick* is more disposed to censure than to praise.

Addison.

2. Open view; general notice.

Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet when it appears in *publick*, must have so much complacency, as to be clothed in the ordinary fashion.

Locke.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In *publick* seem to triumph, not to mourn.

Granville.

In *publick* 'tis they hide,
Where none distinguish.

Pope.

PUBLICLY. *adv.* [from *publick*.]

1. In the name of the community.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publicly* offered for its supply. *Addison*.

2. Openly; without concealment.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publicly* delivered. *Bacon*.

PUBLICK-HEARTED. **adj.* Publick-spirited. See an example in the fourth sense of *publick*.

PUBLICK-MYNDENESS. **n. s.* A disposition to regard the publick advantage above private good. See an example in the fourth sense of *publick*.

PUBLICNESS. *†n. s.* [from *publick*.]

1. State of belonging to the community.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publicness* of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle*.

2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

The *publicness* of a sin is an aggravation of it; makes it more scandalous, and so more criminous also. *Hammond, Works*, i. 218.

PUBLICK-SPIRITED. *adj.* [from *publick* and *spirited*.] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to kill all generous and publick-spirited motions in the conception. *L'Estrange*.

These were the *publick-spirited* men of their age, that is, patriots of their own interest. *Dryden*.

Another publick-spirited project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne. *Addison*.

It was generous and publick-spirited in you, to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve, your disapprobation of Wood's design. *Swift*.

PUBLICK-SPIRITEDNESS. **n. s.* [from *publick-spirited*.] Regard to the general advantage above private good.

The spirit of charity, the old word for *publick-spiritedness*. *Whitlock, Mann*, of the Eng. p. 382. The integrity and publick-spiritedness of his whole conduct.

Delany, Rem. on Lord Orrery, p. 88.
TO PUBLISH. *†v. a.* [from *publier*, French; *publico*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Anciently *publish*, in reference to its origin from *populus*. See **PUBLICK**. "Joseph hir hosbode, for he was a rightful man, wolde not *publishe* her." *Wicliffe*, St. Matt. i.]

1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *publish'd* me? *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale*.

His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the impressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to *publish*. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

Suppose he should relent,
And *publish* grace to all. *Milton, P. L.*

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present *publishing* it, I should have kept it by me. *Digby*.

PUBLISHER. *n. s.* [from *publish*.]

1. One who makes publicly or generally known.

Love of you
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence. *Shakespeare*.

The apostle doth not speak as a *publisher* of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his Lord and Master had taught before. *Kettlewell*.

The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the *publishers* of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published. *Atterbury*.

2. One who puts out a book into the world.

A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has given me some things that did not belong to me. *Prior*.

PUCE. **adj.* [from *pucicus*, Latin.] Of a dark brown colour; formerly *puke*. See **PUKE**.

PUCELAGE. *†n. s.* [French.] A state of virginity. *Dict.*

The trial of *pucelage* and virginity. *Annot. on Brown's Religio Medici*, (1654,) § 10. The examen of *pucelage*, the waters of jealousy, &c. were very strict; and, to the same end, municipal. *Robinson, Endorra*, (1658,) p. 37.

PUCK. *†n. s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Icel. and Su. Goth. *puke*, spectrum, daemon. See **PUG**.] Some sprite among the faeries, common in romances; a sort of mischievous hobgoblin or sprite.

O gentle *puck*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain. *Shakespeare*.

They walk, about midnight, on great heaths and desert places; draw men out of the way, and lead them all night a by way, or quite bar them of their way: these have several names in several places: we commonly call them *pucks*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel*, p. 49.

Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *puck* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet*.

PUCKBALL. *†n. s.* [from *puck*, the fairy, **PUCKFIST**.] a fairy's ball.] A kind of mushroom full of dust: *Puckfoist* is still in use.

I'd choak, ere I would change
An article of belief with such a *puckfoist*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*.

O, they are pinching *puckfists*!
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Those are pinching *puckfoists*, and suspicious. *Beaumont and Fl. Love's Pilgr.*

TO PUCKER. *†v. a.* [from *puck*, the fairy; as *elflocks*, from *elves*; or from *poke*, a pocket or hollow. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius prefers the derivation from *poke*, (saccus,) which is indeed most natural: "pucker'd together like a *sachel*." See the first example.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

He fell down; and, not being able to rise again, had his belly *pucker'd* together like a *sachel*, before the chamberlain could come to help him. *Jurinus, Sin Stigmatized*, (1639,) p. 19.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *pucker'd* up in wrinkles. *Spectator*.

A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its situation. *Sharp*.

PUCKER. **n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing gathered into a fold or plication. Dr. Johnson uses this substantive in his second definition of **RUFF**.

2. Agitation; flutter; confusion. "What a *pucker* he is in!" *Brockett's N. C. Words*. It is also a colloquial expression in several parts of England. Dr. Jamieson likewise notices it as a Scottish word.

PUDDER. *†n. s.* [This is commonly written *pothe*. See **POTHER**. It is derived by Lye from *fudur*, Icelandic, a rapid motion. Dr. Johnson. — Others from the French *poudre*, *poudre*, dust.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle.

Some fellows — would have kept a *pudder*. *Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady*.

They were able enough to lay the dust and *pudder* in antiquity, which he and his, out of stratagem, are wont to raise.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.
What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words! *Locke*.

TO PUDDER. *†v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle; to rake. *Sherwood*.

Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names, and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering*, and confusion, which has so much hindered knowledge. *Locke*.

TO PUDDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke*.

PUDDING. *n. s.* [from *potten*, Welsh, an intestine; *boudin*, Fr.; *puding*, Swedish.]

1. A kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.

Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior*.

2. The gut of an animal.
He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

As sure as his guts are made of puddings. *Shakespeare*.

3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

4. A proverbial name for victuals.
Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior*.

PUDDING-GROSS. *n. s.* [from *pulegium*, Latin.] A plant.

PUDDING-PIE. *n. s.* [from *pudding* and *pie*.] A pudding with meat baked in it.

Some cry the covenant, instead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras*.

PUDDING-SLEEVE. **n. s.* The sleeve of the present full-dress clerical gown.

He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding-sleeve*;
His waistcoat to a cassock grew;
And both assum'd a sable hue. *Swift, Baulis and Philemon*.

PUDDING-TIME. *n. s.* [from *pudding* and *time*.]

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table.

2. Nick of time; critical minute.
Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras*.

PUDDLE.† *n. s.* [from *puteolus*, Latin. Skinner; from *poil*, dirt, old Bavarian, Junius; hence *pool*. Dr. Johnson.— See, however, **POOL**. Welsh, *pwl*; Cornish and Sax. *pul*; a ditch, a puddle. Anciently, the word was sometimes *poddle*, and *poddle*. “A *poddle* or slough.” Huloet.] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash.

The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the stream, and the Latins of the *puddle*.

Bp. Hall.

Thou did'st drink

The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beasts would couch at.

Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

A physician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a stake, and then set in a *puddle*, till brought to their wits.

L'Estrange.

Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up; and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmear'd with filth.

Dryden, *Virg.*

Happy was the man, who was sent on an errand to the most remote street, which he performed with the greatest alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

To PUDDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

As if I saw my sun shine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of nothing but Mopsa.

Sidney.

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,
Though great ones are the object.

Shakespeare, *Othello*.

His beard they have singed off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair.

Shakespeare, *Com. of Err.*

The noblest blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy
current

Is *puddled* and defil'd with tyranny.

Dryden.

To PUDDLE.* *v. n.* To make a dirty stir. Indeed I were very simple, if with Crabronius I should *puddle* in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it!

Junius, *Sin Stigmat.* (1699.) Pref.

PUDDLY. *adj.* [from *puddle*.] Muddy; dirty; miry.

Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them.

Carew.

PUDDOCK, or PURROCK. *n. s.* [for *pad-dock* or *parrock*.] A provincial word for a small inclosure.

Dict.

PU'DENCY.† *n. s.* [*pu'dens*, Lat.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

A *pu'dency* so rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn.

Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*.

Women have their bashfulness and *pu'dency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties.

W. Mountague, *Dev. Ess. P. I.* (1648.) p. 147.

PU'DICITY.† *n. s.* [*pu'dicité*, Fr. from *pu'dicitia*, Lat.] Modesty; chastity.

The sacred fire of *pu'dicity* and continence.

Hovell, *Lett. iv.* 7.

They broke the laws of all *pu'dicity* and honesty.

Paquot, *Herzogograph. p.* 11.

PUEFELLOW.† See **PUFELLOW**.

PU'ERILE. *adj.* [*pueril*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish.

I looked upon the mansion with a veneration

mixt with a pleasure, that represented her to me in those *puerile* amusements.

Pope.

PUERILITY. *n. s.* [*puerilité*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childishness; boyishness.

A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school.

Brown.

Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities*.

Dryden, *DuFresnoy*.

PU'ERPERAL.* *adj.* [*puer*, child, and *perio*, to bring forth, Lat.] Relating to childbirth: as, the *puerperal* fever. This is a modern term. Formerly we had *puerperial*: but it has been unnoticed.

With *puerperal* pain.

Beaumont's *Psyche*, (1651.) C. xvi. st. 5.

PU'ET.† *n. s.* A kind of water-fowl. See **PEWET**.

The fish have enemies enough; as others, the cor-morant, and the *puet*.

Walton, *Angler*.

PUFF.† *n. s.* [*poef*, *bof*, Teut. vetus, Kilian; a blast which swells the cheeks; *puff*, Su. Goth.]

1. A quick blast with the mouth.

Their hope shall be as the giving up of the ghost, [in the margin, a *puff* of breath.]

Job, xi. 20.

In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers.

Philips.

2. A small blast of wind.

The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII., with a sudden *puff* of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk.

Raleigh.

The naked breathless body lies,

To every *puff* of wind a slave,

At the beck of every wave,

That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout, and wise.

Flatman.

A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig.

L'Estrange.

Their fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every *puff* bears empty shades away.

Dryden.

With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the self-discover'd infant lay.

Dryden.

3. A fungous ball filled with dust, called sometimes a *puff-ball*.

4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff-paste*.

He had the same antipathy to a candied orange, or a piece of *puff-paste*, as some have to a Cheshire cheese.

Tatler, No. 255.

5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

Ainsworth.

6. A tumid and exaggerated statement or recommendation.

I am really driven to it, as the *puff* in the play-bill says, “at the desire of several persons of quality”

Cibber, *Lett. to Pope*.

To PUFF.† *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.]

1. To swell the cheeks with wind.

2. To blow with a quick blast.

Wherefore do you follow her,

Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain?

Shakespeare.

Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,

Puffing at all, winnows the light away.

Shaks.

3. To blow with scornfulness.

As for all his enemies, he *puffeth* at them.

Ps. x. 5.

Lest some should *puff* at these instances.

South, *Serm. i.* 250.

Some *puff* at these instances, as being such as were under a different economy of religion, and consequently not directly pertinent to ours.

South.

It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and bid omnipotence do its worst.

South.

4. To breathe thick and hard.

Seld-shewn flames

Do press among the popular throngs, and *puff*

To win a vulgar station.

Shakespeare, *Corial*.

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing,

from the chase.

L'Estrange.

A true son of the church

Came *puffing* with his greasy bald pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads.

Dryden.

5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation.

More unconstant than the wind, who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the North,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South.

Shakespeare.

Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In silks that whistled, who but he?

He scarce allow'd me half an eye.

Herber.

6. To swell with the wind or air.

A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the detonation be quite ended; unless the *puffing* matter blow the coal out of the crucible.

Boyle.

To PUFF. *v. a.*

1. To inflate or make swell as with wind: it has up intensive.

Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd* up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?

Shakespeare.

Let him fall by his own greatness,

And *puff* him up with glory, till it swell

And break him.

Denham, *Suphy*.

Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be referred to lying; the one to please others, and *puff* them up with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due to ourselves.

Ray on the Creation.

2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind.

I have seen the cannon,

When it has blown his ranks into the air,

And from his arm *puff'd* his own brother.

Shaks.

The unerring sun by certain signs declares,

When the south projects a stormy day,

And when the clearing north will *puff* the clouds

away.

Dryden, *Virg.*

Why must the winds all hold their tongue?

If they a little breath should raise,

Would that have spoil'd the poet's song,

Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praise?

Prior.

I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could *puff* away.

Pope.

3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.

I can enjoy her while she's kind,

But when she dances in the wind,

And shakes her wings, and will not stay,

I *puff* the prostitute away;

The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd.

Dryden.

4. To swell or blow up with praise.

The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of jurisdiction, being truly parasiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court up beyond her bounds for their own advantage.

Bacon.

5. To swell or elate with pride.

His looke like a coxcombe up *puffed* with pride.

Tusser.

This army, led by a tender prince,

Whose spirit with divine ambition *puff'd*,

Makes mouths at the invisible enemy.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed* up one against another.

I Cor. iv. 6.

Your ancestors, who *puff* your mind with pride, Did not your honour, but their own advance.

Dryden.

Who stands safest; tell me, is it he

That spreads and swells in *puff'd* prosperity?

Pope.

The Phœnicians were so *puffed* up with their constant felicity, that they thought nothing impossible.

Broom.

PU'FFER. *n. s.* [from *puff*.] One that puffs.

PU'FFIN. *n. s.* [*Puffino*, Italian, *mergas*.]

1. A water-fowl.

Among the first sort, we reckon the dipchick, murre, creysers, curlews, and *puffins*.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

2. A kind of fish.

3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PUFFINAPPLE. *n. s.* A sort of apple.

Ainsworth.

PUFFINESS.* *n. s.* [from *puffy*.] State or quality of being turgid.

Some of M. Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous *puffiness*, that I was forced into abate-ments of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker.

A. Hill.

PUFFINGLY.† *adv.* [from *puffing*.]

Sherwood.

1. Tumidly; with swell.

2. With shortness of breath.

PUFFY.† *adj.* [from *puff*.]

1. Windy; flatulent.

Emphysema is a light *puffy* tumour, easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers, and ariseth again in the instant you take them off.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. Tumid; turgid.

Pass on, ye vain fantastick troop

Of *puffy* youths. *Marton, Scourge of Vill.* (1599.)
Your *puffy* discourse is a heap of words without any weight.

Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, (1603), ch. 7.
An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftiness, runs into the swelling *puffy* style, because it looks like greatness.

Dryden.

PUG.† *n. s.*

1. A sprite or hobgoblin. [*puke*, *Ice*, and *Su. Goth.* See *PUCK*.]

Devils in Sarmatia—such as we *pugs* and hobgoblins call.

Heywood's Hier. of Angels, (1635), p. 574.

2. A monkey.

Upon setting him down, and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey.

Addison, Spect.

3. A small ugly dog.

4. Formerly the word for a punk, a flirt, a trull. [*piza*, *Sax.* a girl; *pugga*, *Su. Goth.* *Spegel's Gloss.* where it is rendered into the French *saffrette*, which *Cotgrave* translates into the English, *pug*, *punk*, &c.]

PUGGED. *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered*.] Crowded; complicated. I never found this word in any other passage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *pugged* attire of the turkey, and the long excrescency that hangs down over his bill, when he swells with pride.

More against Atheism.

PUGH. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the sound.] A word of contempt.

PUGIL. *n. s.* [*pugille*, *Fr.*] What is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers.

Dict.

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

PUGILISM.* *n. s.* [from *pugil*, *Lat.*] Practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

PUGILIST.* *n. s.* [from *pugilism*.] A fighter; a boxer.

PUGNACIOUS.† *adj.* [*pugnax*, *Lat.*] Inclined to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

Aristotle, with his *pugnacious* race, As idle figments stilly them denies.

More, Song of the Soul, P. iv. st. 14.

Were a furious, *pugnacious* pope, as Julius II., apt to moderate an assembly called together for the settlement of peace?

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PUGNACITY.† *n. s.* [from *pugnax*, *Latin*.] Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

I like better that entry of truth, which cometh peaceably with chalk to mark up those minds which are capable to lodge and harbour it, than that which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention.

Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 2.

PUISNE. *adj.* [*puis nê*, *French*.] It is commonly spoken and written *puny*. See *PUNY*.]

1. Young; younger; later in time.

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a inferior date to eternity.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Inferiour; lower in rank.

When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puisne* judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

3. Petty; inconsiderable; small.

A *puisne* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

PUISSANCE.† *n. s.* [*puissance*, *Fr.*] This word seems to have been pronounced with only two syllables. Dr. Johnson.—Not always so formerly: for though Spenser has repeatedly used it as a word of only two syllables, he has also evidently made it a word of three. Some of the poets of our own time have, I think, in *puissance* and *puissant*, affected this trisyllabical pronunciation.] Power; strength; force.

Great aid thereto his mighty *puissance*
And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:
Where also prove of thy prowess valiance
Thou then shalt make. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 28.*

The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses, but by the *puissance* of men.

Destruct. of Troy.

Grandsires, babies, and old women;
Or past, or not arriv'd to, pith and *puissance*.

Shakspeare.

Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the power and *puissance* of the king.

Shakspeare.

Our *puissance* is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us highest deeds.

Milton, P. L.

PUISSANT. *adj.* [*puissant*, *Fr.*] Powerful; strong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a *puissant* host.

Shakspeare.

Told the most piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew *puissant*, and the strings of life
Began to crack.

Shakspeare.

The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of Christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were most *puissant* among the Mahometans, caused that famous enterprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned.

Raleigh, Ess.

For pious renown'd and *puissant* deeds.

Milton, P. L.

PUISSANTLY. *adv.* [from *puissant*.] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.]

1. Vomit.

2. Medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE.† *v. n.*

1. To spew; to vomit.

The infant,

Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms. *Shaks.*

2. To sicken; to be disgusted.

He sure is greasy-stomach'd that must pet, and *puke*, at such a trivial circumstance.

Feltham, Res. ii. 2.

PUKE.* *adj.* [*pucicus*, *Lat.* for *pictinus*, of the colour of pitch, from *picea*. See *pucice*

uvæ, black grapes of Friuli, &c. in Ainsworth.] Of a colour between black and russet. Huloot. *Puce*-coloured is now in use.

Cloths—*puke*, brown-blue, blacks.

Stat. 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. vi.

Puke stocking, caddis garter.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

PU'KER. *n. s.* [from *puke*.] Medicine causing a vomit.

The *puker* rue,

The sweetner sassafras, are added too. *Garth.*

PULCHRITUDE.† *n. s.* [*pulchritudo*, *Latin*.] This word is very old in our language.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness; quality opposite to deformity.

Persyng our hertis with thy *pulchritude*.

Chaucer, Court of Love, ver. 613.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it.

More.

That there is a great *pulchritude* and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants, is attested by the general verdict of mankind.

Ray on the Creation.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies.

Ray.

To PULE.† *v. n.* [*piuler*, *Fr.*]

1. To cry like a chicken; to whine like a young whelp. See *PULING*. *Cotgrave.*

2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

To speak *puling* like a beggar at Hallomass.

Shakspeare.

To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet in her fortune's tender,
To answer, I'll not wed.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Weak *puling* things, unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain.

Dryden.

When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; and when he began this custom, was *puling* and tender.

Locke.

This *puling* whining harlot rears his reason,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood.

Rowe.

PU'LUCK. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PU'LILOSE. *adj.* [*pulicosus*, *pulex*, *Latin*.] Abounding with fleas.

Dict.

PULING.* *n. s.* [from *To pule*.] The cry as of a chicken; a kind of whine.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*.

Bacon.

PULINGLY.* *adv.* [from *puling*.] With whining; with complaint.

I do not long to have

My sleep ta'en from me, and go *pulingly*,
Like a poor wench [who] had lost her market-money.

Beaumont and Fl. Captain.

PU'LIOL. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [*pullian*, *Saxon*.]

1. To draw violently towards one: opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one.

What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the same with the other they *pull* back.

Hooker.

He put forth his hand, and *pulled* the dove in.

Gen. viii. 9.

His hand which he put forth dried up, so that he could not *pull* it in again.

1 Kings, xlii. 4.

Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them for the day of slaughter.

Jer. vii. 11.

They *pulled* away the shoulder and stopped their ears.

Zech.

Ill fortune never crushed that man, whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled my friends to place all things she gave them so, as she might take them from them, not *pull* them.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

2. To draw forcibly: commonly with *on* or *off*, or some other particle.

He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of his own to *pull* them upon him. *Hayward*.

A boy came in great hurry to *pull off* my boots.

Swift.

3. To pluck; to gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,

He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear.

Dryden.

Flax *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe.

Mortimer.

4. To tear; to rend.

He hath turned aside my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me desolate. *Lam. iii. 2.*

5. To *PULL* down. To subvert; to demolish.

Although it was judged in form of a statute, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses *pulled down*, yet his case even then had no great blot of ignominy.

Bacon.

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to *pull down* than build up; for that structure, which was above ten summers a building, and that by no mean artists, was destroyed in a moment.

Howell, *Voc. For.*

When God is said to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be understood of an house; God builds and unbuilds worlds.

Burnet.

6. To *PULL* down. To degrade.

He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,

To raise the wretched, and *pull down* the proud.

Roscommon.

What title has this queen but lawless force?

And force must *pull* her down.

Dryden.

They may be afraid to *pull down* ministers and favourites grown formidable.

Davenant.

7. To *PULL* up. To extirpate; to eradicate.

What censure, doubting this of innate principles, I may deserve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations surer.

Locke.

PULL *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of pulling.

I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was fastened at the top of my box.

Swift, *Gulliv. Trav.*

2. Contest; struggle.

This wrestling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover.

Carcu.

3. Pluck; violence suffered.

Duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,

That bears so shrewd a maim; two *pulls* at once; His lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off.

Shaks.

PULLBACK. n. s.* [pull and back.] That which keeps back; a restraint.

To run on in despite of the revulsions and *pullbacks* of such remoras, aggravates our transgressions.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* iii. 10.

We find so many *pullbacks* within us, so many strong and stubborn aversions to our good inclinations.

Scott, *Chr. Life*, P. i. ch. 3.

PULLEN. n. s.* [pulain, old Fr. Dr. Johnson. — See *PULLEY*. *Pullen* or *pullain*, is still our northern word, and is old in our language, though Dr. John-

son could find no other authority for it than the name of Bailey.] Poultry.

What have you to do with *pullen* or partridge?

Beaumont and Fl. Love's Cure.

Search their houses, and you shall find no butter salted up against winter, no powdering tub, or *pullen* in the rickbarton, no flesh in the pot or at the spit.

Heylin, *Descr. of France*.

PULLER. n. s.* [from *pull*.]

1. One that pulls.

Shameless Warwick, peace!

Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shaks.*

2. That which draws forcibly; an inciter.

Up comes a service of shoeing-horns of all sorts; as raslers on the coals, red herrings, a gammon of bacon, caviary, anchovies, and abundance of such *pullers* on! And then begin the full pots to go round about the table, and the empty against the walls!

Jurinus, *Sin Stigmat.* (1639), p. 270.

PULLER. n. s.* [poulet, Fr. from *poule*; whence our *POULT*. "Ces mots viennent du Latin *pullus*, fait du Grec *πῦλος*, qui signifie en général le petit d'un animal, et particulièrement un *poullain*, un jeune cheval. Les Latins ont étendu cette signification aux *petits des oiseaux*, et même aux rejetons des arbres." Morin in V. *POULE*.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of sack finely.

— With eggs, sir?

— Simple of itself; I'll no *puller* sperm in my brewage.

Shakspeare.

I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a *puller's* egg.

Wiseman, *Surgery*.

They died not because the *pullers* would not feed, but because the devil foresaw their death, he contrived that abstinence in them.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

PULLEY. n. s. [pouliè, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these cords by many *pulleys* fastened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine.

Swift.

Here *pulleys* make the ponderous oak ascend.

Gay.

To PULLULATE. v. n.* [pullulo, Lat. *pululer*, Fr. This is an old word in our language, though given by Dr. Johnson without any authority or example.] To germinate; to bud.

Money is but as drugs and lenitive ointments, to mitigate the swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulath* again, after the same or some other manner: but wisdom is a spirit incorporated into the radical humour, giving health, strength, and life to the body, to extirpate the roots of all diseases.

Granger on *Ecclesiastes*, (1621), p. 175.

Which would have stilled the *pullulating* evil.

Warburton, *All. of Ch. and State*, (1736), p. 135.

PULLULATION. n. s.* [from *pullulate*.]

The act of budding or growing.

These were the generations or *pullulations* of the heavenly and earthly nature.

More, *Conj. Cabb.* (1653), p. 64.

What has the appearance of vice in its first *pullulations*.

Phil. *Lett. on Physiog.* (1751), p. 143.

PULMONARY. adj. [from *pulmo*, Lat.]

Belonging to the lungs.

Often these unhappy sufferers, for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true *pulmonary* consumption.

Blackmore.

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but small in respect to that of the heart.

Arbutnot.

PULMONARY. n. s. [pulmonaire, Fr. *pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort.

Ainsworth.

PULMONICK. adj. [pulmo, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of *pulmonick* consumption, or consumption of the lungs.

Harvey.

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all sorts of *pulmonick* consumptions.

Arbutnot.

PULMONICK. n. s.* One affected with a disorder of the lungs.

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas.

Arbutnot.

PULP. n. s. [pulpa, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.]

1. Any soft mass.

The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little *pulp* of marrow diffused. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. The soft part of fruit; the part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind, Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.

Milton, *P. L.*

Besides this use of the *pulp* or pericarpium, for the guard of the seed, it serves also, by a secondary intension, for the sustenance of man and other animals.

Ray.

The grub Oft unobserv'd invades the vital core, Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*

Philips.

PULPIT. n. s. [pulpitum, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, Fr.]

1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands.

Produce his body to the market-place, And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend, Speak in the order of his funeral.

Shakspeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

2. The higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced: distinct from the lower desk where prayers are read.

We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late rebellion.

Dryden.

Sir Roger has been a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion-table.

Addison, *Spect.*

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*.

Ayliffe.

Pulpits their sacred satire learn'd to spare, And vice admir'd to find a flatterer there.

Pope.

PULPOUS. adj.* [poulpeux, Fr. Cot-

grave; from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

The redstreak's *pulposus* fruit

With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines.

Philips.

PULPOUSNESS. n. s. [from *pulposus*.] The quality of being pulposus.

PULPY. adj. [from *pulp*.] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plums is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard shell, within which is the seed.

Ray on the *Creation*.

Putrefaction destroys the specific difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of an animal nature.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

PULSATILE. adj.* [pulsatil, French; *pulsatilis*, Lat.] That may be struck or

beaten: as, a *pulsatile* instrument, that is, a drum, tabor, psaltery, &c. made to sound by beating them with the hand, or with a small stick; or with a hammer, as bells.

The rattle, among the ancients, is a musical instrument of the *pulsatile* kind.

Mus. Dict. (1769.) p. 194.

PULSA'TION. *n. s.* [*pulsation*, Fr. *pulsatio*, from *pulso*, Lat.] The act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulsation* of the great artery.

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choked and obstructed in its *pulsation*.

PULSA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *pulso*, Lat.] A striker; a beater.

PULSATORY.* *adj.* [from *pulsation*.] Beating like the pulse.

An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull, somewhat lower than the place of his hurt.

Wotton, Rem. p. 418.

PULSE. *n. s.* [*pulsus*, Lat.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart; this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two *pulses*: this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; an high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse*; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse*; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse*.

Quincy.

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?

Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life? *Shaks.*

The prosperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, is a great diminution of their health.

Clarendon.

My body is from all diseases free;

My temperate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*
If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulse*, those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass.

Arbutnot.

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds.

Newton.

3. To feel one's **PULSE.** To try or know one's mind artfully.

4. [from *pull*.] Leguminous plants; plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked*.

With *Elijah* he partook,

Or as a guest with *Daniel* at his *pulse*.

Milton, P. R.

Mortals, from your fellows' blood abstain!
While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd.

Dryden.

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulses*.

Mortimer.

To **PULSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time.

Ray.

To **PULSE.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive, as the pulse is driven. See **PULSE.**

It must — thereby be brought into the left ventricle of the heart, where again it is with violence *pulsed* forth into the aorta.

Smith on Old Age, (1666,) p. 233.

PULSIFICK.* *adj.* [*pulsus* and *facio*, Lat.] Moving or exciting the pulse.

Upon whatsoever instruments the *pulsifick* faculty is exercising itself, they are all here intended by the wheel; for they are they, and they only, that carry off the blood from the fountain, and force it from the center of the body to the circumference.

Smith on Old Age, p. 242.

PULSION. *n. s.* [from *pulsus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in opposition to suction or traction.

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More, Div. Dial.*

By attraction we do not here understand what is properly, though vulgarly, called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c. which is really *pulsion* and trusion.

Benley, Ser. 7.

PUL'TISE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *pultis*.] A poultice. *Pultises* made of green herbs.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 380.

He, squeezing out

The juice, and mingling it with cent'ry-root
And plantain-leaf, thereof a *pultise* made.

Fanshawe, Tr. of Pastor Fido.

PULVERABLE. *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **PULVERATE.*** *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] To beat into powder. *Cockeram.*

PULVERIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *pulverize*.] The act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

To **PULVERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriser*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted.

Boyle.

PULVERULENCE. *n. s.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Dustiness; abundance of dust.

PULVIL. *n. s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet-scented powder.

The toilette, nursery of charms,

Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes.

Gay.

To **PULVIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postillion, that they may not stink of the stable?

Congreve, Way of the World.

PUMICE.† *n. s.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — *Pumic*-itan, Saxon. Spenser

repeatedly writes this word *pumie*, but Dr. Johnson converted it into *pumice*: "*Pumie* stones I hastily hent and threw." *Shep. Cal. March.*

The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spongy matter full of little pores and cavities: of a pale, whitish, grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains.

Hill, Mat. Medica.

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and *pumice*, but no water.

Bacon.

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat.

Addison.

Have you not found some men, who, upon an infusion of strong liquor, have seemed for the present to be totally dissolved into kindness and good nature; and yet as soon as ever the drink is squeezed out of these sponges, they become again as dry, as hard, and as rough as a *pumice*, and as intractable as ever?

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

PUMMEL. *n. s.* See **POMMEL.**

PUMP.† *n. s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.

Dr. Johnson. — It is the past participle of the verb to *pimp*, i. e. to procure, or obtain. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Parley, ii. 307. — Few will be inclined to subscribe to Mr. Tooke's quaint etymology; and many will wonder at the Dutch and French *pompe* being thus made of no account. Menage justly deduces it from the Greek *πομπή*, that which conveys, from *πέμπεω*, to conduct, to bring: "parce que la pompe est faite pour envoyer et conduire l'eau quelque part, en la poussant." See Menage in V. POMPE. See also **PUMP**, Su. Goth. Spiegel's Gloss.]

1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells; its operation is performed by the pressure of the air.

A pump grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first.

More against Atheism.

In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this instrument as being instead of a pump, by the help of which one man might easily drain out the water, though very deep.

Wilkins, Dædalus.

Pumps may be made single with a common pump handle, for one man to work them, or double for two.

Mortimer.

2. A shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beads, new ribbons to your pumps.

Shaks. Mids. Night's Dream.

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy pump, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Thalia's ivy shows her prerogative over comical poesy; her mask, mantle, and pumps are ornaments belonging to the stage.

Peacham.

The water and sweat
Splish-splash in their pumps.

Swift, Miscell.

To **PUMP.** *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

To **PUMP.†** *v. a.*

1. To raise or throw out as by means of a pump.

Not finding sufficient room, it breaks a vessel to force its passage, and rushing through a larger chasm, overflows the cavities about it with a deluge, which is *pumped* up and emptied.

Blackmore.

2. To examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out,
And *pump* them what they come about. *Hudibras*.
Ask him what passes
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;
But *pump* not me for politics.

Ottway, Ven. Preserved.

3. To elicit; to draw out by any means. It is a hard matter to *pump* any thing out of you.

Goodman, Wint. Eo. Conf. P. I.
They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen,
Scarce muster patience to support the farce,
And *pump* sad laughter, till the curtain fall.

Young, Night Th. 8.

- PUMPER. *n. s.* [from *pump*.] The person or the instrument that pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle*.

- PUMPION.† *n. s.* [*pompon*, Fr. *pepo*.] A plant.

We'll use this gross watery *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

- PUMPIN.* *n. s.* The *pumpion*. A corrupted word.

Phillips.

- PUN.† *n. s.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced; to *pun* is to pound, grind, or beat with a *pestle*; can *pun* mean an empty sound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, seems only a corruption of *clink*? Dr. Johnson. — This cannot be the etymology of the word. *Serenius* thus deduces it: "Icel. *funalegr*, frivolus, sensu translato *a fine*, favilla." If we can here admit the change of *f* into *p*, we might, however, derive it from our own *fun*, which is probably from the Sax. *fxgn*, merry.] An equivocation; a quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

I define it to be a conceit arising from the use of two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense.

Addison, Spect. No. 61.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: *cuniculus* may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraved, than it can be translated.

Addison.

But fill their purse, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope*.

- TO PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

The hand and head were never lost of those,
Who dealt in doggerel, or who *pun'd* in prose.

Dryden.

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Tristram.

Tatler.

- TO PUN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To persuade by a pun.

The greatest authors, in their most serious works, made frequent use of puns. The sermons of bishop Andrews, and the tragedies of Shakespeare, are full of them. The sinner was *punished*

into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together.

Addison, Spect. No. 61.

- TO PUNCH.† *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr. *pungar*, *pungir*, Span. from the Latin *pungere*, to prick.]

1. To bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shaks*.

By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge; you must then make a steel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering.

Mason, Mech. Ex.

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the eruca, and cast her eggs into her body.

Ray on the Creation.

2. To push or strike with the fist. [*bunga*, *bunka*, Sw. *com* sonitu ferire. *Serenius*.
Or from the Lat. *pugnus*, the fist.] A low word. *Bailey* notices it.

- PUNCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; it is often used of an instrument which being hollow cuts out a piece.

The shank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the shank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole.

Mozon, Mech. Ex.

2. A blow; a vulgar expression.

They were fain to use the more violence to dispatch him, giving him, when prostrate on the ground, many violent *punches* on the breast with their knees.

Mem. of Sir Edm. Godfrey, (1682) p. 72.

3. A liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with spice.

Punch is an Indian word expressing the number of ingredients. *Freyer's Travels*. Dr. Johnson. — The *palepunch* of Surat has been described as a drink consisting of aqua vitæ, rose water, juice of citrons, and sugar. So *Struys*, in his voyages (1650) describes a liquor of Gombroon, which he calls *palepunsche*, as a mixture of arrack, sugar, and raisins.

Spiced *punch* in bowls the Indians quaff.

Character of a Coffee House, (1665.)

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch*.

Swift.

4. [*Polichinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show.

Of rareshows he sung and *punch's* feats. *Gay*.

5. *Punch* is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and thin lined with flesh.

Farrier's Dict.

6. [*Pumilio obesus*, Lat.] In contempt or ridicule, a short fat fellow.

- PUNCH.* *adj.* Short; thick; fat. A PUNCHY. vulgar word. Perhaps *punch*, in the fifth meaning of the substantive, should be pronounced an adjective.

- PUNCH-BOWL.* *n. s.* A bowl to hold punch.

Seeing a *punch-bowl* painted upon a sign near Charing Cross, and very curiously garnished, with a couple of angels hovering over it, and squeezing a lemon into it.

Addison, Spect. No. 28.

- PUNCHBON. *n. s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.]

1. An instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbeys, allowing them one staple and two *punchbons* at a rate.

Camden.

2. A measure of liquids.

- PUNCHER. *n. s.* [from *punch*.] An instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew*. Mus.

- PUNCHINELLO.* *n. s.* [*polichinello*, Ital.] A sort of buffoon; a punch.

Punchinello disturbed a soft love-scene with his ribaldry.

Tatler, No. 45.

I desire that *punchinello* may choose hours less canonical.

Spect. No. 14.

Being told that Gilbert Cowper called him [Johnson] the Caliban of literature; Well, said he, I must dub him the *punchinello*.

Johnson, in Dr. Maswell's Acc. Boswell's Life.

- PUNCTATED.* *adj.* [*punctatus*, Latin.] Drawn into a point. A term of geometry.

- PUNCTILIO.† *n. s.* [*punctille*, French; *puntiglio*, Ital. from *punctum*, point, Lat.] A small nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactness.

The *punctilios* of truth and sincerity.

South, Sermon. vii. 180.

If their cause is bad, they use delays to tire out their adversaries, they feign pleas to gain time for themselves, and insist on *punctilios* in his proceedings.

Kettlewell.

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a public ceremony.

Addison.

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house.

Richardson, Clarissa.

- PUNCTILOUS. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to superstition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest.

Rogers, Sermon.

- PUNCTILOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *punctilious*.]

With great nicety or exactness.

I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition.

Johnson, False Alarm.

- PUNCTILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactness of behaviour.

- PUNCTON.* *n. s.* [*punctio*, Lat.] A puncture. A term of surgery.

- PUNCTO. *n. s.* [*punto*, Spanish.]

1. Nice point of ceremony. The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinand displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

2. The point in fencing.

Vat be all you come for?

— To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *puncto*.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

- PUNCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctuel*, Fr.]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

This earth a spot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible; for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return

Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then.

Bacon.

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish thereof, so not to confound or lose the one in the other.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

That the women are menstruant, and the men pubescent, at the year of twelve seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth.

Brown.

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings.

Atterbury.

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our Lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come.

Rogers.

PUNCTUALIST.* *n. s.* [from *punctual*.]

One who is very exact or ceremonious.

Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore, and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Castile, Naples, or Fontainebleau, could have done.

Milton, *Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.*

PUNCTUALITY. *n. s.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might set down his own conditions.

Howell, *Voc. For.*

His memory was serviceable, but not officious; faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of words.

Fell.

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter.

Grew, *Cosmol.*

PUNCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were wial so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own.

Ralegh, *Ess.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundredth part of a minute.

Ray on the Creation.

I freely bring what Moses hath related to the test, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find.

Woodward.

PUNCTUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *punctual*.] Exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the Scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best; and the same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings, preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text.

Felton.

To PUNCTUATE.* *v. a.* [*punctuer*, Fr. Cotgrave.] To distinguish by pointing.

PUNCTUATION.† *n. s.* [*punctuation*, Fr.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*.

Addison.

To PUNCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser.

Woodward.

PUNCTURE. *n. s.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A small

prick; a hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Guascus, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded.

Wiseman.

To PUNCTURE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prick; to pierce with a small hole.

PUNDLE. *n. s.* [*mulier pumila* et *obesa*, Lat.] A short and fat woman.

Ainsworth.

PUNGAR.† *n. s.* [*pagurus*, Lat. *pagure*, Fr.] A crab-fish. Sherwood, 1632. Still used in Kent and Sussex.

PUNGENCY. *n. s.* [from *pungent*.]

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn.

Arbutnot.

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be.

Hammond.

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me.

Stillingfleet.

PUNGENT.† *adj.* [*pungens*, Lat.]

1. Pricking.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew, A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; The gnomes direct to every atom just, The *pungent* grains of titillating dust.

Pope.

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* tastes of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue?

Newton, *Opt.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

We find them [the good things of the world] not only light and unprofitable, but *pungent* and dolorous.

Bp. Taylor, *Serm.* (1651,) p. 237.

Thou canst set him on the rack,

Inclose him in a wooden tower,

With *pungent* pains on every side;

So Regulus in torments dy'd.

Swift, *Miscell.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

The latter happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of present or impending judgements, but in the common service of the church.

Fell.

It consists chiefly of a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech; but partly in a facetious way of jesting.

Dryden.

To PUNGER.* *v. a.* To puzzle; to confound. A farmer in distress said, "I am so *pungered*, I know not which eaver to turn to." To *punge* in Scotch, signifies to prick or sting, mentally speaking. See Jamieson. Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss.

PUNICE. *n. s.* [*cimex*, Lat.] A wall-louse; a bug. Hudibras.

Ainsworth.

PUNICEOUS. *adj.* [*punicus*, Lat.] Purple.

Dict.

PUNINESS. *n. s.* [from *puny*.] Pettiness; smallness.

To PUNISH.† *v. a.* [*punio*, Lat.]

1. To chastise; to afflict with penalties or death for some crime.

Your purposes'd low correction

Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches

Are *punished* with.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

If you will not hearken, I will *punish* you seven times more for your sins.

Lev. xxvii. 18.

A greater power

Now rul'd him, *punish'd* in the shape he sinn'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

Will he draw out,

For anger's sake, finite to infinite

In *punish'd* man?

Milton, *P. L.*

2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

This is an heinous crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be *punished* by the judges.

Job, xxxi. 11.

PUNISHABLE. *adj.* [*punissable*, Fr. from *punish*.] Worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

Theft is naturally *punishable*, but the kind of punishment is positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion convenient to appoint.

Hooker.

Sith creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that which sinneth is subject to punishment; which way should any such creature be *punishable* by the law of God? Hooker.

Their bribery is less *punishable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered.

Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy*.

PUNISHABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *punishable*.] The quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PUNISHER. *n. s.* [from *punish*.] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my *punisher*; therefore as far From granting he, as I from begging peace.

Milton, *P. L.*

PUNISHMENT. *n. s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime.

The house of endless pain is built thereby, In which ten thousand sorts of *punishments* The cursed creatures do eternally torment.

Spenser.

Unless it were a bloody murderher, I never gave them condign *punishment*.

Shaks.

Thou, through the judgement of God, shalt receive just *punishment* for thy pride.

2 Mac. vii. 36.

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange *punishment* to the workers of iniquity?

Job, xxxi. 3.

He that doubts, whether or no he should honour his parents, wants not reason, but *punishment*.

Holyday.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues, I could not half those horrid crimes repeat, Nor half the *punishments* those crimes have met.

Dryden.

Because that which is necessary to beget certainty in the mind, namely, impartial consideration, is in a man's power, therefore the belief or disbelief of those things is a proper subject for rewards and *punishments*.

Wilkins.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain this life can shew.

Locke.

PUNITION.† *n. s.* [*punitio*, Fr. *punitio*, Lat.] Punishment.

Do *pugnition* (i. e. *punitio*) and justice to them that have deserved it.

Ld. Rivers, *Dictes*, &c. (1477,) sign. E. iiii. b.

Let our just *punitio*

Teach you to shake off bribes.

Mir. for Mag. p. 280.

PUNITIVE.† *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God or men, nor any punitive law enacted by either against its rolling down the hill.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Repentance is a duty full of fears, and sorrow, and labour; a vexation to the spirit, an afflictive, penal, or punitive duty; a duty which suffers for sin and labours for grace.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651), p. 72.

PUNATORY. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

PUNK. *n. s.* A whore; a common prostitute; a strumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.* And made them fight, like mad or drunk, For dame religion as for *punk*. *Hudibras.*

Near these a nursery erects its head, Where unfledged actors learn to laugh and cry, Where infant *punks* their tender voices try.

Dryden.

PUNSTER. *n. s.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and punster of London. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

PUNT.* *n. s.* [punc, Saxon.] A flat-bottomed boat.

To PUNT. *v. n.* To play at basset and ombre.

One is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Addison.*

When a duke to Jansen *punts* at White's, Or city heir in mortgage melts away, Satan himself feels far less joy than they. *Pope.*

PUNY. *adj.* [puis né, Fr.]

1. Young.

2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names? Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* subject strikes At thy great glory. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Know me not, lest that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones, In *puny* battle slay me. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Drive

The *puny* habitants; or, if not drive, Seduce them to our party. *Milton, P. L.*

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down and annihilate the friendship of little *puny* minds. *South.*

Jove at their head, ascending from the sea, A shoul of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*

PUNY. *† n. s.* A young unexperienced, unseasoned person.

If any of them shall usurp—a motherhood to the rest, and make them but daughters and *punies* to her. *B. Hall, Rem. p. 407.*

He must appear in print like a *puny* with his guardian. *Milton, Arcopagica.*

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this sin; it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this vice. *South, Sermon.*

To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy*.] To bring forth whelps: used of a bitch bringing young.

PUPA.* *n. s.* [Latin.] In natural history, the chrysalis.

The *pupa*, or chrysalis, then offers itself to observation. This also, in its turn, dies, its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth.

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 19. § 5.

PUPIL. *n. s.* [pupilla, Lat.]

1. The apple of the eye.

Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* shall contract itself very

much to exclude the light; as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted.

Ray on the Creation.

The uvea has a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *More.*

The rays, which enter the eye at several parts of the *pupil*, have several obliquities to the glasses. *Newton, Opt.*

2. [*Pupile*, Fr. *pupillus*, Lat.] A scholar; one under the care of a tutor.

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her suitor,

He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shaks.*

One of my father's servants, With store of tears this treason gain unfold, And said my guardian would his *pupil* kill.

Fairfax.

If this arch-politician find in his *pupils* any remorse, any fear of God's future judgements, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Ralegh.*

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*. *L'Estrange.*

The great work of a governor is to settle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom. *Locke.*

3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian.

Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,

What are the grounds

To undertake so young, so vast a care? *Dryden.*

So some weak shoul, which else would poorly

rise, Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies; Through the new *pupil* softening juices flow, Thrust forth the gems, and give the flowers to blow. *Tickell.*

PUPILAGE. *n. s.* [from *pupil*.]

1. State of being a scholar.

The excellent doctor most readily received this votary and proselyte to learning into his care and *pupilage* for several years. *Fell.*

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under the discipline of *pupilage*, should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority.

Three sons he dying left, all under age, By means whereof their uncle Vortigern Usurp'd the crown during their *pupilage*; Which the infants' tutors gathering to fear, Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Spenser.*

PUPILARITY.* *n. s.* [pupilarité, Fr.] Non-age; state of a pupil.

PUPILARY. *† adj.* [pupilaire, Fr. *pupillar*, Lat. from *pupil*.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Cotgrave.*

PUPPET. *† n. s.* [poupée, Fr. *pupa*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—Our word was formerly *popet*, like the Teut. *poppe*. "This were a *popet* in an arme." Chaucer, Prol. to Rime of Sir Thopas.]

1. A small image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmane could not stir, but that as if they had been *puppets*, whose motion stood only upon her pleasure, Basilus with servicable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her. *Sidney.*

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*. *Abbot.*

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour, and complaisance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

As the pipes of some car'd organ move, The glided *puppets* dance. *Pope.*

In florid impotence he speaks, And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* squeaks. *Pope.*

2. A word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian *puppet* shalt be shewn In Rome as well as I. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Oh excellent motto! oh exceeding *puppet*! *Shakspeare.*

PUPPETLY.* *adj.* [from *puppet*.] Like a puppet.

Puppet idols, lately consecrated to vulgar adoration. *Bp. Gauden's Hierap. (1653), p. 448.*

PUPPETMAN. *† n. s.* [puppet, man, and **PUPPETMASTER,** } master.] Master of a puppetshow.

Fiddlers, rushers, *puppet-masters*, Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Why is a handsome wife ador'd By every coxcomb but her lord?

From yonder *puppetman* enquire, Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

PUPPETPLAYER.* *n. s.* [puppet and player.] One who manages the motions of *puppets*.

A *puppet-player* and dancer in Rome—practised his art and dance before Jupiter.

Hales, Rem. p. 160.

PUPPETSHOW. *n. s.* [puppet and show.] A mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

'Tis, you have a taste I know,

And often see a *puppetshow*. *Swift.*

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently carry him to the *puppetshow*.

A president of the council will make no more impression upon my mind, than the sight of a *puppetshow*. *Pope.*

PUPPETRY.* *n. s.* [from *puppet*.] Affection. A word of contempt.

Adorning female painted *puppetry*.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1593), iii. 8.

PUPPY. *n. s.* [poupée, Fr.]

1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch.

He

Talks as familiarly of roaring lions, As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shaks.*

The rogues slighted me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen if 'th' litter.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

The sow to the bitch says, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Estrange.*

Nature does the *puppy's* eyelid close, Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose.

Gay.

2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy*-headed monster; a most scurvy monster!

Shakspeare, Tempest.

Thus much I have added, because there are some *puppies*, which have given it out. *Ralegh.*

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy*, with a money-bag under each arm.

Addison, Guardian.

To PUPPY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PUPPYISM.* *n. s.* [from *puppy*.] Extreme affection. A word of contemptuous reproach.

PUR.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the sound.] A gentle noise made by a cat.

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

To PUR. *† v. n.* [from the noun.] To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

Dr. Johnson writes this word *purrr*.

An envious cat from place to place,
Unseen, attends his silent pace :
She saw that, if his trade went on,
The purring race must be undone ;
So secretly removes his baits,
And every stratagem defeats. *Gay, Fab. xxi.*

To PUR.† v. a. [To signify by purring.
Her coat that with the tortoise vies,
Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes,
She saw; and *purrd* applause.

PURBLIND.† adj. [Corrupted from *pore-blind*. See **POREBLIND**.] Near-sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted.

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis known to several

Of head-piece extraordinary; lower messes,
Perchance, are to this business *purblind*. *Shaks.*
Like to *purblind* moles, no greater light than
that little which they shun. *Drummond.*

Darkness, that here surrounded our *purblind*
understandings, will vanish at the dawning of
eternal day. *Boyle.*

Dropt in clear thick-sighted eyes,
They'd make them see in darkest night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*

Purblind man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the nearest links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That poises all above. *Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.*

PURBLINDNESS.† n. s. [from *purblind*.]
Shortness of sight; dimness of sight.

PURCHASABLE. adj. [from *purchase*.] That
may be purchased, bought, or obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things
purchasable by it, as much as you take off from
the value of money, so much you add to the price
of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

To PURCHASE.† v. a. [*purchaser*, old
Fr. *acquérir*, *acheter*. "Ce vieux mot
Normand est usité par les Anglois depuis
Guillaume le Conquerant." *Lacombe.*]

1. To acquire, not inherit.

His faults, in him, seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackness; hereditary,
Rather than *purchas'd*. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
Your accent is something finer than you could
purchase in so removed a dwelling.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

2. To buy for a price.

You have many a *purchas'd* slave,
Which like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part. *Shaks.*
His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham
purchased of the sons of Heth. *Gen. xxv.*

3. To obtain at any expense, as of labour
or danger.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise?

Milton, P. L.

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or
forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses;
Therefore use none. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

5. To raise; as, to *purchase* an anchor, is
to heave it up. See the 4th sense of
the substantive.

PURCHASE.† n. s. [*purchas*, old Fr. from
the verb.]

1. Any thing bought or obtained for a
price.

I will not give more than according to fifteen
years' *purchase*. *Bacon, Ess. on Usury.*
He that procures his child a good mind, makes
a better *purchase* for him, than if he laid out the
money for an addition to his former acres.

Locke, on Education.

Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;
A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Any thing of which possession is taken
any other way than by inheritance.

A beauty waning and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base dejection. *Shakspeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes
possession of his stores; but he had little joy of
the *purchase*. *L'Estrange.*

3. Formerly, robbery, and also the thing
stolen. Obsolete.

Robbery is helde *purchase*. *Chaucer.*

A heavy load he bare
Of nightly stealths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminal.

Give me thy hand; thou shalt have a share in
our *purchase*, as I am a true man. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.
Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

4. Mechanical advantage in raising a weight.

PURCHASE-MONEY.* n. s. Money laid out
in the purchase of any thing.

Whether ten thousand pounds, well laid out,
might not build a decent college, fit to contain
two hundred persons; and whether the *purchase-*
money of the chambers would not go a good way
in defraying the expence?

Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 189.

PURCHASER. n. s. [from *purchase*.] A
buyer; one that gains any thing for a
price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *pur-*
chaser is to pass both licence, fine, and recovery.

So unhappy have been the *purchasers* of church
lands, that, though in such purchases, men have
usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have
not always the best bargains. *South.*

Most of the old statutes may be well supposed
to have been cheaper to their first owners, than
they are to a modern *purchaser*. *Addison on Italy.*

PURE.† adj. [pup, Sax. *pur*, *pure*, Fr.
purus, Lat.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou *purest* stone, whose pureness doth present

My *purest* mind. *Sidney.*

He shewed me a *pure* river of water. *Rev. xxii. 1.*

2. Not filthy; not sullied; clean from

moral evil; holy.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own

eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness. *Prov. xxx. 12.*

Thou art of *purser* eyes than to behold iniquity. *Hab. i. 13.*

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures;

mere.

Thou didst drink the *pure* blood of the grape. *Deut. xxxii. 14.*

What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is
haled to the rack for murdering his prince? his
cup is full of *pure* and unmingled sorrow, his body
is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his
soul with shame and sorrow, which are to last
eternally. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are
much akin to simple and compound; so a guinea
is *pure* gold, if it has in it no alloy. *Watts, Logick.*

4. Genuine; real; unadulterated.

Pure religion before God and the Father is
this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their
affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the
world. *James, i. 27.*

5. Not connected with any thing extrin-
sick: as, *pure* mathematicks.

Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure*
and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only
abstract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet
that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of
some particular determinate subject. *Wilkins.*

When a proposition expresses that the predicate
is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure*
proposition; as every true Christian is an honest
man. *Watts.*

6. Free; clear.

Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I
am *pure* from my sin? *Prov. xx. 9.*

His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

7. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins.
Daniel.

O welcome, *pure-ey'd* faith,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity!
Milton, Comus.

8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad prac-
tice or opinion.

Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickell.*

9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of
speech.

As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth
sound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Ascham.*

10. Mere: as, a *pure* villain, *purus putus*
nebulosus, Lat. This is a very old sense in
our language.

I durst not no more say thereto
For *pure* fere. *Chaucer.*

The lord of the castle was a young man of
spirit, but had lately out of *pure* weariness of the
fatigue, and having spent most of his money, left
the king. *Clarendon.*

There happened a civil war among the hawks,
when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good
nature, send their mediators to make them friends
again. *L'Estrange.*

11. Chaste; modest: as, a *pure* virgin.

Born of a *pure* virgin. *Collect, Christm. Day.*

12. Clean; free from moral turpitude.

Used of men and things.

Hypocrites austereity talk,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. *Milton, P. L.*

13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure*, and killed the passover.
Exra.

Pure from childbed stain. *Milton, Sonnet.*

To PURE.* v. a. [from the adjective.] To
purify; to cleanse; to free from noxious
qualities. Not now in use. *Depure*, or
depurate, has taken its place.

Bread of *pure*d wheat. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prologue.*

Of *pure*d gold a thousand pound. *Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.*

PURELY.† adv. [from *pure*.]

1. In a *pure* manner; not dirtily; not with
mixture.

I will *purely* purge away thy dross, and take
away all thy sin. *Isaiah, i. 25.*

2. Innocently; without guilt.

3. Merely; completely; totally.

Tranquillite
So *purely* sate there; that waves, great nor small,
Did ever rise to any height at all. *Chapman.*

The being able to raise an army, and conduct-
ing it to fight against the king, was *purely* due to
him, and the effect of his power. *Clarendon.*

Upon the particular observations on the metal-
lick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any

thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural history of those bodies.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

I converse in full freedom with men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance more under one ministry than another.

Swift.

4. Quite well; in good health. A colloquial expression in many parts of England.

PUR'NESS. *n. s.* [from *pure*.]

1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.

They came to the river side, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureness* and sweetness, in so much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healthful.

No circumstances are like to contribute more to the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureness* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquillity of government.

Temple.

2. Simplicity; exemption from composition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and simplicity.

Raleigh.

My love was such,
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itself, like elemental fire,
Whose *pureness* does no aliment require.

Dryden.

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.

That we may evermore serve Thee in holiness and *pureness* of living.

Common Prayer.

4. Freedom from vicious modes of speech.

In all this good propriety of words, and *pureness* of phrases in Terence, you must not follow him always in placing of them.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

PURFILE. *n. s.* [from *pourfilée*, Fr.] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread; called also bobbin work. See PURFLE. *Bailey.*

To PURFLE. *v. a.* [from *pourfiler*, Fr. *profiler*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay.

Spenser.

Enrold tufts, flowers *purfled* blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,

Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.

Shakspeare.

Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow

Flowers of more mingled hue,
Than her *purfled* car can show.

Milton, Comus.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and sleeves the same, and *purfled* o'er

With diamonds.

Dryden.

To PURFLE* *v. n.* To be wrought or trimmed upon the edge; to be puckered.

The sleeve is more large and *purfling*, like those we see worn by bishops; save that these be wider and looser at the hand.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 143.

PURFLE† *n. s.* [from *pourfilée*, Fr. from the PURFLEW.] verb. A border of embroidery.

Sherwood.

The second figure represents a lily, artificially engraved on a thin plate of gold: the stalk, rising up from the root, shoots forth two leaves; the flowers reach to the outsides of the plate, which is secured in its place quite round by the small golden leaves of the *purfle*.

Shelton's Tr. of Wotton's View of Hickes's Thess. (1737), p. 21.

PURGATION. *n. s.* [from *purgation*, Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures.

We do not suppose the separation finished before the *purgation* of the air began.

Burnet, Theory.

2. The act of cleansing the body by downward evacuation.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity.

Bacon.

3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*.

Shakspeare.

Proceed in justice, which shall have due course, Even to the guilt or the *purgation*.

Shakspeare.

PURGATIVE. *adj.* [from *purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cause evacuations downward.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit, they endure not boiling without loss of virtue.

Bacon.

All that is filled, and all that which doth fill All the round world, to man is but a pill;

In all it works not, but it is in all Poisonous, or *purgative*, or cordial.

Donne.

Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours.

Wiseman.

PURGATIVE* *n. s.* A cathartick medicine.

Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies:—*purgatives*, cordials, alteratives.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 279.

PURGATO'RIAL* *adj.* [from *purgatory*.] PURGATO'RIAN. } Relating to purgatory.

The delusions of purgatory, with all the apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts.

Mede, Apost. of Lat. Times, (1641), p. 45.

Purgatorial fire, how far held by some ancient fathers.

Wheatley, on the Comm. Fr. Ind.

PURGATORY. *n. s.* [from *purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*, Dost bear unto thy bliss.

Spenser, Hymn on Love.

In this age, there may be as great instances produced of real charity, as when men thought to get souls out of *purgatory*.

Stillingfleet.

PURGATORY* *adj.* [from *purgatoire*, French.] Cleansing; expiatory.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

They are not *purgatory* streams, but flames, which they dream of.

Hammond, Works, iv. 488.

This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative.

Burke, Reflect. on the Fr. Revolution.

To PURGE. *v. a.* [from *purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Latin.]

1. To cleanse; to clear.

It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the stable of Augeas, to separate from superstitious observations any thing that is clean and pure natural.

Bacon.

2. To clear from impurities: with of.

To the English court assemble now

From ev'ry region apes of idleness;

Now neighbour confines *purge* you of your scum.

Shakspeare.

Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees them from mineral exhalations.

Woodward.

3. To clear from guilt: with from.

Blood hath been shed ere now, if the old time, Ere human statute *purged* the general weal.

Shak.

My soul is *purged* from grudging hate;

And with my hand I seal my true heart's love.

Shakspeare.

The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience from dead works to serve God.

Heb. ix. 14.

Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation.

Addison.

4. To clear from imputation of guilt.

He, I accuse,

Intends t' appear before the people, hoping

To *purge* himself with words.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him, to *purge* himself of some accusation.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

5. To sweep or put away impurities.

I will *purge* out from among you the rebels.

Ezek. xx. 38.

Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may *purge* out every prejudice and passion.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

6. To evacuate the body by stool.

Sir Philip Calthorp *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour.

Camden, Rem.

The frequent and wise use of emaciating diets, and of *purgings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life.

Bacon.

If he was not cured, he *purged* him with salt water.

Arbuthnot.

7. To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE.† *v. n.*

1. To grow pure by clarification.

2. To have frequent stools.

3. To void excrement.

It being common for bodies to *purge* after they are dead.

Patrick on Judges, iii. 22.

PURGE.† *n. s.* [from *purge*, Fr.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by stool.

Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*

Each drop of us.

Shakspeare.

Fills nor laxatives I like;

Of these his gain the sharp physician makes,

And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes.

Dryden.

He was no great friend to purging and clusters; he was for mixing aloes with all *purges*.

Arbuthnot.

PURGER. *n. s.* [from *purge*.]

1. One who clears away any thing noxious.

This shall make

Our purpose necessary, and not envious;
We shall be call'd *purgers*, not murderers.

Shaks.

2. *Purge*; cathartick.

It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the *purging* virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purge*.

Bacon.

PURIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.

I discerned a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification*.

Boyle.

2. The act of cleansing from guilt, or pollution.

The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin, and bread and wine, of Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the names of what they sign.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Comm.

3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PURIFICATIVE.† *adj.* [from *purificatif*, Fr. *purificatory*, } from *purify*.]

Cotgrave has also the English word *purificative*. Having power or tendency to make pure.

PURIFIER. *n. s.* [from *purify*.] Cleanser; refiner.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver.

Mal. iii. 3.

To **PURIFY**.† *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Latin.]

1. To make puré.

2. To free from any extraneous admixture.

If any bad blood should beleft in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or purify it.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

The mass of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be purified.

Burnet, Theory.

By chase our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food, Toil strung the nerves, and purified the blood.

Dryden.

3. To make clear.

It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did purify the river.

Sidney.

4. To free from guilt or corruption.

He gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people.

Tib. ii. 14.

If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the same spirit and principle that purifies the heart and clarifies the understanding.

South, Sermon.

This makes Ouranius exceedingly studious of Christian perfection, searching after every grace and holy temper, purifying his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life.

Law.

5. To free from pollution, as by lustration.

On the seventh day he shall purify himself, and wash his clothes, and bathe himself in water, and shall be clean at even.

Numb. xix. 19.

6. To clear from barbarisms or improprieties.

He saw the French tongue abundantly purified.

Sprat.

To **PURIFY**. *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly finished, before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to purify at the same time.

Burnet.

PURIFYING.* *n. s.* [from *purify*.] Act of making clean; act of freeing from pollution, as by lustration.

There were set six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the purifying of the Jews.

St. John, ii. 6.

Those ceremonies, those purifying and offerings at the altar, *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.* § 11.

What were all their lustrations but so many solemn purifying, to render both themselves, and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods?

South, Sermon, ii. 281.

PURIST.† *n. s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] One superstitiously nice in the use of words.

‘We must apply certainly to English; in which you are no purist.’

Ld. Chesterfield, Lett.

PURITAN.† *n. s.* [from *pure*.] ‘It is to be seen by Camden’s Annals, that when the recusants first forbore coming to church, about that time did this party begin to be known by the name of puritans.’ Thorndike, Discourse of Forbearance, &c. p. 8.] ‘A sectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.’

I believe there are men that would be puritans, but not any that are!

Feltham, Res. i. 5.

From these disorders we must pass to those people called puritans, who being now numerous, and observing their private meetings in Oxford, [there] were not wanting certain scholars that made it their recreation to scoff at and jeer them.

— They imitated them in their whining tones, with

the lifting up of eyes; in their antick actions; and left nothing undone, whereby they might make them ridiculous.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. of Ox. in 1632.

The schism which the papists on the one hand, and the superstition which the puritans on the other, lay to our charge, are very justly chargeable upon themselves.

Bp. Sanderson.

PURITAN.* *adj.* Of, or belonging to, puritans.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and tenets to the people.

Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Conscience, p. 192.

PURITANICAL.† *adj.* [from *puritan*.] **PURITANICK**. } Relating to puritans.

Such guides set over the several congregations will mistake them, by instilling into them puritanical and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their presbyterian tyranny.

Too dark a stole

Was o’er religion’s decent features drawn
By puritanic zeal. *Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 4.*

PURITANICALLY.* *adv.* [from *puritanical*.] After the manner of the puritans.

I mean not puritanically.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634), p. 162.

PURITANISM.† *n. s.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan.

I go no farther, but leave you to yourselves; and, if it be possible, unto more charitable conceits of those that deserve no other imputation, but “They are no puritans;” which God in goodness keep out of this church and state, as dangerous as popery, for any thing I am able to discern. The only difference being, popery is for tyranny; puritanism for anarchy; popery is [the] original of superstition; puritanism the high-way unto profaneness: both alike enemies unto piety.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. (1625), p. 321.

A serious and impartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as puritanism, according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me.

Walton.

To **PURITANIZE**.* *v. n.* [from *puritan*.] To deliver the notions of a puritan.

M. Perkins in his problem, though he saith would puritanize it and so goeth on, yet confesseth that the fathers used to arm themselves against the devil with the sign of the cross.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 270.

PURITY. *n. s.* [*purité*, old Fr. *puritas*, Latin.]

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Is it the purity of a linen vesture, which some so far would defile the purity of the priest?

Holyday.

Her urn

Pours streams select, and purity of waters. Prior.
The inspired air does likewise often communicate to the lungs unwholesome vapours, and many hurtful effluvia, which mingling with the blood, corrupt its purity.

Blackmore.

From the body’s purity, the mind
Receives a secret aid. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Death sets us safely on shore in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal purity and immortal joys secure our innocence and happiness for ever.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

Every thing about her resembles the purity of her soul, and she is always clean without, because she is always pure within.

Law.

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity, her reputation, and her marriage-vow.

Shakspeare, M. Wives of Windsor.

PURL.† *n. s.* [this is justly supposed] by Minshew to be contracted from *purple*. Dr. Johnson.— *Purrl* is the name of the list or border directed, by a statute of queen Elizabeth, to be made at the end of kerseys.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with purl and pearl.

Sidney.

The jagging of pinks is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they seldom have any small purls.

Bacon.

2. An ooze; a soft flow. [from the verb.]

So have I seen the little purls of a spring sweat through the bottom of a bank, and interenate the stubborn pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child’s foot.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651), p. 204.

3. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromatics are infused.

To **PURL**.† *v. n.* [of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive signification; if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick stream, which is always dimpled on the surface, it may come from *purl*, a pucker or fringe; but if, as the use of authors seem to show, it relates to the sound, it must be derived from *porla*, Swedish, to murmur, according to Lye.]

1. To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.

Instruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sacbuts, have a purling sound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of these inequalities, give a clear sound.

Bacon.

All fish from sea or shore,

Freshet, or purling brook, or shell or fin.

Milton, P. L.

My flow’ry theme,
A painted mistress, or a purling stream.

Pope.

Around th’ adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove; now fretting o’er a rock.

Thomson.

2. To rise or appear in undulations.

From his lips did fly

Thin winding breath, which purl’d up to the sky.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

The moon will look red as blood; the sun will shed his light like purling brimstone.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 53.

To **PURL**.† *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherwood’s head more quaintly cur’d,
Or nature’s cradle more encas’d and purl’d?

B. Jonson.

The officious wind her loose bayre curls,
The dewe her happy linnen purles.

Lovelace, Luc. p. 147.

PURLIEU.† *n. s.* [from the Fr. *pur*, clear, exempt, and *lieu*, a place, q. d. a place exempt from the forest. “In Henry III’s time the Charta de Foresta [was] established; so that there was much land disafforested, which hath been called *pourlieus* ever since.” Howell, Lett. iv. 16.] Milton has placed the accent

on the last syllable of this word.] The grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure; district.

In the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheepcote, fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shaks.*
A place of bliss

In the *pourlieus* of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*
Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion. *L'Estrange.*

To understand all the *purlieus* of this place, and to illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. *Spectator.*
He may be left to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlieus* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glittering dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

PURLING.* *n. s.* [from *To purl.*] The gentle noise of a stream.

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as some other sounds; as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Our *purlings* wait upon the spring. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

PURLINS. *n. s.* In architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length. *Bayley.*

TO PURLOIN.† *v. a.* [this word is of doubtful etymology. Skinner deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, French, *pourloigner*, quasi *esloigner*; Lye from *punlounhan*, Saxon, to lie hid; with whom Serenius thus agrees, adding the "Goth. *firi*, præ, and *launa*, *leina*, occultare, ut sit quasi *firilauna*, clam habere, celare: ab Aleman. *furlounhan*, denegare."] To steal; to take by theft.

He, that brave steed there finding ready sight,
Purlin'd both steed and spear, and ran away full light. *Spenser.*

The Arimaspan by stealth
Had, from his wakeful custody, *purlin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton, P. L.*

They not content like felons to *purloin*,
Add treason to it, and debase the coin. *Denham.*
Some writers make all ladies *purlin'd*,
And knights pursuing like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*
When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin*,
As thou whole *Eth'ridge* dost transfuse to thine? *Dryden.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer
sells your hog-wash. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*
Prometheus once this chain *purlin'd*,
Dissolv'd, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

TO PURLOIN.* *v. n.* To practise theft.
Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity. *Titus, ii. 10.*

PURLOINER. *n. s.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that steals clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to see publick *purloiners* sit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Estrange.*

PURLOINING.* *n. s.* [from *purloin*.] Theft.

I must require you to use diligence in presenting specially those *purloinings*, and embezzlements, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house.

Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.

PURPARTY.† *n. s.* [*purparty*, old Fr. lot, part. Lacombe.] Share; part in division.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for her *purparty*. *Davies on Ireland.*

PURPLE.† *adj.* [puppup, puppupa, Saxon; *pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.]

1. Red tintured with blue. It was among the ancients considered as the noblest, and as the regal colour; whether their purple was the same with ours, is not fully known.

The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with 'em. *Shakspeare.*

You violets, that first appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;

What are you when the rose is blown? *Wotton.*
A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is lately variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. In poetry, red.
I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson, Summer.*

PURPLE. *n. s.* The purple colour; a purple dress.

O'er his lucid arms
A vest of military *purple* flowed
Livelier than Melibœus, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton, P. L.*

May be it has been sometimes thought harsh in those who were born in *purple* to look into abuses with a stricter eye than their predecessors; but elected kings are presumed to come upon the foot of reformation. *Davenant.*

TO PURPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Whilst your *purpled* hands do reek and smोक,
Fulfil your pleasure. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*
Cruel and sudden, hast thou since
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*
Not alone, while thou

Visit'st my slumbers nightly; or when morn
Purples the east. *Milton, P. L.*
Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied showers,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flowers.

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light. *Dryden.*

Not with more glories in the ethereal plain,
The sun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*
Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton.*

PURPLES.† *n. s.* [without a singular. Dr. Johnson. — It certainly had the singular number formerly.] Spots of a livid red which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

God punysheth full sore with grete sikeness,
As pockes, pestylenche, *purple*, and axes. *Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.*

PURPLISH. *adj.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*. *Boyle.*

PURPORT.† *n. s.* [*purport*, old Fr. *teneur*; "selon le *purport*, selon la *teneur* de." Lacombe.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

TO PURPORT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to show.

There was an article against the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Rome.*

PURPOSE.† *n. s.* [*pourpos*, old Fr. *propos*, modern; *propositum*, Lat.]

1. Intention; design.
He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment

Might have the freer course. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Change this *purpose*,
Which being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue. *Shakspeare.*

He with troops of horsemen beset the passages
of *purpose*, that when the army should set forward,
he might in the straits, fit for his *purpose*, set upon them. *Knolles.*

And I persuade me God had not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*
To use him fur her yet. *Milton, S. A.*

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of
any doubt, may serve us as well to all intents and
purposes, as that which is infallible. *Wilkins.*

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very
purpose. *Burnet.*

They, who are desirous of a name in painting,
should read and make observations of such things
as they find for their *purpose*. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*
He travelled the world, on *purpose* to converse
with the most learned men. *Guardian.*

The common materials, which the ancients
made their ships of, were the ornus or wild ash;
the fir was likewise used for this *purpose*. *Arbutnot.*

I do this, on *purpose* to give you a more sensible
impression of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually
on *purpose*, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

2. Effect; consequence; the end desired.
To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem
been assembled, if once their determination being
set down, men might afterwards have defended
their former opinions. *Hooker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth
out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it
will never graze to *purpose* that year. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Their design is a war, whenever they can openit
with a prospect of succeeding to *purpose*. *Temple.*

Such first principles will serve us to very little
purpose, and we shall be as much at a loss with as
without them, if they may, by any human power,
such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of
our companions, be altered or lost in us. *Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose*, should
keep his passion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier on Desire.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice,
having had little occasion to make use of this art,
and what they have of it to *purpose* being borrowed
from Aristotle. *Baker.*

3. Instance; example.
'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in
their own snares, as for the *purpose* in the matter
of power. *L'Estrange.*

4. Conversation. Obsolete.
She in pleasant *purpose* did abound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

5. A kind of enigma or riddle. See
CROSSPURPOSE.

Of *purposes*, oft riddles he devis'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The ordinary recreations which we have in winter,
— are cards, catches, *purposes*, questions, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

TO PURPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to design; to resolve.

What David did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of
God that Solomon his son should perform. *Hooker.*

It is a *purpos*'d thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey.

Milton, P. L.

Oaths were not *purpos'd*, more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold.

Hudibras.

To **PURPOSE**.† *v. n.*

1. To have an intention; to have a design.

I am *purpos'd* that my mouth shall not transgress.

Ps. xvii.

This is the purpose that is *purposed* upon the whole earth.

Isaiah, xiv. 26.

Paul *purposed* in the spirit to go to Jerusalem.

Acts, xix. 21.

The Christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on each side of the army four ranks of wagons.

Knolles.

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive.

Prior.

2. To discourse. Obsolete.

She in merry sort

Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly.

Spenser, F. Q.

PURPOSELESS.* *adj.* [*purpose* and *less*.]
Having no effect.

Prayer is ever joined with fasting, in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our maws were but a vain and *purposeless* ceremony.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 179.

PURPOSELY. *adv.* [*from purpose*.] By design; by intention.

Being the instrument which God hath *purposely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean?

Hooker.

I have *purposely* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons.

Addison.

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths.

Atterbury.

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learn'd by being singular;
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong.

Pope.

PURPRISE. *n. s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purpurism*, law Lat.] A close or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manour.

The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purprise*, ought to be preserved without corruption.

Bacon, Ess.

PURR. *n. s.* [*alauda marina*.] A sea lark.

Ainsworth.

To **PURR**.† See To **PUR**.

PURSE.† *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *purrs*, Welsh; *purja*, Saxon. "Utrum Icel. *pus*, pera, an Suio-Goth. *bur*, penarium domus, cognatum sit, in medium relinquimus." Serenius. *Birsa*, Italian, is the cheveril skin to make *purses* with. See Florio's Ital. Dict. 1598.] A small bag in which money is contained.

She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Shall the son of England prove a thief,
And take *purses*?

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly apparelled, with their *purses* full of money, into the city.

Knolles.

I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value.

Addison.

To **PURSE**.† *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To put into a *purse*.

With that he *purrs'd* the gold.

Trag. of Soliman and Pers. (1599.)

I am spell-caught by Philidel,
And *purrs'd* within a net.

Dryden.

I *purrs'd* it up, but little reckoning made,
Till now that this extremity compell'd.

Milton, Comus.

It is the same injustice and fraud, that it would be in any steward, to *purse* up that money for his private benefit, which was entrusted to him for the maintenance of the family.

Wh. Duty of Man, Sund. 13.

2. To contract as a *purse*.

Thou cried'st,

And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit.

Shakespeare, Othello.

PURSENET. *n. s.* [*purse* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Conies are taken by *pursetnets* in their burrows.

Mortimer.

PURSEPRIDE.* *n. s.* [*purse* and *pride*.]
The insolence of a *purseproud* person.

Pursepride is quarrelous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles.

Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, Supernum. § 4.

PURSEPROUD.† *adj.* [*purse* and *proud*.]
Puffed up with money.

The second are *purseproud*: as St. Austin wittily [saith.] *Pride* is in the *purse* as the worm in the apple.

Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.

Plum'd Conceit himself surveying;

Folly with her shadow playing;

Purseproud, elbowing Insolence!

Grainger, Ode on Solitude.

PURSER.† *n. s.* [*from purse*.] The paymaster of a ship.

This year (1767), was published a ridicule of Johnson's style, under the title of *Lexiphanes*. Sir John Hawkins ascribes it to Dr. Kenrick; but its author was one Campbell, a Scotch *purser* in the navy.

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

PURSINESS.† *n. s.* [*from pursy*.] Short-
PURSIVENESS.† *n. s.* [ness of breath. Sherwood has *pursiness*.]

PURSLAIN.† *n. s.* [*porcellana*, Ital. *portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.

The medicaments proper to diminish the milk, are lettuce, *purslain*, and endive. Wiseman, Surgery.

PURSLAN-TREE. *n. s.* [*halimus*, Lat.] A shrub proper to hedge with.

PURSUABLE.† *adj.* [*from pursue*.] That may be pursued.

Sherwood.

PURSUANCE. *n. s.* [*from pursue*.] Prosecution; process.

PURSUANT. *adj.* [*from pursue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing.

To **PURSUE**.† *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr. *persequor*, Lat.]

1. To persecute. This appears to have been the primary meaning, which Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

He that *pursuysde* us sum tyme, prechide now the feith.

Wicliffe, Gal. i. 13.

Peter offended in denyenge Cryste; Poule, in *pursuynge* his chirche.

Bp. Fisher, Ps. 35.

The Jews *pursued* Cryste to deth.

Lib. Fest. fol. 25. b.

2. To chase; to follow in hostility.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love

pursues;

Pursuing that that flies, and flying what *pursues*.

Shakespeare.

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, and *pursued*.

Gen. xiv. 14.

To thy speed add wings,

Least with a whip of scorpions I *pursue*
Thy lingering.

Milton, P. L.

3. To prosecute; to continue.

As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death.

Prov. xii. 19.

Insatiate to *pursue*

Vain war with heaven.

Milton, P. L.

I will *pursue*

This ancient story, whether false or true.

When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.

Locke.

4. To imitate; to follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*,
And stand a blameless pattern to the new.

Dryden.

5. To endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *pursue*

A splendid vassalage.

Milton, P. L.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain;

Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain.

What nature has deny'd, fools will *pursue*;

As asses are ever walking upon two.

Young.

To **PURSUE**. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.

A gallicism.

I have, *pursue* Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider.

Boyle.

PURSUER.† *n. s.* [*from pursue*.]

1. One who follows in hostility.

Fled with the rest,

And falling from a hill, he was so bruise'd

That the *pursuers* took him.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

His swift *pursuers* from heaven's gates discern

The advantage, and descending tread us down

Thus drooping.

Milton, P. L.

Like a declining statesman left forlorn

To his friends' pity and *pursuers*' scorn.

Denham.

2. One who endeavours to attain an object.

Dr. Johnson notices only the preceding sense.

Is not all this to dictate magisterially? A thing very unpleasant to the ingenious and free *pursuers* of rational knowledge.

Worthington to Hartlib, (1661.)

Ep. 15.

Our *pursuer* soon came up and joined us with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance.

Goldsmith, Ess. 10.

PURSUIT. *n. s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.]

1. The act of following with hostile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,

Whom fled we thought, will save us long *pursuit*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,

Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtain'd.

Dryden.

Its honours and vanities are continually passing before him, and inviting his *pursuit*.

Rogers.

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation.

Addison.

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them.

Locke.

3. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

He concluded with sighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it.

Clarendon.

PURSUIVANT. *n. s.* [*poursuivant*, Fr.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies, like flying *pursuivants*. *Spenser*.

These grey locks, the *pursuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shaks.*
Send out a *pursuivant* at arms

To Stanley's regiment, bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I
leave the reader to Edmund Bolton, Gerard Leigh,
John Ferne, and John Guillim Portsmouth, *pursuivants*
of arms, who have diligently laboured in
armory. *Camden, Rem.*

The *pursuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

PURSY. *adj.* [*poussiff*, Fr.] the same.
Serenius conjectures it to come from the
Icel. *porre*, a cough. Menage ex-
plains it by *pulsivus*, quasi *ibia pulsans*,
Lat.] Short-breathed and fat.

In the fatness of these *pursy* times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea court and woo for leave to do it good. *Shaks.*

Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and paint in your great chairs of ease,
And *pursy* insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid fright. *Shaks. Timon.*

An hostess dowager,
Grown fat and *pursy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale. *Hudibras.*

By these, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *pursy* men.

PURTEANCE. *n. s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.]
The pluck of an animal.

Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs,
and with the *purteance* thereof. *Ex. xii. 9.*
The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purteance*. *Hudibras.*

TO PURVEY. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.]
1. To provide with conveniences. This
sense is now not in use.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Spenser.*
His house with all convenience was *purvey'd*.

The rest he found. *Dryden.*
2. To procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purvey'd*
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not; it does. *Thomson, Summer.*

TO PURVEY. *† v. n.* To buy in provi-
sions; to provide.

Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purvey'd*.
Milton, P. L.

It is the active arm, and the busy hand,
that must both *purvey* for the mouth, and wital give
it a right to every morsel that is put into it.

South, Sermon, vii. 46.

PURVEYANCE. *n. s.* [from *purvey*.]
1. Provision.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance*
meet
Of all, that royal prince's court became. *Spenser.*

2. Procurement of victuals.

3. An exaction of provisions for the king's
followers.

Some lands are more changeable than others; as
for their lying near to the borders, or because of
great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon
them. *Bacon.*

PURVEYOR. *n. s.* [from *purvey*.]
1. One that provides victuals.

The *purveyors* of victuals are much to be
condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf.

And wing'd *purveyors* his sharp hunger fed
With frugal scraps of flesh, and maslin bread. *Harte.*

2. A procurer; a pimp.

These women are such cunning *purveyors*!
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures. *Dryden.*

The stranger, ravish'd at his good fortune, is in-
troduced to some imaginary title; for this *pur-
veyor* has her representatives of some of the finest
ladies. *Addison.*

3. An officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

PURVIEW. *† n. s.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] Proviso;
providing clause.

These are profanations within the *purview* of
several statutes; and those you are to present.

Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.
Though the petition expresses only treason and
felony, yet the act is general against all appeals
in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an
act is larger than the preamble or the petition.

Hale, Comm. Law.

PURULENCE. *n. s.* [from *purulent*.] **GE-
PURULENCE.** *n. s.* Generation of pus or matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any
of the viscera. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PURULENT. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *puru-
lensus*, Lat.] Consisting of pus or the
running of wounds.

A carcase of man is most infectious and odious
to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound
flesh. *Bacon.*

It is no easy thing always to discern, whether
the suspected matter expectorated by a cough be
really *purulent*, that is, such as comes from an
ulcer. *Blackmore.*

It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leprosy. *Swift, Miscell.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating
in some organ, is more easily deposited upon the
liver than any other part. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The matter of a well
digested sore.

Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce
an ichor instead of laudable *pus*. *Arbuthnot.*

TO PUSH. *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.]
1. To strike with a thrust.

If the ox *push* a man-servant, he shall be stoned.
Ex. xxi.

2. To force or drive by impulse.

The youth *push* away my feet. *Job, xxx. 12.*

3. To force not by a quick blow, but by
continued violence.

Shew your mended faiths,
To *push* destruction and perpetual shame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land.

Through these will we *push* down our enemies.
Shakespeare, Shakspeare.

Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton, P. L.*

This terrible scene which might have proved
dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pushed* out
of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To press forward.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*
With such impudence did he *push* this matter,
that when he heard the cries of above a million
of people begging for their bread, he termed it
the clamours of faction. *Addison.*

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century,
have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder,
since every age has a kind of universal genius,
which inclines those that live in it to some parti-

cular studies, the work then being *pushed* on by
many hands, must go forward. *Dryden.*

5. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are
apt to procure honour to the actor. *Addison, Spect.*

6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at
last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the
administration were intolerable. *Swift.*

7. To importune; to teaze.

TO PUSH. *v. n.*
1. To make a thrust.

None shall dare
With shortened sword to stab in closer war,
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length. *Dryden.*

A calf will so manage his head, as though he
would *push* with his horns even before they shoot.

Lambs, though they never saw the actions of
their species, *push* with their foreheads, before the
budding of a horn. *Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at
length
Both sides resolv'd to *push*, we try'd our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *push* at him, and
the king of the north shall come against him. *Dan. xi. 40.*

4. To burst out with violence.

PUSH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Thrust; the act of striking with a
pointed instrument.

Ne might his corse be harmed
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear. *Spenser.*

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of
the breach, receiving them with deadly shot and
push of pike, in such furious manner, that the
Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

2. An impulse; force impressed.

So great was the puissance of his *push*,
That from his saddle quite he did him bear. *Spenser.*

Joze was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
Along the vast abyss. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Assault; attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gibing boys, and stand the *push*
Of every beardless vain comparative. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

When such a resistance is made, these bold
talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce
and feeble *pushes* against truth are repelled with
pushing and confidence. *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a strong effort.

A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Messala. *Shakspeare.*

Away he goes, makes his *push*, stands the shock
of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg
behind him. *L'Estrange.*

We have beaten the French from all their ad-
vanced posts, and driven them into their last en-
trenchments: one vigorous *push*, one general as-
sault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

We'll put the matter to the present *push*. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but
when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk.
The question we would put, is not whether the
sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as
those under the law? but whether it be as truly
a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice,

and is not only commemorative or representative, as we are told at a *push*. *Atterbury.*

6. A sudden emergence.

There's time enough for that;
Lest they desire, upon this *push*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

7. [*Pustula*, Lat.] A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal; an eruption.

It was a proverb amongst the Grecians, that he that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon his nose; as a blister will rise upon one's tongue, that tells a lie. *Bacon, Ess.*

PUSHER.† n. s. [from *push*.]

1. One who pushes back. *Sherwood.*

2. One who pushes forward.

PUSHING. adj. [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

PUSHPIN. n. s. [*push* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *pushpin*, when they should be learning. *L'Estrange.*

PUSILLANIMITY.† n. s. [*pusillanimité*, Fr.

pusillus, little, and *animus*, mind, Lat.] The word is very old in our language. Gower uses it; and at the same time explains it, as probably he introduced the word into the language.

"There is yet *pusillanimité*,
"Which is to saie in this language,
"He that hath *littel* of courage."
Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *pusillanimité* and cowardice. *Shakspeare.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth, that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pusillanimité* and fear. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

It is obvious, to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusillanimité* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

PUSILLANIMOUS. adj. [*pusillanime*, Fr.

pusillus and *animus*, Lat.] Meanness of spirit; narrowminded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeasuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels. *Bacon, Ess.*

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak *pusillanimous* temper, than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments? *Spectator.*

PUSILLANIMOUSLY.* adv. [from *pusillanimité*.] With pusillanimity.

The rebels, *pusillanimously* opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze a while. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 86.*

PUSILLANIMOUSNESS. n. s. [from *pusillanimité*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUS.† n. s. [I know not whence derived; *pusto*, Lat. is a dwarf. Dr. Johnson.—Skinner, who calls our word "vox blanditoria quâ feles compellamus," derives it from the ancient Lat. *pusa*, *pusula*, *puella*, i. e. *puella*, a girl. He would therefore have smiled, with complacency, if he had cast his eye on the

epithets which Burton has selected for the young ladies of his time, viz. "bird, mouse, lamb, pigeon, *pus*!" *Anat. of Mel. p. 527.*]

1. The fondling name of a cat.

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *pus* into a woman. *L'Estrange.*

Let *pus* practise what nature teaches. *Watts.*
I will permit my son to play at apodidrasinda, which can be no other than our *pus* in a corner. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. The sportsman's term for a hare.

Poor honest *pus*,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
But bounds eat sheep as well as hares. *Gay.*

TO PUSTULATE.* v. a. [*pustulatus*, Lat.]

To form into pustules or blisters.

Besides the blains *pustulated* to afflict his [Job's] body, the devil not only instigated his wife to grieve his mind, but disturbed his imagination likewise to terrify his conscience. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.*

PUSTULE. n. s. [*pustule*, Fr. *pustula*, Lat.]

A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules* red, black, and gangrenous. *Arbutnot.*

PUSTULOUS.† adj. [*pustuleux*, Fr. from

pustule.] Full of pustules; pimply. *Cockeram.*

TO PUT.† v. a. [Of this word, so common

in the English language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Danish. Junius. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. G. Chalmers says, that this common word, which has puzzled all the etymologists, is from the Welsh *put*,

putian, to poke, to thrust. Gloss. to Sir D. Lindsay's Works. But see also *pytta*, Su. Goth. Spegel's Gloss.]

1. To lay or reposit in any place.

God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen. ii. 8.*

Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex. iv. 15.*

If a man *put* in his beast, and feed in another man's field; of the best of his own shall he make restitution. *Ex. xxii. 5.*

In these he *put* two weights. *Milton, P. L.*
Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To place in any situation.

When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *St. Mark, v. 40.*

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To place in any state or condition.

Before we will lay by our just born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,

Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakspeare.*
Put me in a surety with thee. *Job, xvii. 3.*
The stones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*

He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job, xix. 13.*

As we were *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God. *1 Thess. ii. 4.*

They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee. *Jer. i. 42.*

He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen. xlii. 17.*

She shall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut. xxii.*

Daniel said, *put* these two aside. *Sus. ver. 51.*
This question ask'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton, P. L.*

So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they please. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled design upon another man's life, *puts* him in a state of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your grass will maintain them. *Mortimer.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

4. To repose.

How wilt thou *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots. *2 Kings.*

God was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him. *1 Chr. v. 20.*

5. To trust; to give up; as, he *put* himself into the pursuer's hands.

6. To expose; to apply to any thing.

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment. *Locke.*

7. To push into action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton, P. L.*

When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will. *Swift.*

8. To apply.

Your goodliest young men and asses he will *put* them to his work. *1 Sam. viii. 16.*

No man having *put* his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *St. Luke, ix. 62.*

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto. *Deut. xii. 18.*

Chemical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden, Dryfesnoy.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Taiter.*

9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.

I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

Put up your sword; if this young gentleman Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakspeare.*

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex. xxii.*

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious. *Sp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly useful to you. *Wake.*

He will know the truth of these maxims, upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

10. To cause; to produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master. *Locke.*

11. To comprise; to consign to writing.

Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it also in writing. *2 Chron.*

12. To add.

Whatsoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Eccles. iii. 14.*

13. To place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

That such a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves. *Locke.*

14. To reduce to any state.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Cæsar's images, are *put* to silence. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This dishonours you no more, Than to take in a town with gentle words, Which else would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakspeare.*

And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight. *Lev. xxvi. 8.*

With well-doing, ye may *put* to silence foolish men. *1 Pet.*

The Turks were in every place *put* to the worst, and lay by heaps slain. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely any thing but *puts* our reason to a stand. *Collier.*

Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been *put* to to find out water for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and supported by idolatry, is become the sanctuary of atheism. *Bentley.*

15. To oblige; to urge.

Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that task. *Boyle.*

When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plain. *Tillotson.*

Where the loss can be but temporal, every small probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it. *South.*

They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

16. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence.

The great preparation *put* the king upon the resolution of having such a body in his way. *Clarendon.*

Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they

are *put* upon changing the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*

This caution will *put* them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself upon that study, or *put* others upon it. *Walker.*

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation; I would fain have *put* him upon it. *Addison.*

This *put* me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and *puts* us upon so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great Author of them. *Atterbury.*

These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagancies. *Swift.*

17. To propose; to state.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver, to find out every device which shall be *put* to him. *2 Chr. ii. 24.*

Put it thus — unfold to Statius straight, What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late: He'll stare. *Dryden.*

The question originally *put* and disputed in public schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate. *Swift.*

I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice. *Swift.*

I *put* the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life. *Spectator.*

18. To form; to regulate.

19. To reach to another.

We unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken. *Hab. ii. 15.*

20. To bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them. *Knolles, Hist.*

His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you. *Temple.*

I broke all hospitable laws, To bear you from your palace-yard by might, And *put* your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*

The least harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Educ.*

21. To offer; to advance.

I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

22. To unite; to place as an ingredient.

He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

23. To *Put* by. To turn off; to divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee by from thy spiritual employment. *Ep. Taylor.*

A fright hath *put* by an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew, Cosmol.*

24. To *Put* by. To thrust aside.

Basilius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put* by their young cousin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice? — Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it by thrice, Every time gentler than other. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

Jonathan had died for being so, Had not just God *put* by the unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

When I drove a thrust, home as I could, To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it by, And cried, Spare the stripling. *Dryden.*

25. To *Put* down. To baffle; to repress; to crush.

How the ladies and I have *put* him down! *Shakspeare.*

26. To *Put* down. To degrade.

The greedy thirst of royal crown Stir'd Porrex up to stir his brother down. *Spenser.*

The king of Egypt *put* Jehohaz down at Jerusalem. *2 Chr.*

27. To *Put* down. To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put* down the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs, Quite to *put* down the fashion of our blacks. *Dryden.*

28. To *Put* down. To confute.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you down. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

29. To *Put* forth. To propose.

Samson said, I will now *put* forth a riddle unto you. *Judges.*

30. To *Put* forth. To extend.

He *put* forth his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen. viii. 9.*

31. To *Put* forth. To emit, as a sprouting plant.

An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put* forth new leaves; whereas living creatures *put* forth, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He said, let the earth *Put* forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed, And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton, P. L.*

32. To *Put* forth. To exert.

I *put* not forth my goodness. *Milton, P. L.*

In honouring God, *put* forth all thy strength. *Ep. Taylor.*

We should *put* forth all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able. *Addison.*

33. To *Put* in. To interpose.

Give me leave to *put* in a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

34. To *Put* in. To drive; to harbour.

No ties, Halsers, or gabels need, nor anchors cast, Whom storms *put* in there, are with stay embrac'd. *Chapman.*

35. To *Put* in practice. To use; to exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent, To *put* in practice your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

36. To *Put* off. To divest; to lay aside.

None of us *put* off our clothes, saving that every one *put* them off for washing. *Nehem. iv. 23.*

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back; And is a swelling, and the last affection

A high mind can *put* off. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

It is the new skin or shell that *putteth* off the old; so we see, that it is the young horn that *putteth* off the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put* off the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak *putteth* off the old. *Bacon.*

Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting* off Human, to *put* on gods; death to be wish'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely put off, and for him lastly die.

Milton, P. L.

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to put off his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life.

Now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd,
See with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But put the woman off, and stood reveal'd.

Dryden.

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, put off his hat to her, when the person pulling off his mask, appeared a smock-faced young fellow.

Addison.

Homer, says he, puts off that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll.

Broome, Notes on the *Odyssey*.

37. To Put off. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse.

The gains of ordinary trades are honest; but those of bargains are more doubtful, when men should wait upon others' necessity, broke by servants to draw them on, put off others cunningly that would be better chapmen.

Bacon.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hoped to put me off with an harangue.

Boyle.

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox puts off all with a jest.

L'Estrange.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song.

More.

Do men in good earnest think that God will be put off so? Or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff?

South.

This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might put him off with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove.

Beniley.

38. To Put off. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be put off till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain.

L'Estrange.

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say, that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger put it off to to-morrow.

Wake.

He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to put off the care of their salvation to some future opportunities.

Rogers.

39. To Put off. To pass fallaciously.

It is very hard, that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then put them off upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor.

Swift.

40. To Put off. To discard.

Upon these taxations,
The clothers all put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.

Shaks.

41. To Put off. To recommend; to vend or obtrude.

The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but put off by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions.

Bacon.

42. To Put on or upon. To impute; to charge.

Strangely visited people he cures,
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.

Shakspeare.

Give even way upon my rough affairs;
Put not you on the visage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troublesome.

Shaks.

So shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,

Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution.

Shakspeare, K. John.

If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to put on, then shall the Lord be my God.

Gen. xxviii. 20.

She has

Very good suits, and very rich; but then
She cannot put 'em on; she knows not how
To wear a garment.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

Taking his cap from his head, he said, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be fitted to one, and so put it on again.

Knolles, *Hist. of the Turks*.

Avarice puts on the canonical habit.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and so put on the shape of a man.

L'Estrange.

The little ones are taught to be proud of their clothes, before they can put them on.

Locke.

44. To Put on. To forward; to promote; to incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,
That you protect this course, and put it on
By your allowance.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Say, you ne'er had don't,

But by our putting on.

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

Others envy to the state draws, and puts on

For countumelies receiv'd.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

This came handsomely to put on the peace, because it was a fair example of a peace bought.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And putting on the king dismay'd her foes.

Halifax.

45. To Put on or upon. To impose; to inflict.

I have offended; that which thou puttest on me, I will bear.

2 Kings, xviii. 14.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but puts upon us the remotest error from truth.

Brown.

The stork found he was put upon, but set a good face however upon his entertainment.

L'Estrange.

Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by taking words for things.

Locke.

Why are Scripture maxims put upon us, without taking notice of Scripture examples which lie cross them?

Atterbury.

46. To Put on. To assume; to take.

The duke hath put on a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court.

Shakspeare.

Wise men love you, in their own despite,
And, finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forc'd to put your folly on to please.

Dryden.

There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and put on upon occasion, in order to serve an interest.

Swift.

47. To Put over. To refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I put you o'er to heaven, and to my mother.

Shakspeare.

48. To Put out. To place at usury.

Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that putteth not out his money to usury.

Ps. xv. 5.

To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;

But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former shelf,
He put it out again.

Dryden, *Hor.*

Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner, usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can put it out again.

Locke.

An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he put it out again.

Addison.

One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at ten per cent. doth in seventy years increase to above one hundred thousand pounds.

Child.

49. To Put out. To extinguish.

The Philistines put out his eyes.

Judg. xvii. 21.

Wheresoever the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at last it spread all over, and put the flame quite out.

Bacon.

I must die

Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out.

Milton, S. A.

In places that abound with mines, when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes put out their candles.

Boyle.

This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonableness passion, quite put out those little remains of affection she still had for her lord.

Addison, *Spect.*

50. To Put out. To emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and put out another more towards the top of the earth.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

51. To Put out. To extend; to protrude.

When she travell'd, the one put out his hand.

Gen. xxxviii. 28.

52. To Put out. To expel; to drive from.

When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished, shall they themselves be put out?

Spenser.

I am resolved, that when I am put out of the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses.

St. Luke, xvi. 4.

The nobility of Castile put out the king of Aragon, in favour of king Philip.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

53. To Put out. To make publick.

You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your modesty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to rags when you put out this medal.

Dryden.

When I was at Venice, they were putting out curious stamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty or magnificence.

Addison.

54. To Put out. To disconcert.

There is no affectation in passion; for that putteth a man out of his precepts, and in a new case their custom leaveth him.

Bacon.

55. To Put to. To kill by; to punish by.

From Ireland am I come,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword.

There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send them away by sea, they were put all to the sword.

Bacon.

Such as were taken on either side, were put to the sword or to the halter.

Clarendon.

Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They put him to the cudgel fiercely.

Hudibras.

56. To Put to. To refer to; to expose.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not put it to a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprise.

Bacon.

It is to be put to question in general, whether it be lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith?

Bacon.

I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was put to hazard, and the giant race
Our captive skies were ready to embrace.

Dryden.

57. To Put to it. To distress; to perplex; to press hard.

What would'st thou write of me, if thou should'st praise me?

O gentle lady, do not put me to't,
For I am nothing if not critical.

Shakspeare, *Othello*.

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He puts transgression to't.

Shakspeare, *Meas. for Meas.*

They have a leader,
Tullius Aufidius, that will put you to't.

Shakspeare.

They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put* to it how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither.

Addison.

The figures and letters were so mingled, that the coiner was hard *put* to it on what part of the money to bestow the inscription. Addison on *Anc. Medals*.
I shall be hard *put* to it, to bring myself off.

Addison.

58. To PUT to. To assist with.

Zelmane would have *put* to her helping hand, but she was taken a quivering.

Sidney.

The carpenters being set to work, and every one *putting* to his helping hand, the bridge was repaired.

Knolles.

59. To PUT to death. To kill.

It was spread abroad that the king had a purpose to *put* to death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower.

Bacon.

One Bell was *put* to death at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion.

Hayward.

Teuta *put* to death one of the Roman ambassadors; she was obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to consent to give up all the sea coast.

Arbuthnot.

60. To PUT together. To accumulate into one sum or mass.

Put all your other subjects together; they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have.

L'Estrange.

This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages before *put* together.

Burnet, Theory.

61. To PUT up. To pass unrevenged.

I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put* up in peace what already I have foolishly suffered.

Shakespeare.

It is prudence, in many cases, to *put* up the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a stronger.

L'Estrange.

How many indignities does he pass by, and how many assaults does he *put* up at our hands, because his love is invincible.

South.

The Canaanitish woman must *put* up a refusal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the heathen.

Boyle.

Nor *put* up blow, but that which laid Right worshipful on shoulder-blade.

Hudibras.

For reparation only of small things, which cannot countervail the evil and hazard of a suit, but ought to exercise our patience and forgiveness, and so be *put* up without recourse to judicature.

Kettlewell.

Such national injuries are not to be *put* up, but when the offender is below resentment.

Addison.

62. To PUT up. To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth* up mushrooms.

Bacon.

63. To PUT up. To expose publicly; as, these goods are put up to sale.

These goods are *put* up to sale.

64. To PUT up. To start from a cover.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put* up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.

Addison, Spect.

65. To PUT up. To hoard.

Himself never *put* up any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine, to augment the vicar's portion.

Spelman.

66. To PUT up. To hide.

Why so earnestly seek you to *put* up that letter?

Shakespeare.

67. To PUT upon. To impose; to lay upon.

When in swinish sleep, What cannot you I and perform upon Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put* upon His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt Of our great quell?

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

68. To PUT upon trial. To expose or

summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be *put* every one upon his own trial, and receive judgement.

Locke.

Jack had done more wisely, to have *put* himself upon the trial of his country, and made his defence in form.

Arbuthnot.

To PUT.† v. n.

1. To go or move.

The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the first *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions.

Bacon.

Put not

Beyond the sphere of your activity.

B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.

2. To shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. To steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to *put* to sea.

Addison.

His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land;

The ghosts forsake their seats.

Dryden.

4. To push with the head.

Y. Gloss.

5. To stumble. Norfolk.

Grose.

6. To PUT forth. To leave a port.

Order for sea is given;

They have *put* forth the haven.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

7. To PUT forth. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.

No man is free,

But that his negligence, his folly, fear,

Amongst the infinite doings of the world,

Sometimes *puts* forth.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

The fig-tree *putteth* forth her green figs.

Cant. ii. 13.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put* forth in abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that earth, and set in it stock-gilliflowers.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Hirsute roots, besides the *putting* forth upwards and downwards, *putteth* forth in round.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

8. To PUT in. To enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship *put* in at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him.

Pope.

9. To PUT in for. To claim; to stand candidate for.

A metaphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.

Many most unfit persons are now *putting* in for that place.

App. Usher, Lett. 116. (dat. 1626).
This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put* in for the name of virtue.

Locke.

10. To PUT in. To offer a claim.

They shall stand for seed; they had gone down too, but that a wise burgher *put* in for them.

Shakespeare.

Although astrologers may here *put* in, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

If a man should *put* in to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor.

Collier.

11. To PUT off. To leave land.

I boarded, and commanded to ascend

My friends and soldiers, to *put* off and lend

Way to our ship.

Chapman.

As the hackney boat was *putting* off, a boy desiring to be taken in, was refused.

Addison.

12. To PUT over. To sail cross.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Carthage, a city of the main land, to which he *put* over, and took it.

Abbott.

13. To PUT to sea. To set sail; to begin the course.

It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down and to *put* to sea.

Bacon.

He warn'd him for his safety to provide;

Not *put* to sea, but safe on shore abide.

Dryden.

They *put* to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half.

Arbuthnot.

With fresh provision we offer our fleet to store,

Consult our safety, and *put* off to sea.

Pope.

14. To PUT up. To offer one's self a candidate.

Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put* up.

L'Estrange.

15. To PUT up. To advance to; to bring one's self forward.

With this he *put* up to my lord, The courtiers kept their distance due, He twich'd his sleeve.

Swift.

16. To PUT up with. To suffer without resentment; as, to put up with an affront.

17. To PUT up with. To take without dissatisfaction; as, to put up with poor entertainment.

18. This is one of those general words, of which language makes use, to spare a needless multiplicity of expression, by applying one sound in a great number of senses, so that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and must be shewn by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred less frequently had they had any synonyms, or been easily paraphrased; yet without synonyms or paraphrase how can they be explained?

PUT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. An action of distress.

The stag's was a fore'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice.

L'Estrange.

2. A rustick; a clown. I know not whence derived.

Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign, And of lost hospitality complain.

Bramston.

3. A game at cards.

Amusive *put* On smooth joint stool, in emblematic play, The vain vicissitudes of fortune shews.

Warton on Oxford Ale.

4. PUT off. Excuse; shift.

The fox's *put-off* is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest.

L'Estrange.

This is very bare, and looks like a guilty *put-off*.

Leslie, Short Meth. against the Jews.

PUT Case.* An elliptical expression of former times for suppose that it may be so; state a possible or probable case.

Obsolete.

Put case it be fornication; the father will disinherit or abdicate his child.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

Put case that the soul after the departure from the body may live.

Bp. Hall, Satan's Darts Quenched, § 5.

When an indulgence is given, *put* case to abide forty days on certain conditions; whether these forty days are to be taken collectively or distributively.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 4.

PUTAGE. n. s. [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the woman's part.

Dict.

PŪTANISM. *n. s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a prostitute.

PŪTATIVE. *adj.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] Supposed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife.

PŪTID.† *adj.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.

Putid fables, and ridiculous fictions.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 126.

Such is thy *putid* muse, Lucretius,

That fain would teach that souls all mortal be.

More, Immort. of the Soul, i. i. 6.

He that follows nature, is never out of his way;

whereas all imitation is *putid* and servile.

L'Estrange.

PŪTIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *putid*.] Meanness; vileness.

PŪTLOG. *n. s.*

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.

Moxon, Mech. Exer.

PŪTRE DINOUS.† *adj.* [*putredineus*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.

The complaint of Dr. Burgess is against *putredinous* vermine of bold schismatics.

Conformist's Second Plea, &c. (1682), p. 69.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours,

as milk with rennet is turned.

Floyer.

PŪTREFACTION.† *n. s.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Lat.] The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence, which is said to be their natural state.

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever dissolveth the consistence of the body into much inequality.

Bacon.
Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together, by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and bursting excludes its *putrefaction*.

Blackmore.

PŪTREFACTIVE.† *adj.* [*putrefactif*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto seminal productions.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it.

Wiseman, Surgery.

To PŪTREFY. *v. a.* [*putrefier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here,

They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air.

Shakspeare.

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good.

Bacon.

The ulcer itself being *putrefied*, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh.

Wiseman.

A wound was so *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone.

Temple.

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification.

Arbutnot.

To PŪTREFY. *v. n.* To rot.

Arbutnot.

Arbutnot.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and *putrefying* sores.

Is. i. 6.

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watery substances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice

The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice.

Donne.

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied*.

Wiseman.

PŪTRESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *putresco*, Lat.]

The state of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or cholera, because being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water, we may confess in the common *putrescence*, it may promote elevation.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

PŪTRESCENT. *adj.* [*putrescens*, Lat.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

PŪTRESCIBLE.* *adj.* [from *putresco*, Lat.]

That may grow rotten, or *putrefy*.

It does not appear to be *putrescible*.

Philos. Transact. P. I. (1798), § 2.

PŪTRID. *adj.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.]

Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows,

Waller.

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn *putrid*, and smell like urine.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or parts of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat.

Quincy.

PŪTRIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenness.

Nidorous ructus depend on the fetid spirituousity of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat.

Floyer on the Humours.

PŪTRIFICATION.* *n. s.* [*putris* and *facio*.]

State of becoming rotten.

Putrification must needs be in a body.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546), D. vii. b.

PŪTRY.* *adj.* [*putris*, *putre*, Lat.] Rotten.

Howl not, thou *putry* mould; groan not, ye graves;

Be dumb, all breath! *Marston, Antonio's Revenge.*

PŪTTER. *n. s.* [from *put*.]

1. One who puts,

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases.

L'Estrange.

2. **PŪTTER** *on.* Inciter; instigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches

Most bitterly on you, as *putter* on

Of these exactions.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

You are abus'd, and by some *putter* on,

That will be damn'd for't.

Shaks. Wint. Tale.

PŪTTINGSTONE.† *n. s.*

In some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength.

Pope.

The *puttingstone* is a large stone thrown from the uplifted hand, or above hand,

as commonly expressed: from *put*, to throw;

which some deduce from the Fr. *bouter*;

Mr. Chalmers, from the Welsh, *put*.

See **To PUT**. And see Dr. Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

Shakspeare.

Those [sports of the Highlanders] retained, are throwing the *putting-stone*, or stone of strength, as they call it;

which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest, &c.

Pennant, Tour in Scot. (1769.)

PŪTTOCK.† *n. s.* [derived, by Minsheu, from *buteo*, Lat.] A kite.

Like as a *puttock* having spyde in flight

A gentle falcon sitting on an hill,

(Whose other wing now made unmeet for flight

Was lately broken by some fortune ill)

The foolish kyte, led with licentious will,

Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine,

Spenser, F. Q.

The Romish *puttock* hath scared the dove out of the plain.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza, p. 273.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,

But may imagine how the bird was dead,

Although the kite soar with unbloody'd beak?

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant.

Peacham.

PŪTTY. *n. s.*

1. A kind of powder on which glass is ground.

An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended considerably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it.

Newton.

2. A kind of cement used by glaziers.

PŪY.* See **POY**.

To PŪZZLE.† *v. a.* [for *postle*, from *pose*. Skinner. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius refers to the Germ. *possen*, ineptia, as well as to the verb *pose*; and so to the Icel. and Su. Goth. verbs *pussa*, *putsa*, imponere, illudere: which also Dr. Jamieson considers as the more direct origin of *puzzle*. Burton writes our word *pussel*. "He pussels himself to vindicate that ridiculous fable." Anat. of Mel. p. 676.]

1. To perplex; to confound; to embarrass; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a stand; to tease.

Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony.

Shakspeare.

I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog.

Shakspeare.

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done.

Clarendon.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in those great theories.

More, Div. Dialogues.

I shall purposely omit the mention of arguments which relate to infinity, as being not so easily intelligible, and therefore more apt to *puzzle* and amuse, than to convince.

Wilkins.

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he would confute.

Addison.

Persons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themselves with conjectural ones.

Richardson, Clarissa.

She strikes each point with native force of mind, While *puzzled* learning blunders far behind.

Young.

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate, *Puzzled* in mazes, and perplex'd with error.

Addison.

These, as my guide informed me, were men of subtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicians, who would supply the place of real wisdom with cunning and avarice.

Tutler.

I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of

H H

notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather puzzle than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it. *Addison.*

TO PUZZLE. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Estrange.*

PUZZLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Embarrassment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon, Ess.*

PUZZLEHEADED.* *adj.* [puzzle and head.] Having the head full of confused notions. Rather a low expression.

He [Maittaire] seems to have been a *puzzle-headed* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logic in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius.

Johnson, in Boswell's Life of him.

PUZZLER. *n. s.* [from puzzle.] He who puzzles.

PYE.* See, in all its meanings, **PIE.**

PYEBALD.* See **PIEBALD.**

PYGARG.* *n. s.* [pygargue, Fr. *pygargos*, Gr. from *πυργ*, the buttocks, and *αργος*, white.] A kind of eagle, having a white back or tail. The *pygarg*, mentioned in the margin of Deut. xiv. 5, is a beast, and considered by bishop Patrick as a kind of deer whose hinder parts are white.

PYGMÆAN.† *adj.* [from *pygmy*.] Belonging to a pygmy.

They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room, Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton, P. L.*

In his first voyage he was carried, by a prosperous storm, to a discovery of the remains of the ancient *pygmean* empire.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.

PYGMY. *n. s.* [pygmæ, Fr. *πυγμαίος*.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes: any thing little. See **PIGMY.**

If they deny the present spontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself, that is now nourished, though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation. *Bentley.*

PYGMY.* *adj.* See **PIGMY.**

TO PYGMY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dwarf; to make little. Not in use.

Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press, Who *pygmist* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse. *A. Wood, Fast. Ox. 1st ed. vol. 2. fol. 799.*

PYLOUS. *n. s.* [πυλος,] The lower orifice of the stomach.

PYOT.* See **PIET.**

PYRACANTHE.* *n. s.* [pyracanthe, Fr. *pyracantha*, Lat.] A kind of thorn.

The hardy thorn,
Holly, or box, privet, or *pyracantha*.

Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 3.

PYRAMID.† *n. s.* [pyramide, Fr. *pyramide*, from *πύρ*, fire; because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone. Formerly this word had also the Latin form of *pyramides*; as in the passage cited from Shakspeare, wherein Dr. Johnson silently converted it into *pyramid*.] A solid

figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, sir, that I

Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court:

— Rather make

My country's high *pyramids* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains!

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Covey from thence her name at first did raise,
Now flourishing with fanes and proud *pyramids*.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

An hollow crystal *pyramid* it takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,

Of it a broad extinguisht he makes,

And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is shot into quadrilateral *pyramids*. *Woodward.*

PYRAMIDAL.† *adj.* [pyramidal, Fr. from **PYRAMIDICAL.** } *pyramid.* Having the form of a pyramid.

Disguising the shafts of chimneys in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the *pyramidal*.

Wotton on Architecture.

Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The *pyramidal* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question. *Locke.*

But when their gold depress'd the yielding scale,
Their gold in *pyramidal* plenty pil'd,
He saw the unutterable grief prevail.

Shenstone, El. xix.

PYRAMIDICALLY. *adv.* [from *pyramidal*.] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically*.

Broom, Notes on Odys.

PYRAMIS.† *n. s.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the sides of the flame, crusheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Searching the inside of the greatest Egyptian *pyramis*. *Hakevill on Providence, p. 199.*

Place me some god upon a *pyramis*.

Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.

They lessen into the point of a *pyramis*.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651.)

PYRE.† *n. s.* [pyra, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

The great *pyre* is now kindled: smoke, fire, darkness, horror, and confusion, cover the face of all things. *Glennville, Pre-exist. ch. 14.*

When his brave son upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He saw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous sighs to raise the fire. *Pope.*

PYRITES. *n. s.* [from *πύρ*.] Firestone.

Pyrites contains sulphur, sometimes arsenic, always iron, and sometimes copper. *Woodward.*

PYROLATRY.* *n. s.* [pyrolatrie, Fr. *πύρ*, fire, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Adoration of fire.

This *pyrolatry*, or fire-worship, was an idolatry different from what we have yet met with.

Young on Idol. Corrupt. (1734.) ii. 115.

PYROMANCY. *n. s.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

PYROMANTICK.* *n. s.* [from *pyromancy*.]

One who practises divination by fire.

The flames, or *pyromanticks*, he sacrificed to their idol. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 264.*

PYROMETER.* *n. s.* [pyrometre, Fr. *πύρ*, fire, and *μετρον*, measure, Gr.] An instrument to measure the alteration of the dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies, arising from heat. *Muschenbroek* invented it. *Chambers.*

PYROTECHNICAL. *adj.* [pyrotechnique, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or skilful in fireworks.

PYROTECHNICKS. *n. s. pl.* [πύρ and τεχνή.] The act of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTECHNIST.* *n. s.* [from *pyrotechnicks*.] One who understands *pyrotechnicks*.

The author of the *Rambler* may be considered, on this occasion, as the ringleader of a successful riot, though not as a skilful *pyrotechnist*.

Stevens of Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life.

PYROTECHNY. *n. s.* [pyrotechnie, Fr.] The art of managing fire.

Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chemistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

PYROTICKS.* *n. s. pl.* [pyrotique, Fr. from *πύρ*, Gr. to burn.] In medicine, causticks.

PYRRHONISM.† *n. s.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the scepticks.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

All the common-place arguments that Bayle and others have employed to establish this sort of *Pyrrhonism* will be quoted.

Bolingbroke on the Study of History.

PYRRHONIST.* *n. s.* [from *pyrrhonism*.] A sceptick.

Fye, Gallus, what a sceptick *Pyrrhonist*!
Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599.) i. 1.

PYTHAGOREAN. *n. s.* A follower of Pythagoras the philosopher.

There have been famous female *Pythagoreans*, notwithstanding most of that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret. *Addison, Guard. No. 155.*

PYTHAGOREAN.* *adj.* Of, or belonging to, the philosophy of Pythagoras.

Those *Pythagorical* mysteries of numbers.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 137.

Egyptian inventions, and *Pythagorical* practices.

Warburton, Div. Leg. B. 3. § 3.

The notion of eternal and immutable ideas, which Plato borrowed from the *Pythagorean* school, were totally rejected by Aristotle.

Reid, Ing.

PYTHAGORISM.* *n. s.* The opinions and doctrine of Pythagoras.

Stoicism, Platonism, and *Pythagorism*, are galling lights. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 371.*

PYTHONESS.* *n. s.* [pythonissa, Latin; from *Πύθων*, Gr. Hence in Acts, xvi. 16.

"A spirit of divination" is rendered, in the margin, "or of *Python*:" which the Greeks supposed to be an inspiration from Apollo, whom they surnamed *Pythius*. See Doddridge on the passage.] A sort of witch. It is written

pythoness, or *pythoness*, by Chaucer, and in our old lexicography.

Had not the masters of the *pythoness* been stripped of the gain they made of that spirit of di-

vination, by the powerful command of the apostle, the devil had still possessed the mind.

Bp. Hall, Peacemaker, § 9.

This makes us, instead of running to God, to trust in unskilful physicians, or like Saul to run to a *pythonisse*. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon, (1651,) p. 171.*

PYTHO'NICK.* *adj.* [*πυθωνικός*, Gr. from *Python*.] Pretending to foretell future events.

Those *pythonick* spirits formerly inhabited under the cavities of these three rocks.

Ricaut, State of the Greek Church, p. 406.

PYTHONIST.* *n. s.* [from *Python*. See **PYTHONESS**.] A conjurer. *Cockeram.*

PYX.† *n. s.* [*pyxis*, Lat.] The box in which the Romanists keep the host. See **PIX**.

The bishop of Rome, with the assistance of his papistes, hath set up a new faith and belief of their owne devising; that the same body really, corporally, naturally, and sensibly, is in this worlde styll, and that in an hundred thousand places at one time; beyng inclosed in everye pyx and bread consecrated!

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 56.

Q.

Q U A

Q,† Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used *cp*, *cw*; as *cpellan* or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced as the French, and the Spaniards *cu*; as *quail*, *quenck*, except *quoit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

Johnson.

The letter *q* was borrowed from the Roman alphabet. The Saxons had no *q*, as Martin states, *Gram. p. 28*; and as Mrs. Elstob shows, *Sax. Gram.* Nor does it appear in the Icelandic. See Andreas's *Icel. Dict.*, *Monosyll. Iceland.*, and the *Icel. Dict.* in Hicke's *Thesaurus*. The Roman *q*, and *qu*, had been introduced into the orthography of several Anglo-Saxon words, in the place of the Saxon *cp*, (*cu*) long before the Anglo-Saxon was mixed with the Norman French. See Hicke's *Thes.*, Benson's *Sax. Gram.*, and Lye's *Anglo-Sax. Dict.* The *qu* and *quh*, in the orthography of the old English and Scottish, were introduced from the Roman alphabet, to represent the powers and pronunciation of the Sax. *cu*, *hw*, and *w*; and of the British *gw*, and *chw*. Bailey. The *q* was also substituted for *c* in many French words.

G. Chalmers.

QUAB.† *n. s.* [derived, by Skinner, from *gobio*, the Latin name. Dr. Johnson.—The Lat. *gobio* is a gudgeon: the Teut. *quabbe*, or *quappe*, holothuria, piscis genus, a prickly fish.] A sort of fish.

Sir T. Hanmer reads *quab*, a gudgeon.

Johnson, Note on Othello.

To QUACK.† *v. n.* [*quacken*, Teut. to cry as a goose.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quacke*, to represent the sound better.

Q U A

Wild ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing.

King.

2. To chatter boastingly; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously.

Believe mechanick virtuosi

Can raise them mountains in Potosi,

Seek out for plants with signatures,

To *quack* of universal cures.

Hudibras.

3. To practise quackery.

Hitherto I had only *quacked* with myself, and the highest I had consulted was our apothecary in ordinary.

Mandeville on Hypochondr. Dis. (1730,) p. 7.

QUACK. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand.

The change, schools, and pulpits, are full of *quacks*, jugglers, and plagiaries.

L'Estrange.

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense.

Felton on the Classics.

2. A vain boastful pretender to physic; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places.

At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true."

Addison.

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick.

Despairing *quacks* with curses fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an useless race.

Pope.

QUACK.* *adj.* Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases: as, a *quack* doctor; a *quack* medicine.

QUACKERY.† *n. s.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick; false pretensions to any art.

I earnestly entreat Mr. T.'s admirers to refrain from boasting of their proselytes and repeating their defiance: such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning.

Forster, Lett. to Travis, p. 41.

QUACKISH.* *adj.* Boasting like a *quack*; trickish as a *quack*.

The last *quackish* address of the national assembly to the people of France.

Burke.

QUACKISM.* *n. s.* The practice of *quackery*.

Ash.

Q U A

QUACKLED.* *adj.* [*quacken*, Teut. So **QUACKENED**.] *quack* is used by Chaucer for an inarticulate noise, occasioned by obstruction in the throat. *Quark*, Goth. the throat. See **QUERKENED**.] Almost choked or suffocated. Mr. Lemon notices *quackened*, in his dictionary of 1783, in this sense; and Mr. Pegge has since stated *quackled* to be a Norfolk and Suffolk word of the same meaning.

QUACKSALVER.† *n. s.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicaster; a charlatan. Dr. Johnson.—The *quacksalver* was at first one who made, sold, or applied ointments or oils. See Kilian, under the Teutonic word *quack-salver*. Afterwards it denoted a kind of charlatan, a travelling *quack*.

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empiricks.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

Saltinbancoes, *quacksalvers*, and charlatans, deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were *Esop* alive, the Piazza and the Pont Neuf could speak their fallacies.

Brown.

QUAD.* *adj.* [*quæd*, Teut. malus, Kilian; *qued*, ancient Eng. Hearn, Gloss. Rob. of Glouc.] Evil; bad. Obsolete. "None *quæd*," nothing evil: Gower. "*Quad* yere," bad years. Chaucer. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss.

QUADRAGENE.* *n. s.* [*quadragesima*, Lent, or 40 days. Lat.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

You have with much labour, and some charge, purchased to yourself so many *quadrages* or lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days!

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. ii. § 4.

QUADRAGESIMAL.† *adj.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr. *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

I have—composed sundry [collects] made up for the most part out of the church-collects, with

some little enlargement or variation, as namely collects adventual, *quadragesimal*, paschal, and pentecostal. *Sanderson, Cases of Consc.* p. 164.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh, and a more restrained use of other refreshments.

Smith, Sermon. ix. 134.

QUADRAGE'SIMALS.*n.s. [*quadragesimalia*, Lat.] Offerings formerly made, on midlent Sunday, to the mother church.

QUADRANGLE. *n.s.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles.

My choler being overblown

With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
I come to talk. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The Escorial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howell.*

QUADRANGULAR. *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles.

Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short *quadrangular* prisms.

Grew, Cosmol.

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*.

Woodward.

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, opposite to the macebearer. *Spectator.*

QUADRANT. *n.s.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter.

In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours super-numerary. *Brown.*

2. The quarter of a circle

The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the eccentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days.

Holder on Time.

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compasses, others *quadrants*. *Tatler.*
Thin taper sticks must from one centre part;
Let these into the *quadrant's* form divide. *Gay.*

QUADRANTAL. *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that space of dilating, proceed in straight lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the intersections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only.

Derham, Phys. Theo.

QUADRATE. *† adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrata* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us, that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in their thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrata*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a general description, *quadrata* to both. *Harv. on Consump.*

4. Square; equal; exact.

The moralist tells us, that a *quadrata*, solid, wise man should involve and tackle himself within

his own virtue, and slight all accidents that are incident to man; and be still the same.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 58.

QUADRATE. *n.s.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides.

And 'twixt them both a *quadrata* was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which, compacted, made a goodly diapase.

Spenser.

Whether the exact *quadrata* or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part.

Wotton.

The powers militant

That stood for heaven, in mighty *quadrata* join'd
Of union irresistible, mov'd on
In silence their bright legions. *Milton, P. L.*

To our understanding a *quadrata*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More.*

2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Dict.*

To **QUADRATE.** *† v. n.* [*quadro*, Latin; *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to correspond; to be accommodated to.

He only carps at the similes which the good man used for the illustration of his assertions, though such as no one in his senses could think to *quadrata* in all points. *Bp. Bull, Works*, iii. 940.

Aristotle's rules for epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrata* exactly with the heroic poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the *Æneid*.

Addison.

QUADRATICK. *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Dict.*

QUADRATICK equations. In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought: and are of two sorts; first, simple quadratics, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadratics, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUADRATURE. *n.s.* [*quadrature*, French; *quadratura*, Latin.]

1. The act of squaring.

The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinities, and the *quadrature* of curves should not intrench upon our studies of morality.

Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half-moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

3. The state of being square; a quadrata; a square.

All things parted by the empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world.

Milton, P. L.

QUADRENNIAL. *† adj.* [*quadriennium*, *QUADRENNIAL*] from *quatuor*, and *annus*, Latin.]

1. Comprising four years.

Bullockar.

2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRIBLE. *adj.* [from *quadro*, Latin.]

That may be squared.

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrable* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688.

Derham.

QUADRIFID. *adj.* [*quadrifidis*, Latin.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL. *adj.* [*quadrilatera*, Fr. *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four sides.

Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, sometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* base or column.

Woodward on Fossils.

QUADRILATERALNESS. *n.s.* [from *quadrilateral*.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUADRILLE. *† n.s.* [*quadrilla*, Span. "a little company of footmen, a squadron of some 25 or fewer soldiers." *Minsheu*, Span. *Dict.* *Quadriglia*, Ital. *quadrille*, Fr. See *SQUADRON*. The *quadrille* has also accordingly signified, abroad, a squadron or troop for a tournament or public exhibition; usually consisting of not less than four persons, nor more than twelve; each company being distinguished from one another by the colour or mode of their dress. Hence perhaps the application of the word to the game at cards. At the present time, *quadrille* seems to be also adopted for a kind of dance; I suppose, of parties of four.] A game at cards, played by four persons.

O nildy check on all industrious skill

To spoil the nation's last great trade — *quadrille*!

Pope.

QUADRIN. *n.s.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRIMICAL. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPARTITE. *† adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Latin.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

He hath been a patron among others, as in that of Frederick the third's institution of the *quadrupartite* society of St. George's shield.

Selden on Drayton's Polyb. S. 4.

As to his estates, not settled on Trinity-college, [he] wills that they should remain, as is expressed and covenanted in a certain pair of *quadrupartite* indentures. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 166.

QUADRIPARTITELY. *† adv.* [from *quadrupartite*.] In a quadrupartite distribution. *Hulnot.*

QUADRIPARTITION. *n.s.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *φύλλον*] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME. *n.s.* [*quadrirem*, Latin.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE. *n.s.* [*quatuor* and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALVES. *n.s.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL. *† adj.* [*quadrivium*, Latin.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

A forum, with quadrivial streets.

B. Jonson, Epigrams.

QU'ADRUPE. *n. s.* [*quadrupede*, French; *quadrupes*, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds.

Brown.

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadruped.

Woodward on Fossils.

Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisive teeth to pluck and divide them.

Arbutnot.

The king of brutes,

Of quadrupeds I only mean.

Swift.

QU'ADRUPE. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals.

Watts, Logick.

QUADRUPE. *adj.* [*quadruple*, French; *quadruplus*, Lat.] Fourfold; four times fold.

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth.

Hooker.

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

TO QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadruplex*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Latin.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION. *n. s.* [*quadruplication*, Fr. from *quadruplicare*.] The taking a thing four times.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

QU'ADRUPE. *adv.* [*from quadruple*.] To a fourfold quantity.

If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed.

Swift.

QU'ERE. [*Latin*.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

Quere, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub.

Mortimer, Husb.

TO QUAFF. *v. a.* [*of this word the derivation is uncertain*: Junius, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κωφίλειν* in the Eolick dialect used for *κωφίλειν*. Skinner from *go off*, as *go off*, *quoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coffer*, Fr. to be drunk. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had not considered, that the French *coffer* is a mere ludicrous metaphorical sense. *Quaff*; I presume, is the Scotch *quaff*, which means a small bowl to drink out of, and is described in Humphrey Clinker, iii. p. 18. Pegge, Anonym. vii. 19. — Serenius derives it from the Goth. *kaf*, profundum, the bottom: and so the Swed. *quaf*. See Widegren's Su. Lex.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if H'ad been abroad carousing to his mates After a storm, *quaff* off the muscadell, And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.

Shakspeare.

I found the prince, With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow, That tyranny, which never *quaff* but blood, Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife With gentle eye-drops.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet *Quaff* immortality and joy.

Milton, P. L.

TO QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.

We may contrive this afternoon,

And *quaff* carouses to our mistress' health.

Shakspeare.

Belshazzar, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God.

South.

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep, And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep.

Dryden.

QUAFFER. *n. s.* [*from quaff*.] One who quaffs.

Kersey.

TO QUAFFER. *v. a.* [*a low word, I suppose, formed by chance*.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the most.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

QUAGGY. *adj.* [*from quagmire*.] Boggy; soft; not solid. Ainsworth. This word is somewhere in Clarissa.

QUAGMIRE. *n. s.* [*that is, quakenmire*. Dr. Johnson. — Spenser writes it *wagmire*, or *wagmoire*. "Foul *wagmoires*," Shep. Cal. Sept. It was also formerly *quavemire*. See QUAVEMIRE.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, so marshy by kind, Are to be drained.

Tusser.

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,

And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains.

Shakspeare.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire*.

Shaks.

The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or *quagmire*.

More.

The brain is of such a clammy consistence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire*.

Glanville, Scopsis.

TO QUAGMIRE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

To whelm as in a *quagmire*.

When a reader has been *quagmired* in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis! *Laconica*, or *Maxims*, &c. (1701), p. 120.

QUAID. *part.* [*of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by Spenser, who often took great liberties, for quailed, for the poor convenience of his rhyme*.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.

Therewith his sturdy courage soon was *quaid*, And all his senses were with sudden dread dismayed.

Spenser.

QUAIL. *n. s.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

His quails ever

Beat mine.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares.

Ray on the Creation.

A fresher gale

Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn, While the *quail* clamours for his running mate.

Thomson.

QUAILPIPE. *n. s.* [*quail and pipe*.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe*.

Addison.

TO QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Teut. to languish. Kilian.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. Not in use. Dr. Johnson. — It is used in the north of England, as Mr. Pegge has noticed, for to fail, to fall sick, to faint.

On his shield as thick as stormy shower

Their strokes did raine; yet did he never *quail*, Ne backward shrink.

Spenser, F. Q.

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts, For yet is hope of life and victory.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

After Solymán had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege.

Knolles.

While rocks stand, And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or *quail*; Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,

Then shalt thou be my rock and tower.

Herbert.

When Dido's ghost appear'd, It made this hardy warrior *quail*.

Wandering Pr. of Troy.

At this the arrant's courage *quails*. Cleaveland.

TO QUAIL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower. Not used. Dr. Johnson. — It was formerly much used: and the modern colloquial phrase, to *cool* the courage, seems to have been adopted from this old word.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quail*, He shew'd him painted in a table plain

The damned ghosts.

Spenser, F. Q.

The sight of our ensigns and cornets so *quailed* their courage, that having no other remedy, they yielded to his mercy.

Sir R. Williams, Act. of L. Countries, (1618), p. 99.

The contrary opinion *quails* the hopes, and blunts the edge of virtuous endeavours.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 18.

My great heart

Was never *quail'd* before.

Beaumont and Fl. Laws of Candy.

QUAILING. *n. s.* [*from To quail*.] Act of failing in resolution; declination; diminution; decay.

He writes, there is no *quailing* now; Because the king is certainly possessor'd Of all our purposes.

Shaks. Hen. IV. P. I.

There is no such decay, as is supposed. — For, to let pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving and resurrection (as it were) by the reaccess, of the sun; I am of opinion, that the sap in trees so precisely follows the motion of the sun, that it never rests.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 71.

QUAINT. *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Some cite the Arm. *coam*, "beau et joli," as the origin of the word. And some the Gr. *κωμῶ*, or *κωμῶ*, to dress the hair, or to be adorned. But see Spegel's Gloss. Su. Goth. in V. QWINTER. Our word is now rarely used.]

1. Nice; dainty; curious; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.

Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,

And plain speech oth, than *quaint* phrase framed is.

Sidney.

She nothing *quaint*, Nor sdeignful of so homely fashion, — Sate down upon the dusty ground anon.

Spenser, F. Q.

You were glad to be employed, To shew how *quaint* an orator you are.

Shaks.

He spends some pages about two similitudes ; one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own.

And curl the grove in ringlets *quaint*,
Milton, *Arcades*.

2. Strange ; odd ; unusual ; wonderful. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Of *quainte* mirrours, and of prospectives.
Chaucer, *Squ. Tale*.

Magnifick virgin, that in *quaint* disguise
Of British arms, dost maske thy royall blood.

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots and wenders
At our *quaint* spirits. Shaks. *M. N. Dream*.

Lest the place
And my *quaint* habits breed astonishment.

Long stories of absurd superstitions, ceremonies, *quaint* habits. Milton, *Hist. of Moscow*. Pref.

Where'er the power of ridicule displays
Her *quaint*-ey'd visage, some incongruous form,
Some stubborn dissonance of things combin'd,
Strikes on the quick observer.

3. Subtile ; artful. Obsolete.
As clerkes been full subtile and *quaint*.

What's the efficient cause of a king ? surely a *quaint* question ? Yet a question that has been moved.

4. Neat ; pretty ; exact.
But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on't.

Her mother had intended,
That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribands pendent, flaring 'bout her head.

I never saw a better fashioned gown,
More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable.

5. Subtly excited ; finespun.
I'll speak of frays,

Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying, they fell sick, and died. Shaks.

He his fabrick of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide,
Hereafter.

6. *Quaint* is, in Spenser, quailed ; depressed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity. Dr. Johnson.—This is a great mistake ; for, in the passage which Dr. Johnson cites from Spenser, the word *quaint* is the old participle *quenched* ; a word of no connection with the adjective before us. See *QUEINT*.

7. Affected ; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift seems not to have well understood.

To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us ; and I wish I could say, those *quaint* fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. Swift.

- QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint*.]

1. Nicely ; exactly ; with petty elegance.
When was old Sherwood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd ?

2. Artfully.
Breathe his faults so *quaintly*,

That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. Shaks.

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.

As my Buxoma

With gentle finger strok'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* stole a kiss. Gay.

QUAINTNESS. *n. s.* [from *quaint*.] Nicety ; petty elegance.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit. Pope.

TO QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacanz, Saxon.]

1. To shake with cold or fear ; to tremble.
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this. Shakspeare.

Do such business as the better day
Would quake to look on. Shakspeare.

Who honour not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. Shaks.

The mountains quake at him, and the hills melt,
and the earth is burnt at his presence. Nah. i. 5.

The *quaking* powers of hight stood in amaze.
Cowley.

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They quake but hearing their own trumpets sound.

2. To shake ; not to be solid or firm.
Next Smedley divid'd ; slow circles dissolv'd o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more.

TO QUAKE. * *v. a.* To frighten ; to throw into trepidation. Obsolete.

I'll report it,
Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles ;
Where great patricians shall attend and shrug,
I'll end admire ; where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quak'd*, hear more. Shaks. *Coriol.*

QUAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shudder ; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a quake ;
So often jealousy and fear
Stol'n, to mine heart, cause tremblings there.

QUAKER. * *n. s.* [generally supposed to be from *quake*, on account of the tremblings with which the speakers of this sect are described : as, "Will any sober person believe, that a *quaking* speaker is divinely inspired, when he commits endless tautologies ?" &c. Hallywell's Acc. of Familism as revived by the Quakers, 1679, p. 14. Mr. Malone considers this etymology doubtful, on account of Sir G. Wharton, in 1660, having connected the word with *quack* in the following lines :

"Let's tear our ribbons, burn our richer laces,
"Wear russet, and contrive bewitched faces ;
"With thee and thou let us go *quack* awhile," &c.

And accordingly the poet afterwards calls them *mummers*. The term, however, is said by their own writers, to have been given on account of a justice in Derbyshire, before whom George Fox, shoemaker and founder of their order, was brought, deriding Fox for having bidden him and those about him to tremble at the Word of the Lord. From that period, 1650, the name of *quaker* is said to have been applied to Fox's followers ; who, however, denominated

themselves *friends*.] One of a religious sect, distinguished by several particularities in opinions and manners ; and especially by peaceable demeanour.

Quakers, that, like to lanterns, bear
Their light within 'em, will not swear. Hudibras.

Friend, 19th of the seventh month. Being of that part of Christians whom men call *quakers* ; and being a seeker of the right way, I was persuaded yesterday to hear one of your most noted preachers : the matter he treated, was necessity of well living grounded upon a future state.

Tatler, No. 72.

Seeing a book in his [a quaker's] hand, I asked our artist what it was, who told me it was the *quaker's* religion. Upon perusal, I found it to be nothing but a new-fashioned grammar, or an art of abridging original discourse. The nouns were reduced to a very small number, as the *light*, *friend*, *Babylon*. The principal of his pronouns was *thou*. — There were no adverbs besides *yea* and *nay*. — The conjunctions were only *hem* ! and *ha* ! — There was at the end of the grammar a little nomenclature, called The Christian Man's Vocabulary, which gave new appellations, or (if you will) Christian names to almost every thing in life. I replaced the book in the hand of the figure, not without admiring the simplicity of its garb, speech, and behaviour.

Addison, Tatler, No. 257.

QUAKERLY. * *adj.* [from *quaker*.] Resembling quakers.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.

QUAKERISM. * *n. s.* [from *quaker*.] The *QUAKER*. * notions of quakers.

This man's faction, that man's *quakerism*, and another's popery.

South, *Serm.* v. 513.

Quakerly, though it pretend high, is mere Sadducism at the bottom.

Hallywell, *Acc. of Fam.* ch. 4.

Suppose presbytery, anabaptism, *quakerism*, independency, &c. or any other subdivided sect among us, should be established.

Plainness, simplicity, and *quakerism*, either in dress or manners, will by no means do.

Swift on Repealing the Test.

QUAKING. * *n. s.* [cpacanz, Saxon.] Trepidation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness.

Ezek. xii. 18.

A great *quaking* fell upon them. Dan. x. 7.

The *quakings* of the earth were more terrible in former ages. Hakevill on Prov. p. 125.

QUAKING-GRASS. *n. s.* [*phalaris*, Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

QUALIFIABLE. * *adj.* [from *qualify*.] That may be abated or qualified. Sherwood.

As to that extermination of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity, we may find it *qualifiable*, if we consider that, for the nature of the trespasses, which procured it, they were insufferably heinous and abominable.

Barrow, vol. iii. S. 37.

QUALIFICATION. *n. s.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify*.]

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.

It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary *qualifications* for preferment.

Swift.

2. Accomplishment.

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him.

Atterbury.

3. Abatement ; diminution.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change.

Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.

QUALIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *qualify*.] That which modifies, or qualifies.

Tobacco, being hot and dry, must have a *qualifier* of cold and moist from the pot; and that again being cold and moist, must have a *qualifier* of hot and dry from the pipe, which makes them like ratsban'd rats drink and vent, vent and drink, Sellenger's round, and the same again!

Junius, *Sin Stigm.* (1639), p. 269.

TO QUALIFY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.]

1. To fit for any thing.

Place over them such governours, as may be *qualified* in such manner as may govern the place.

Bacon, *Adv. to Villiers*.

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon.

Swift's *Will*.

2. To furnish with qualifications.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in, and the best of me is diligence.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside so *qualified* as may beseech
The spouse of any noble gentleman.

Shakespeare.

3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.

4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.

I have heard,

Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rigorous course.

Shaks. *Merch. of Ven.*

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason.

Shakespeare.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation it makes here.

Shakespeare.

They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding their years, not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon.

Abbott.

It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain.

Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher.

Waller.

Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with another.

L'Estrange.

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful.

Atterbury.

5. To ease; to assuage.

He balms and herbs thereby apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualified*,
And him restor'd to health that would have dy'd.

Spenser.

6. To modify; to regulate.

It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the sound.

Brown.

QUALIFIED.* *adj.* [from *quality*.] Disposed with regard to the passions.

Here Episcopius took occasion to clear himself of that imputation lately fastened upon him, that he had abused the delegates, in giving them a counterfeit copy of his speech; protesting he was not so ill *qualified*, as that in so great a matter, and that before God and so grave a congregation, he would deal doubly and dishonestly.

Hales, *Lett. from the Synod of Dort*, (1618), p. 36.

QUALITY. *n. s.* [*qualitas*, Lat. *qualité*, Fr.]

1. Nature relatively considered.

These being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in Scripture.

Hooker.

Other creatures have not judgement to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves.

Hooker.

Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule.

South.

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is.

Locke.

2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety.

Shakespeare.

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position.

Bentley.

3. Particular efficacy.

O mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*.

Shakespeare.

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people.

Shaks. *Ant. and Cleop.*

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen?

Dryden.

6. Accomplishment; qualification.

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding.

Clarendon.

7. Character.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster takes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney-general.

Bacon, *Adv. to Villiers*.

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by.

Swift.

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth.

Hooker.

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*.

Bacon.

The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* soever the persons are of.

Temple.

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*.

Shakespeare, *Cymb.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits.

Addison, *Guardian*.

Of all the servile herd, the worst is he,
That in proud dullness joins with *quality*.
A constant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord.

Popc.

To *quality* belongs the highest place,
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room.

Young.

QUALM. *n. s.* [*q̄ealm*, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* bath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further.

Shakespeare.

Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm.

Donne.

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer.

Howell.

All maladies

Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony.

Milton, *P. L.*

For who without a *qualm*, bath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?

Roscommon.

They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shifting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties.

L'Estrange.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail to requite.

Dryden, *Virg.*

When he hath stretched his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety.

Calamy.

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Rise in proportion to your food.

Prior.

QUALMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek.

Shakespeare.

You drop into the place,

Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face.

Dryden.

QUANDARY.† *n. s.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. Skinner.] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

I leave you to judge into what a *quandary*—
Pharicles was brought. *Greene, Mamillia*, (1583.)
Much I fear, forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*,
I shall bid all adieu.

Bacon and Fl. Kn. Burn. *Pestle*.

TO QUANDA'RY.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To bring into a difficulty.

Methinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains.

Owey, *Soldier's Fortune*.

QUANTITATIVE.* *adj.* [from *quantity*.] Estimable according to quantity.

This *quantitative* adultery, by such patching and piecing of the body, makes far more gross alterations and substantial changes of nature.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom*. p. 44.

QUANTITIVE. *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitative* parts.

Digby.

QUANTITY. *n. s.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be increased or diminished.

Cheyne.

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure : as, the metals were in different *quantities*.

3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in heliobore, if thou should'st try
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick would against thee cry.

Dryden.

4. A portion; a part.

If I were saw'd into *quantities*, I should make
four dozen of such bearded hermits staves as
master Shallow.

Shakespeare.

5. A large portion. This is not regular.

The warm antiscorbatic plants, taken in *quantities*,
will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt
the blood.

Arbutnot.

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

So varying still their moods, observing yet in all
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures metrical.

Drayton.

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a
liquid does not necessarily make the preceding
vowel, by position, long in *quantity*; as patrem.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

QUANTUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the
reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed.

Swift.

To QUAP.* See To QUOB.

QUAR.* See QUARRE.

QUARANTAIN.† *n. s.* [quarantain, Fr.
QUARANTINE. } from the Lat. *quaranta*,
Lent, or the term of forty days.]
See CARENTANE.

1. The space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the
churches round this town, where you may learn
to speak before you venture to expose your parts
in a city congregation.

Swift.

2. [In law.] A benefit allowed by the law of England to the widow of a man dying seized of land, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital messuage, or chief mansion-house, (so it be not a castle,) by the space of forty days after his decease.

Cowel.

The space of 40 days has had with us divers
applications; as, the assise of Freshfore in cities
and boroughs; and the widow's *quarantine*,
which seems to have had beginning either of a
deliberative time given to her, to think of her
convenience in taking letters of administration,
as in another country the reason of the like is
given; or else from the 40 days in the esseoin
of child-birth, allowed by the Norman customs.

Selden, on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.

QUARRE.† *n. s.* A quarry. Quar is the common term for a quarry in Gloucestershire. Grose. And so in Jennings's West Country Words.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the quarrs
they stand.

Drayton.

The very agate

Of state and policy, cut from the quar

Of Machiavel.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

QUARREL.† *n. s.* [querelle, Fr.]

1. A breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far
as either of us shall think profitable, without any
the least beginning of a *quarrel*, and then that
will competently be removed from such as of
which you cannot hope to see an end.

Hammond.

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress' dog.

Shaks. Othello.

3. A dispute; a contest.

The part, which in this present *quarrel* striveth
against the current and stream of laws, was a long
while nothing feared.

Hooker, Dedication.

It were a matter of more trouble, than necessity,
to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been
alleged by the worthies of our church.

Holyday.

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow world they floating armies bear,
And force imprison'd winds to bring 'em near.

Dryden.

4. A cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented as in the
king's company; his cause being just, and his
quarrel honourable.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a princess should not be forsaken.

Fairfax.

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.

Holinshed.

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions
for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man
may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will.

Bacon, Ess.

6. Objection; ill-will.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would
have killed him, but she could not.

St. Mark, vi. 19.

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for
every little foolery.

L'Estrange.

I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a
diverting way.

Felton on the Classics.

7. In Shakspeare, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.

Better

She ne'er had known pomp, though it be tempo-
ral;

Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging

As soul and body's sev'ring.

Shaks. Hen. VIII.

8. [Quarrel, old French; quadrella, Ital. quarrellus, quadrillus, low Lat. from quadrum.] An arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcu-
balista or arbolist was first shewed to the French
by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain
by a *quarrel* thereof.

Camden.

Twang'd the string, outflow the *quarrel* long.

Fairfax.

9. A square of glass. [quadrum, Lat. See also the preceding etymon.]

Sherwood.

10. The instrument with which a square or pane of glass is cut; the glazier's diamond. [from the same root.]

The glazier's instrument is a diamond, usually
cut into such a square form as the supposed dia-
monds on the French and English cards, in the
former of which it is still properly called *carreau*,
from its original; the square iron head of the ar-
row used for the cross bow. In English it was called
a *quarrel*, and hence the glazier's diamond and the
pane of glass have received their names of square
and *quarrel*.

Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 181.

To QUARREL. *v. n.* [quereller, Fr.]

1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quar-
rel* at it as any man.

Shakespeare.

Your words have taken such pains, as if they
labour'd

To bring manslaughter into form, set *quarrelling*
Upon the head of valour.

Shakespeare, Timon.

Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and
lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much
in fury and war, as the lion and the bear.

Temple, Miscell.

2. To fall into variance.

Our discontented counties do revolt;

Our people *quarrel* with obedience.

Shakespeare, K. John.

3. To fight; to combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight;
Themselves their own mortality confess'd,
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest.

Dryden.

4. To find fault; to pick objections.

To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name,
is to make ourselves ridiculous.

Bra mhall against Hobbes.

They find out miscarriages wherever they are,
and forge them often where they are not; they
quarrel first with the officers, and then with the
prince and state.

Temple.

In a poem elegantly writ,

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.

Roscommon.

I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by
Ovid.

Dryden.

5. To disagree; to have contrary principles.

Some things arise of strange and quarrelling
kind,
The fore part lion and a snake behind.

Cowley.

To QUARREL.* *v. a.* To quarrel with.
Harsh, and not in use.

That they would say : and how that I had *quar-
rel*'d

My brother purposely, thereby to find
An apt pretext to banish them my house.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

QUARRELLER.† *n. s.* [from *quarrel*.] One
who quarrels.

Mockers, murmurers, *quarrellers*, and proud
speakers.

Bale, Yet a Course, (1643), fol. 89.
Besides that he's a fool, he's a great *quarreller*.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

To speak evil of no man, to be no *quarreller*,
but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men.

Barrow, vol. i. S. 29.

QUARRELLING.* *n. s.* [from *quarrel*.]
Breach of concord; dispute; objection;
disagreement.

Wine, drunken with excess, maketh bitterness
of the mind, with brawling and quarrelling.

Eccles. xxxi. 29.

In these *quarrellings* of some severer spirits
against all auxiliary beauty, and helps of hand-
someness in women, I observe that commonly
what they want in force of arguments, rational or
religious, they make up in clamour and confidence.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 65.

For divorce, a power to break that bond would
too much encourage married persons in the little
quarrellings that may rise between them.

Burnet, Life of Rochester, p. 113.

QUARRELOUS.† *adj.* [querelleux, Fr.]
Petulant; easily provoked to enmity;
quarrelsome.

Ready in gibes, quick answered, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel.

Shakespeare, Cymb.
Pursepride is *quarrelous*, domineering over the
humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out
of trifles.

B. Hall, Sol. Th. Supern. § 4.

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel*.]
Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; iras-
cible; choleric; petulant.

Choleric and quarrelsome persons will engage
one into their quarrels.

Bacon, Ess.

There needs no more to the setting of the
world in a flame, than a quarrelsome plaintiff
and defendant.

L'Estrange.

QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from quarrelsome.]

In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS.† *n. s.* [from *quarrel-some*.] Cholericness; petulance.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others; the extortious cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others; the giddiness of some, others' quarrelsomeness.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 77.

If he perceive in company any discourse tending to ill, either by the wickedness or quarrelsomeness thereof, he either prevents it judiciously, or breaks it off seasonably by some diversion.

Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 18.

QUARRY.† *n. s.* [*quarré*, Fr.]

1. A square.

To take down a quarry of glass to scowre, soder, band, and to set it up again, is three halfpence a foot.

Mortimer.

2. [*Quarreau, quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head.

The shafts and quarries from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April showers.

Fairfax.

3. [From *querir*, to seek, Fr. Skinner; from *carry*, Kennet.] Game flown at by a hawk: perhaps, any thing chased; prey.

His ladie, which this outrage saw,
Whilst they together for the quarry strove,
Into the covert did herselfe withdraw.

Spenser, F. Q.

She dwells among the rocks, on every side
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,
And stooping, on the slaughter'd quarry preys.

Sandys.

So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry.

Milton, P. L.

They their guns discharge;
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view,
And swift as eagles to the quarry fly.

Waller.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,

Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry strove.

Dryden.

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden quarries flies.

Dryden.

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new quarry he prepares to shoot.

Dryden.

Let reason then at her own quarry fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity?

Dryden.

4. A heap of game killed. So it seems to mean in the following passages.

Your wife and babes
Savagely murdered; to relate the manner,
Were, on the quarry of these murdered deer,
To add the death of you.

Shaks. Macbeth.

Let me use my sword, I'd make a quarry
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could pick my lance.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

5. [*Quarriere, quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Irish, a stone, Lye; *craigg*, Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.

The same is said of stone out of the quarry, to make it more durable.

Pyramids and towers
From diamond quarries hewn, and rocks of gold.

Milton, P. L.

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the soften'd quarry would I score
My plaining verse as lively as before.

Milton, Ode Pass.

An hard and unrelenting she,
As the new-crusted Niobe;

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Or, what doth more of statue carry,
A nun of the Platonic quarry.

Cleaveland.

He like Amphion makes those quarries leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap.

Waller.

Could necessity infallibly produce quarries of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures.

More.

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat
In eastern quarries, ripening precious dew.

Dryden.

As long as the next coal-pit, quarry, or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To QUARRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver.

L'Estrange.

To QUARRY. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dig out of a quarry.

In the mountains of Castravan they quarry out a white stone, every part of which contains petrified fishes.

Goldsmith.

QUARRYMAN. *n. s.* [*quarry* and *man*.] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the quarryman assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long.

Woodward.

QUART.† *n. s.* [*quart*, Fr.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.

Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himself Albania he did call,
And Camber did possess the western part.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. The fourth part of a gallon.

When I have been dry, and bravely marching,
it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in.

Shakspeare.

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a quart.

Swift, Miscell.

3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.

Shakspeare.

4. A sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.

QUARTAN.† *n. s.* [*quartaine*, old French; *febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a quartan ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Call her the metaphysics of her sex,
And say she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex Physicians.

Cleaveland.

Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom.

Harvey on Consumptions.

A look so pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave.

Dryden.

QUARTATION. *n. s.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusioa with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom.

Boyle.

QUARTER. *n. s.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]

1. A fourth part.

It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

Shaks. Macbeth.

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a quarter of a mile.

Burnet.

Observe what stars arise or disappear,
And the four quarters of the rolling year.

Dryden.

Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a quarter in their price; so that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a quarter dearer.

Locke.

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind.

— I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the quarters that they know
I' th' shipman's card.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters blow,
Brenthe soft or loud.

Milton, P. L.

When the winds in southern quarters rise,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port.

Addison.

3. A particular region of a town or country.

The like is to be said of the populousness of their coasts and quarters there.

Abbot, Des. of the World.

No heaven shall be seen in thy quarters.

Es. xiii. 7.

They had settled here many ages since, and overspread all the parts and quarters of this spacious continent.

Heylin.

The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all quarters of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it.

Sprat.

A bungling cobler, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his quarter, and sets up for a doctor.

L'Estrange.

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.

Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd?
— Unless I have mista'en his quarters much,
His regiment lies half a mile

Shaks.

South from the mighty power of the king.
Thou canst defend as well as get,
And never hadst one quarter beat up yet.

Cowley.

The quarters of the sev'ral chiefs they show'd,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode.

Dryden.

It was high time to shift my quarters.

Spectator.

5. Proper station.

They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep quarter, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs.

Bacon, Ess.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The cumbrous elements.

Milton, P. L.

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, if they gave up the castle.

Cleaveland.

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better quarter.

L'Estrange.

Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truest; for they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance.

Dryden.

7. Treatment shown by an enemy.

To the young if you give any tolerable quarter, you indulge them in their idleness, and ruin them.

Collier.

Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill quarter from his lordship.

Swift.

8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use.

Friends, all but now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts.

Shakespeare.

9. A measure of eight bushels.

The soil so fruitful that an acre of land well
ordered will return 200 bushels or 25 *quarters* of
corn.

Heylin.

10. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the in- side of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.

To QUARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide into four parts.

A thought that *quarter'd* hath but one part
wisdom,

And ever three parts coward. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

2. To divide; to break by force.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire.

Shakespeare.

Mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war.

Shakespeare.

3. To divide into distinct regions.

Then sailors *quarter'd* heaven, and found a
name

For every fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star. *Dryden.*

4. To station or lodge soldiers.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,

They will waste their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*?

—His regiment lies half a mile south.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Thessa-
lians lay. *Dryden.*

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwell- ing.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*.

Shakespeare.

You have *quartered* all the foul language upon
me, that could be raked out of Billingsgate.

Spectator.

6. To diet.

He fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the here- ditary arms.

The first being compounded of argent and azure,
is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county
of Somerset, now *quartered* by the earl of Hert-
ford. *Peacham.*

QUARTERAGE. *n. s.* [from *quarter*.] A

quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hind'ring justice or maintaining;
To many a whore gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras.*

QUARTERDAY. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *day*.]

One of the four days in the year, on
which rent or interest is paid.

However rarely his own rent-days occurred,
the indigent had two-and-fifty *quarter-days* re-
turning in his year. *Fell.*

The usurer would be very well satisfied to have
all the time annihilated, that lies between the pre-
sent moment and next *quarterday*. *Addison, Spect.*

QUARTERDECK. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *deck*.]

The short upper deck.

QUARTERING.* *n. s.* [from *quarter*.]

1. Station.

Divers designations, regions, habitations, man-
sions, or *quarterings* there.

Mountain, App. to Cos. p. 236.

2. Appointment of quarters for soldiers.

How unequal were contributions and *quarter-
ings* during our intestine wars!

Jura Cleri, (1661), p. 58.

3. A partition of a shield containing many coats of arms.

A woman with a surcoat on of the *quarterings*
impaled with Fettiplace. *Ashmole, Berk. ii. 214.*

QUARTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Con- taining a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within
her little year or month of consecution.

Holder on Time.

From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the qua-
tor arise the diurnal differences of the sun's right
ascension, which finish their variations in each
quadrant of the ecliptick, and this being added to
the former inequality from eccentricity, makes
these *quarterly* and seemingly irregular inequalities
of natural days. *Bentley.*

QUARTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER. *n. s.* [*quarter* and *mas- ter*.] One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.

The *quartermaster* general was marking the
ground for the encampment of the covering army.

Tatler.

QUARTERN. *n. s.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTER-SESSIONS.* *n. s.* One kind of court of law. See SESSION.

The court of general *quarter-sessions*
of the peace is a court that must be
held in every county once in every
quarter of a year. *Blackstone.*

For seldom I with squires unite,
Who hunt all day and drink all night,
Nor reckon wonderful inviting
A *quarter-sessions*, or cock-fighting. *Soame Jenyns.*

QUARTERSTAFF. *n. s.* A staff of defence:

so called, I believe, from the manner of
using it; one hand being placed at the
middle, and the other equally between
the middle and the end.

His *quarterstaff*, which he could ne'er forsake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back.

Dryden.

Immense riches he squandered away at *quarter-
staff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all
the country. *Arbutnot.*

QUARTETTO.* *n. s.* [*quartetto*, Ital.] In musick, a composition for four perform- ers; in poetry, a stanza of four lines.

Our author varies from Milton only in making
the rhymes in the two first *quartets* alternate, which
is more agreeable to the English ear than the
other method of arranging them.

Mason's Notes on Gray's Poems, Sonnet on West.

QUARTILE. *n. s.* An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is marked thus □. *Harris.*

Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move

My pangs of jealousy for Ariet's love. *Dryden.*

QUARTO. *n. s.* [*quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every sheet, being twice dou- bled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a just value for regularity and
systems; then folios and *quartos* were the fashion-
able sizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

QUARTZ.* *n. s.* A kind of stone.

Silicious quartz is often found in a stony form,
such as flint or quartz. *Kirwan on Manures, p. 6.*

To QUASH.† *v. a.* [*quassen*, Dutch;

squacciare, Italian; *quasso*, Latin. Dr.

Johnson.—From the Sax. *cyþan*.]

1. To crush; to squeeze.

The whales

Against sharp rocks like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller.

2. To subdue suddenly.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And *quash'd* the stern *Æacides*. *Roscommon.*
Our she-confederates keep pace with us in
quashing the rebellion, which had begun to spread
itself among part of the fair sex.

Addison, Freucholder.

3. [*Cassus*, Lat. *casser*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, the in- dictment was *quashed*.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely ad-
hering to keep it from *quashing* and shaking.

Ray on the Creation.

The water in this dropsy, by a sudden jerk, may
be heard to *quash*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

QUASH. *n. s.* A pompion. *Ainsworth.*

QUASSATION.* *n. s.* [*quassatio*, Lat.] The act of shaking; the state of being shaken. Not in use.

Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*.

Gayton on D. Quir. p. 68.

QUASSIA.* *n. s.* A medicinal bitter.

QUAT.* *n. s.* [a *quat* in the midland coun- ties is a *pimple*, which by rubbing is made to smart, or is "rubbed to sense," Roderigo is called a *quat* by the same mode of speech, as a low fellow is now termed in low language a *scab*. Dr. Johnson, Note on Othello.—Perhaps this word is from the Teut. *quaed*, *quaet*, *quat*, ordure.] A pustule; a pimple.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the
sense,

And he grows angry. *Shakespeare.*

QUATERCOUSINS. *n. s. pl.* As, they are not *quatercousins*, plus ne sont pas de *quatre cousins*, they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they are not friends. *Skinner.*

QUATERNARY. *n. s.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.]

The number four.

The objections against the *quaternary* of ele-
ments and ternary of principles, needed not to be
opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.

Boyle.

QUATERNARY.* *adj.* Consisting of four.

We read that a great respect Pythagoras and
his sect had for their *quaternary* number.

F. Gregory, Doct. of the Trin. (1695), p. 68.

QUATERNION.† *n. s.* [*quaternio*, Lat.]

The number four; a file of four soldiers.

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four
quaternions of soldiers to keep him. *Acts, xii. 4.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth

Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run

Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix

And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change

Vary to our great Maker still new praise.

Milton, P. L.

I have not in this scheme of these nine *quater-
nions* of consonants, distinct known characters,
whereby to express them, but must repeat the
same.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

To QUATERNION.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To divide into files or companies. Not
in use.

The angels themselves are distinguished, and
quaternions, into their celestial principdoms and
satrapes. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1. ch. 1.*

QUATERNITY. *n. s.* [*quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*

QUATRAIN. *n. s.* [*quatrain*, French.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour
Discol'd to light the mischief-making boy?
Mrs. Mulso.

I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judg'd them of greater dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse in use. *Dryden.*

TO QUAVE.* *v. n.* [Junius derives the verb *quaver* from the Goth. *vagan*, to move. So the Sax. *vagian*, to wag. Serenius prefers the Goth. *quivan*, to live, to be alive.] To shake; to vibrate. A Derbyshire word, according to Pegge. It should seem to have been formerly common; whence *quavemire*.

QUA'VEMIRE.* *n. s.* [*quave* and *mire*.] A quagmire.

Gabriel Biel sticking fast in the same *quavemire*, unable to unwind himself cleane from out the same. *The Pope Confuted*, (1580), fol. 104. b.
And through a meadow greene did make my way,
In midst of which a muddie *quavemire* was.
Mir. for Mag. p. 653.

TO QU'A'VER.† *v. n.* [see the etymology of *To quare*.]

1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus discoursed.
Sidney.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. *Philips.*

We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to some sprightly airs of the opera.
Addison.

2. To tremble; to vibrate.

A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions.
Ray on the Creation.

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, these colours vanish in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton, Opt.*

QUA'VER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A shake of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument.

Whether we consider the instrument itself, or the several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it. *Addison, Spect. No. 361.*

2. A musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet.

QUA'VERED.* *part. adj.* [from *quaver*.] Distributed into quavers; uttered in quavers.

Morsels of Scripture warbled, *quavered*, and crotcheted, to give pleasure unto the ears.
Harmar, Tr. of Beza, p. 267.

QUA'VERER.* *n. s.* [from *quaver*.] A

warbler; "one that in singing useth to divide much." Not in use.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

QUA'VERING.* *n. s.* [from *quaver*.] Act of shaking the voice, or of producing a shake on a musical instrument.

The division and *quavering*, which please so much in music, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

QUAY.† *n. s.* [*quai*, Fr. *kaey*, Danish; but Mr. H. Tooke believes *quay* to be the past participle of the Sax. *cæggjan*, *obsereare*, because a quay is that by which the water is confined and shut out.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

This occasioned the statutes, which enable the crown by commission to ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port, for the extensive landing and loading of merchandise. *Blackstone.*

QUEACH.* *n. s.* A thick bushy plot. Bullokar, ed. 1656. An old form of the substantive *quick*. Written also *queich*. See *QUICK*.

Behind some *queich*.

Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, (1641.)

TO QUEACH.* *v. n.* To stir; to move. See *TO QUICH*.

QUE'ACHY.† *adj.* [I know not whence derived, perhaps originally *quacky*, *quaggy*, or *quashy*. Dr. Johnson.—It is from *quich*, to move. See *TO QUICH*.]

1. Shaking; quaggy; unsolid; unsound. Not now in use.

The boggy mears and *queachy* fens below.

Drayton.

2. [from the substantive *queach*.] Thick; bushy. Obsolete. *Cockerham.*

QUEAN.† *n. s.* [eepen, Sax. a barren cow; hopcpen, in the laws of Canute, a strumpet. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Goth. *queens*; Sax. *epen*; a wench; a girl; a woman; not, originally, in a bad sense. See also Loeschner Lit. Celt. p. 101. "Que, quine, *quē*, Gr. *mulier*."] A worthless woman, generally a strumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a wrangling knave. *Shakspeare.*
This well they understand like cunning *queans*,
And hide their nastiness behind the scenes.

Drayden.

Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*

Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*

QUE'ASINESS.† *n. s.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated stomach.

And they did fight with *queasiness* constrained,
As men drink potions. *Shaks. Hen. IV. P. II.*
A fowler stretch that with which this young *queasiness* retches at. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

QUE'ASY.† *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. Sick with nausea.

He, *queasy* with his insolence already,
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shaks.*
Whether a rotten state and hope of gain,
Or to disuse me from the *queasy* pain
Of being belov'd and loving,
Out push me first. *Donne.*

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

I, with your two helps, will so practise on Benedict, that, in despite of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice.
Shakspeare.

The humility of Gregory the Great would not admit the stile of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their successors ever since. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I lov'd 'em not,
Because they are too *queasy* for my temper.

Beaumont, and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.

That *queasy* temper of lukewarmness.

Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.
Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Without question,
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion.

Dryden.

3. Requiring to be delicately handled; tender.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touch'd.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

TO QUECK.† *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain; perhaps to complain. A word not in use. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps not in existence, till Dr. Johnson gave it in a corrupted passage from Bacon's Essays, in which the true word is *quech*, and means to stir or move. See *TO QUICH*.

QUEEN. *n. s.* [epen, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.]

1. The wife of a king.

He was lap't

In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than, that the duration of her existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

Have I a *queen*

Past by my fellow rulers of the world?
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
And raise new kings from so obscure a race?
Dryden.

TO QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the *queen*.

A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *n. s.* A species of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer.*

Her cheeks with kindly claret spread,
Aurora-like new out of bed,
Or like the fresh *queen-apple's* side,
Blushing at sight of Phœbus' pride. *Sidney.*

QUEEN'ING. *n. s.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table.

Mortimer.

QUEEN'LIKE.* *adj.* [*queen* and *like*.] Resembling a *queen*.

Istrad likewise hires

Unto the *queenlike* Clud. *Drayton, Polyolt. S. 10.*

QUEEN'NLY.* *adj.* [from *queen*.] Becoming a *queen*; suitable to a *queen*.

He deprived her of all *queenly* honour, and put her into the abbey of Werwall, with one only mayde to wayte upon her.

Bale, Eng. Vol. B. 2. (1550.) sign. D. iii.

QUEER.† *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a correspondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quare* to his name in a list. Dr. Johnson.—It is most probably from the German *quer*,

or *quer*, opposite, cross, literally and figuratively.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a *querer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a constable, to signalize his vivacity. *Spectator*.

QUEER.* *n. s.* See QUIER.

QUEERLY. *adv.* [from *querer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEERNESS. *n. s.* [from *querer*.] Oddness; particularity.

QUEST.† *n. s.* [from *questus*, Lat. Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — *Questus* is complaint. Serenius says that in the Icel. Edda a bird, which he conjectures to be of the pigeon kind, is called *guisa*. In this country *quice* is a wood pigeon; as in Gloucestershire, according to Grose. In some places it is called *quist*; and in Cheshire, Mr. Wilbraham says, *queeze*.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

QUENT.* *pret. and part. of to quench*: of frequent occurrence in our old poets.

In water made it not be dreinte,
Where as it cometh the fire is *quent*.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

That other fire was *quainte*, and all agon;
And as it *quainte*, it made a whistling.

Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

All breathless, weary, faint
Him spying, with fresh onset he assayed;
And kindling new his courage seeming *quent*,
Strooke him so hugely, that through great constraint,
He made him stoup perforce unto his knee.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. v. 11.

To QUELL.† *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue; originally, to kill.

What avails

Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands
Of mightiest? *Milton, P. L.*

Compassion *quell'd*

His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A space; till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess.

Milton, P. L.

This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd
That once disdain'd, she might be disdain'd.

Dryden.

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to restrain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults, and to preserve that peace which preserves the world.

Atterbury.

To QUELL.† *v. n.* To abate. E. K. on Spenser.

Winter's wrath begins to *quell*,
And pleasant spring appeareth.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.

QUELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.

What cannot we put upon
His spongy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

QUÉLLER. *n. s.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues.

Hail, Son of the Most High,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter! *Milton, P. R.*

QUELQUECHOSE. *n. s.* [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

From country grass to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechooses*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

To QUEME.† *v. a.* [cpeman, Saxon.] To please. Obsolete.

Some well me *quemeth*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*
Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

To QUENCH.† *v. a.* [cpencan, Saxon.]

1. To extinguish fire.

Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears conspire,

What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Sidney.*

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*. *Shaks.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,

Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shakespeare.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgot his own *quenching* nature. *Wisd. xix. 20.*

Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it entereth better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;

One draws and blows reciprocating air,

Others to *quench* the hissing mass prepare. *Dryd.*

You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,

And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself, for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Mozon, Mech. Es.*

2. To still any passion or commotion; to repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levell'd false,
The supposition of the lady's death

Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shaks.*

Beseech God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither *quench* it by any filthy sin, or let it go out again for want of stirring it up and employing it. *Wh. Duty of Man.*

3. To allay thirst.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a further *quenching* of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*

4. To destroy.

When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter *quenching* or extinguishing;

She would be glad to meet with such a lot,

That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH.† *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Dost thou think, in time

She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter
Where folly now possesses. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

QUENCHABLE.† *adj.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched. *Sherwood.*

QUENCHER.† *n. s.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher; one that quenches.

This heat is kindled so, and fresh in heart of me,
There is no way but of the same the *quencher* you must be. *Preston, K. Cambises, (1561.)*

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit. *Hammond, Works, iv. 514.*

QUENCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Crashaw.*

QUÉRELE. *n. s.* [from *querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court.

A circumlocution obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querelle* only. *Ayliffe.*

QUERENT.† *n. s.* [from *querens*, Lat.]

1. The complainant; the plaintiff.

2. An enquirer. [*quærens*, Lat.]

When a patient, or *querent*, came to him [Dr. Napier,] he presently went to his closet to pray. *Aubrey, Miscell. p. 193.*

QUERIMO'NIOUS.† *adj.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

Cockeram, and Bullokar.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimoni-ous*.] Querulously; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,

Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *querimoni-ous*.] Complaining temper.

QUÉRIST. *n. s.* [from *quæro*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Spectator.*

The juggling sea-god, when by chance trepann'd
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,
Impatient of all answers, strait became

A stealing brook. *Suff. Miscell.*

QUERK.* See QUIRK.

QUÉRKENED.* *adj.* Choked. See QUACKENED. *Querkened* is a Derbyshire word, and may be referred to the Goth. *quark*, the throat. It is also, I find, a Yorkshire word. See Craven Dial. 1824.

QUERN.† *n. s.* [cwaïrns or quairns, M. Goth. *quern*, Su. Goth. *kuerna*, Icel. *cyepn*, Sax. *mola*. "Mult. ling. consensu ab ant. Scyth. *hurra*, &c. in *gyrum* agitare. Stiernh. Gloss. Ulph." Serenius. *Quern* is one of our oldest words. "Two wymmen schulen be gryndynge in oo *querne*." Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxiv.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn. *Shakespeare.*

Some apple-colour'd corn

Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn. *Chapman.*

QUÉRPO. *n. s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Spanish.] A dress close to the body; a waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a cased rabbit, without his holy fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUÉRRY.† *n. s.* [for *equerry*; which see.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*

Francesco del Campo, one of the archduke's *querries*, told us, not without importunate devotion, that in that fatal field at Newport, his vow to their Virgin help him to swim over a large water, when the oars of his arms had never before tried any waves. *Bp. Hall, Epist. D. i. Ep. 6.*

QUÉRULOUS. *adj.* [*querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *querulous*, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state, till the time before mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell, Voc. Eor.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUERULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querulous*.] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As unoil'd hinges, *querulously* shrill. *Young.*

QUERULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUERY. *n. s.* [from *quare*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a farther search to be made by others. *Newton.*

This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiously and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of Omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*

TO QU'ERY. *† v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ask questions.

Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

2. To express doubts.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus with himself.
Biblioth. Bibl. i. S94.

TO QU'ERY.* *v. a.*

1. To examine by questions: a low expression.

The first pitiful scout of this lamentable body he should have *queried* in this manner:—Whether he meant to lose his eyes? &c.

Gayton on D. Quiz. p. 97.

2. To doubt of.

QUEST. *n. s.* [*queste*, Fr.]

1. Search; act of seeking.

None but such as this bold ape unblest,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Spenser.*

If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakspeare*

Fair silver-buskin'd nymphs,
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Milton, Arcades.*

An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton, P. R.*

To search with wandering *quest* a place foretold
Should be. *Milton, P. L.*

'Twould be not strange, should we find Paradise at this day where Adam left it; and I rather note this, because I see there are some so earnest in *quest* of it. *Woodward.*

There's not an African,
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison, Cato.*

We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of de-light. *Spectator.*

2. [For *inquest*.] An empannelled jury.

What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Shaks. Rich. III.*

3. Searchers. Collectively.

You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The senate sent above three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. Enquiry; examination.

O place and greatness! millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

TO QUEST. *† v. n.* [*quæter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in search.

This trick he used like a thief, that, going to steel and take partriches with a setting dogge, doth rate his dogge for *questing*, or going too neare, until he have laid his net over them, for fear the game should be sprung and the purpose defeated.

Proceed. against Garnet, &c. (1606.) S. ii. b.
Would he had *quested* first for me, and sprung them an hour ago! *B. Jonson, Gips. Metamorph.*

TO QUEST.* *v. a.* To search; to seek for.

He flies to Medenore, and thence to Odjes; but is *quested* after by Mahobet to Medenore.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 87.

QU'ESTANT. *n. s.* [from *quester*, French.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakspeare.*

QUEST'ION. *n. s.* [*question*, Fr. *questio*, Latin.]

1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask *questions*, it is more reason for the entertainment of the time, that ye ask me *questions*, than that I ask you. *Bacon.*

2. Enquiry; disquisition.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon, Holy War.*

3. A dispute; a subject of debate.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. *St. John, iii. 25.*

4. Affair to be examined.

In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*

How easy is it for a man to fill a book with quotations, as you have done, that can be content with any thing, however foreign to the *question*! *Waterland.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.

This is not my writing,
Though I confess much like the character:
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakspeare.*

'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his very being is called in *question*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *question*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

Whosoever be found guilty, the communion book hath deserved least to be called in *question* for this fault. *Hooker.*

7. Examination by torture.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

8. State of being the subject of present enquiry.

If we being defendants do answer, that the ceremonies in *question* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, their reply is childish and unorderly to say, that we demand the thing in *question*, and shew the poverty of our cause, the goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adversaries may grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchase six shillings and three-pence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *question*. *Locke.*

Nor are these assertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places

where they profess to state the points in *question*. *Aterbury, Pref.*

9. Endeavour; act of seeking. Not in use.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *question* bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakspeare.*

TO QU'EST'ION. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To enquire.

Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenser.*

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much,
and content much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh. *Bacon, Ess.*

Unreasonable subtlety will still seem to be reasoning; and at least will *question*, when it cannot answer. *Holiday.*

2. To debate by interrogatories.

I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;
You may as well use *question* with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakspeare.*

TO QU'EST'ION. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]

1. To examine one by questions.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Hear your own dignity so much profan'd;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your power so silencing your son. *Shaks.*

But hark you, Kate,
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,
Whither I go. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

This construction is not so undubitably to be received, as not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.

O impotent estate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.

Be a design never so artificially laid, if it chanceth to be defeated by some cross accident, the man is then run down, his counsels derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised. *South, Sermon.*

QU'ESTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *question*.]

1. Doubtful; disputable.

Your accustomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of these my simple labours, bestowed for the necessary justification of laws heretofore made *questionable*, because not perfectly understood. *Hooker, Dedic.*

That persons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time and cause. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs was known to those ancient times. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.

Be thy intents wicked, or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

QU'ESTIONARY. *adj.* [from *question*.] Enquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconic even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

QU'ESTIONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *question*.]

The quality of being questionable.

QUESTIONER.† *n. s.* [from *question.*] An enquirer.

The curious *questioner*, the foolish answerer.

Abp. Crammer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 73.

He told me before that people joined us, that he was a *questioner*, who, according to his description, is one who asks questions not with a design to receive information, but an affectation to shew his uneasiness for want of it.

Taiter, No. 41.

QUESTIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *question.*] A questioner; an enquirer.

The impudence of this hollow *questionist*.

Bp. Hall, Contempr. B. 4.

At his being a schoolboy, he was an early *questionist*, quietly inquisitive, why this was, and that was not, to be remembered.

Walton, Life of Hooker.

QUESTIONLESS. *adv.* [from *question.*] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Questionless, hence it comes that many were mistaken.

Ralegh.

Questionless, duty moves not so much upon command as promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suitable rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to enforce the one and prevent the other.

South.

QUESTMAN.† } *n. s.* [*quest*, *man*, and
QUESTMONGER.† } *monger.*] Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions; one having power to make legal enquiry.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*, and leading jurors, at their command.

Bacon.

The churchwardens or *questmen*, and their assistants, shall mark, as well as the minister, whether all and every of the parishioners come so often every year to the holy communion, as the laws and our constitutions do require.

Const. and Canons Eccl. 28.

QUESTOR.* *n. s.* [*questor*, *Lat.*] An officer, among the Romans, who had the management of the publick treasure.

Men pay moulie to the pope, or his pardoning *questors*, for leaden bulles.

Fulke against Allen, (1580), p. 368.

Codrux, — that was before

Great Pompey's *questor*.

May's Lucan, B. 8.

QUESTORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *questor*.] Office of a *questor*.

He whom an honest *questorship* had endeared to the Sicilians.

Milton, Areopagitica.

QUESTRIST.† *n. s.* [from *quest*.] Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the old French verb *quistre*, to seek for.] Seeker; pursuer.

Six and thirty of his knights,

Hot *questrists* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him tow'r'd Dover.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

QUESTUARY. *adj.* [from *questus*, *Lat.*] Studios of profit.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals.

Brown.

QUESTUARY.* *n. s.* One employed to collect profits.

Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are ashamed of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the pope's *questuaries* did procure them.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 3.

QUEUE.* See **CUE**.

QUIB. *n. s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt. Ainsworth. The same perhaps with *quip*.

QUIBBLE.† *n. s.* [from *quidlibet*, *Lat.*] Dr. Johnson. — Rather from *quip*.] A

slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; a sort of pun.

This may be of great use to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to let posterity see their forefathers were blockheads.

Quirks or quibbles have no place in the search after truth.

Having once fully answered your *quibble*, you will not, I hope, expect that I should do it again and again.

Waterland.

TO QUIBBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words.

The first service was neat tongues sliced, which the philosophers took occasion to discourse and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way.

L'Estrange.

QUIBBLER.† *n. s.* [from *quibble*.] A punster; a low caviller.

They are either buffoons and *quibblers*, or an ambition of approving themselves the broachers and maintainers of strange paradoxes has crazed their intellects.

Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682), p. 248.

QUICE.* See **QUEST**.

TO QUICH.* *v. n.* [*epiccan*, *Sax.* to quicken. See also the etymology of *QUICK*.] Dr. Johnson has given *quack* instead of this word, in a corrupted example from *Bacon*; which has not escaped the notice of Mr. Malone, who says that, in the edition of *Bacon's*

Essays printed in 1632, the word is *quacking*: but it is certainly *quacking*.]

To stir; to move. Our ancient lexicography has the word with this definition: as in the *Pr. Parv.*

Underneath her feet, there as she state,
An huge great lyon lay [that mote appeal
An hardy courage] like captived thrall
With a strong yron chain and collar bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 33.

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time, were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *quacking*. *Bacon, Ess. (ed. 1632), p. 233.*

QUICK.† *adj.* [*epic*, *Sax.* from *epiccan*; "*quikr*, *Icel.* mobilis, vivax; *LL.* *Sueth.* *quikr*, vivus, *a quika*, moveri." *Serenius.*]

1. Living; not dead.

As *quicke* stones be ye above buildid into spiritual houses.

Wicliffe, 1 Pet. ii.

They swallowed us up *quik*, when their wrath was kindled against us.

Ps. cxxiv. 3.

If there be *quik* raw flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy.

Lev. xiii. 10.

The *quik* and the dead.

Common Prayer.

As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there night,
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'r's, some *quik*, some dead.

Davies.

Thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,
With glory and power to judge both *quik* and dead.

Milton, P. L.

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quik* and speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven.

Hooker.

3. Speedy; free from delay.

Ofte he to her his charge of *quik* return Repeated.

Milton, P. L.

4. Active; spritely; ready.

I shall be found of a *quik* conceit in judgement.

Wisd. viii. 11.

A man of great sagacity in business, and he preserved so great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that some, who had

known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before.

Clarendon.

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, he he never so *quik* a proficient.

South.

5. Pregnant.

Then shall Hector be whipp'd for Jaquenetta that is *quik* by him.

Shakespeare, Love L. Lost.

QUICK. *adv.* Nimble; speedily; readily.

Ready in gybes, *quik* answer'd, saucy, and As quarrellous as the weazel.

Shaks. Cymbeline.

This shall your understanding clear
Those things from me that you shall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker*.

Drayton, Nymphid.

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and *quicker* understood.

Locke.

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very *quik* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant.

Locke.

QUICK.† *n. s.*

1. A live animal. Not in use.

Peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not;

But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful throat shot.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. The living flesh; sensible parts.

If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had still the better right, it was to teach all England to say as much; and therefore that speech touched the *quik*.

Bacon.

Seiz'd with sudden smart,
Stung to the *quik*, he felt it at his heart.

Dryden.

The thoughts of this disgraceful composition so touches me to the *quik*, that I cannot sleep.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the *quik*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications.

Sharp, Surgery.

3. Living plants.

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with *quik*.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Couch-grass. So *quicks* signify in the north of England.

Croce.

TO QUICK.* *v. a.* To make alive. Obsolete. Now, to *quicken*.

To be *quicked* and lighted of your fire.

Chaucer, Frank. Tale.

TO QUICKEN.* *v. n.* To become alive. Obsolete.

One of the fires quite,
And *quiked* again.

Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

QUICKBEAM, or Quickentree. *n. s.* [*ornus*.]

Quickbeam or wild sorb, by some called the Irish ash, is a species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent.

Mortimer.

TO QUICKEN. *v. a.* [*epiccan*, *Sax.*]

1. To make alive.

All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him; and no man hath *quicken*ed his own soul.

Ps. xxii. 30.

This my mean task would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but
The mistress which I serve, *quicken*s what's dead,
And makes my labours pleasures.

Shaks. Tempest.

Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd
You gave such lively life, such *quicken*ing power
And influence of such celestial kind,
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower.

Davies.

He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;

Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls

With breath are quicken'd, and attract their souls.
Dryden.

2. To hasten; to accelerate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to quicken the execution of the most principal.
Hayward.

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or quicken their vent.
Locke.

3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.

Though my senses were astonished, my mind forced them to quicken themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage.
Sidney.

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that quickens the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize.
South.

They endeavour by brandy to quicken their taste already extinguished.
Tatler.

An argument of great force to quicken them in the improvement of those advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel.
Rogers.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to quicken you in the pursuit of those actions, which will best deserve it.
Swift.

TO QUICKEN. v. n.

1. To become alive: as, a woman quickens with child.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken, and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers' hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to quicken. *Sandys, Journey.*
The heart is the first part that quickens, and the last that dies. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightning quicken in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUICKENER. n. s. [from quicken.]

1. One who makes alive.

2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

Love and enmity, aversion and fear, are notable whetters and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

QUICKEYED.* adj. [quick and eye.] Having sharp sight; making keen observation.

Quick-ey'd experience.

Benum. and Fl. Bonduca.
The cheerful children of the quick-ey'd morn.
More, Immort. of the Soul, iii. iii. 41.

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that, which has its resurrection thence, is a quick-eyed, volatile, and sprightly fly.
Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

The quick-ey'd trout,
Or darting salmon. *Thomson, Summer.*

QUICKGRASS. n. s. [from quick and grass; gramin caninum, Lat.] Dog-grass.

QUICKLIME. n. s. [calx viva, Lat. quick and lime.] Lime unquenched.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called quicklime.
Hill.

QUICKLY. adv. [from quick.] Soon; speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue; thy story quickly. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are quickly and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*

QUICKNESS. n. s. [from quick.]

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because where errors are fatal, ability of judgement and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and quickness of wit. *Wotton.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression. *Dryden.*

3. Keen sensibility.

Would not quickness of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still shew'd a quickness; and maturing time
But mellow what we write to the dull sweets of rhyme. *Dryden.*

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corianders whereof a few drops thicken and add a pleasant quickness. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSAND. n. s. [quick and sand.] Moving sand; unsolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit? *Shaks.*
Undergirding the ship, and fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strake sail, and so were driven. *Acts, xxvii.*

But when the vessel is on quicksands cast,
The flowing tide does more the sinking haste. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, stems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune shoves her off the quicksands. *Addison on Medals.*

I have marked out several of the shoals and quicksands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

QUICKSCENTED.* adj. [quick and scent.]

Having quick perception by the nose; discovering by the smell.

I especially commend unto you to be quick-scented, easily to trace the footing of sin. *Hales, Rem. p. 168.*

TO QUICKSET. v. a. [quick and set.]

To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get set to quickset it, learn cunningly which. *Tusser.*

A man may ditch and quickset three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUICKSET. n. s. [quick and set.] Living plant set to grow.

The baful pastures fenc'd, and most with quick-set mound.

Plant quicksets and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease. *Evelyn, Kal.*
Nine in ten of the quickset hedges are ruined for want of skill. *Swift, Miscell.*

QUICKSIGHTED. adj. [quick and sight.]

Having a sharp sight.

Nobody will deem the quicksighted amongst them, to have very enlarged views in ethicks. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and quick-sighted gentlemen can swallow down this sottish opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley.*

QUICKSIGHTEDNESS. n. s. [from quick-sighted.] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argument against the quicksightedness of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUICKSILVER.† n. s. [quick and silver; argentum vivum, Latin.] The metal called mercury; and in its native state quicksilver; of a white colour, similar to silver, shining, and found in small globules among ores, stones, and clay; fluid at all temperatures above 39°. At about 650° of Fahrenheit, it boils. The principal mines are said to be in Bohemia, Germany, and Spain; and it is found in India and Peru.

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in Libia of brimstone and quicksilver burnt. *Peachment on Drawing.*

Pleasures are few, and fewer we enjoy;
Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and coy;
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,
Still it eludes us, and it glitters still:
If seiz'd, at last, compute your mighty gains,
What is it, but rank poison in your veins? *Young.*

QUICKSILVERED.† adj. [from quicksilver.]

1. Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to be polished than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass quicksilvered over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the foreside, and as much convex on the backside, and quicksilvered over on the convex side. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver.

Those nimble and quicksilvered brains, which itch after change.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605.) H. 2. b.

QUICKWITTED.* adj. [quick and wit.] Having ready wit.

How likes Gremio these quick-witted folks?
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.
Quickwitted, brazen-fac'd, with fluent tongues. *Dryden, Juv.*

QUID.* n. s. [kuyden, mandere, dentibus molere. Lye. Rather a corruption of cud.] Something chewed: as, in vulgar language, a quid of tobacco. See CHEW.

In Kent, a cow is said to chew her quid; so that cud and quid are the same. *Pegge, Anonym. p. 261.*

QUIDAM. n. s. [Latin.] Somebody. Not now used.

For envy of so many worthy quidams, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those so many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenser.*

QUIDDANY. n. s. [cydonium, cydoniatum, Lat. quiddein, German, a quince.] Marmalade; a confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUIDDIT.† n. s. [corrupted from quidlibet, Lat. or from que dit, Fr.] A subtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quillits? his cases? his tenures, and his tricks? *Shakspeare.*
Causes have their quiddits, and 'tis ill jesting with bell-ropes. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

QUIDDITY.† n. s. [quidditas, low Latin.]

1. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, quid est? a scholastick term.

I trowe, some mathematical quidditee, they can not tell what.

Alp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 120.

The quiddity and essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal conception upon the finite intellect of the creature.

Howell, Lett. ii. 11.

He could reduce all things to acts,
And knew their natures and abstracts,
Where entity and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly,

Hudibras.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavi; a captious question.

Misnomer in our laws, and other quiddities, I leave to the professors of law.

Camden, Rem.

How now, how now, mad wag? what, in thy quips and thy quiddities? what a plague have I to do with a buff jerkin?

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Such quirks and quiddities.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 676.

QUIER.* *n. s.* The old form of quire, or choir; and pronounced queer in Yorkshire.

The quier or chauncell must be cast out.

Bale on the Rev. (1550.) P. II. a. v. b.

QUIESCENCE. *n. s.* [from quiesco, Lat.] Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its quiescence, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous.

Glanville, Scepis.

QUIESCENT. *adj.* [quiescens, Latin.] Resting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were quiescent.

Glanville, Scepis.

The right side, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving side; but the sinister is the weaker or more quiescent side.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also quiescent objects, which hearing does not.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

If it be in some part movent, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius.

Grew.

Pression or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines, beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the quiescent medium, which lies beyond the obstacle.

Newton, Opt.

QUIET. *adj.* [quiet, Fr. quietus, Latin.]

1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And sliding soft as down to sleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in quiet death.

Spenser.

This life is best,
If quiet life is best; sweeter to you,
That have a sharper known.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

That son, who on the quiet state of man
Such trouble brought.

Milton, P. L.

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit.

1 Pet. iii. 4.

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night.

Judges, xvi. 2.

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,

That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style.

Shakspeare.

QUIET. *n. s.* [quiet, old Fr. la paix; pax: of the 11th century: Lacombe; quies, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security stillness.

They came into Laish unto a people that were at quiet and secure.

Judges, xviii. 27.

The land

A dreadful quiet felt, and worse far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war.

Dryden.

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in quiet rests,

Dryden, Æn.

Indulgent quiet, pow'r serene,
Mother of peace and joy and love.

Hughes.

TO QUIET.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

Nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

Milton, S. A.

The lowest degree of faith, that can quiet the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable.

Forbes.

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit.

Locke.

QUIETER.† *n. s.* [from quiet.] The person or thing that quiets.

Kersey.

QUIETISM.† *n. s.* [from quiet.] The sentiments of the religious sect, called quietists, which made a great noise towards the close of the seventeenth century; and of which Molinos, a Spanish priest, is reputed the founder.

What is called by the poets apathy or dispassion, by the sceptics indisturbance, by the Molinists quietism, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind.

Temple.

The pretences of quietism, and of a more sublime and abstracted devotion, have sometimes been employed to very gross and carnal purposes.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. I.

The enthusiasm of puritanical devotion partook of the mystic visions of monastic quietism.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Odes.

QUIETIST.* *n. s.* One of the mystical sect which has maintained that religion consists in the internal rest and recollection of the mind.

Nor is enthusiasm, or fanaticism, a stranger to popery; of which the quietists, and others of the mystick way, can give abundant testimony.

Trapp, Popery truly Stated, P. iii.

Ye quietists, in homage to the skies!
Serene, of soft address, who mildly make
An unobtrusive tender of your hearts,
Abhorring violence! —

Think you my song too turbulent?

Young, Night Th. 4.

QUIETLY. *adv.* [from quiet.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing in his bargain, but quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.

Bp. Taylor.

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels have behaved themselves quietly and modestly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. At rest; without agitation.

QUIETNESS. *n. s.* [from quiet.]

1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel quietness neither returning to mislike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious still after one manner.

Sidney.

That which we move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer fumingly.

Hooker.

2. Peace; tranquillity,

Stop effusion of our christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness on ev'ry side.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

What miseries have both nations avoided, and what quietness and security attained, by their peaceable union!

Hayward.

3. Stillness; calmness.

If we compare the quietness and chastity of the Bolognese pencil to the bustle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, without the least attempt to interest the passions, their boasted art will appear a mere struggle without effect.

Reynolds.

QUIETSOME. *adj.* [from quiet.] Calm; still; undisturbed. Not in use.

Let the night be calm and quietsome,
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray.

Spenser.

QUIETUDE.† *n. s.* [quietude, Fr. from quiet.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity in the affections.

Wotton on Education.

They disturbed her repose and quietude at home.

Howell, Disc. of Dunkirk, p. 5.

QUIETUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Final discharge; complete acquittance: originally, a law term.

Her audit, though delay'd, answer'd must be,
And her quietus is to render thee.

Shakspeare, Sinn. 126.

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

One would have thought, it might have given even this restless and malicious spirit himself, were he capable of it, his quietus est. South, Sermon. v. 125.

QUILL. *n. s.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

With her nimble quills his soul doth seem to hover,

Drayton.

And eye the very pitch that lusty bird did cover.

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their quills.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my quill.

Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

Those lives they fail'd to rescue by their skill,
Their muse would make immortal with her quill.

Garth.

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches sticks at Westminster.

Pope.

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near these was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side was seen the quill-darting porcupine.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd
The goddess' self to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious skill,
Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill.

Spenser.

5. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious quill
Strike seven distinguish'd notes, and seven at once they fill.

Dryden, Æn.

TO QUILL.* *v. a.* To plait; to form in plaits, or folds, like quills.

What they called his cravat, was a little piece of white linen quilled with great exactness.

Addison, Tatler, No. 257.

His cravat seemed quilled into a ruff.

Goldsmith, Ess. 19.

QUILLET. *n. s.* [*quidlibet*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.] — Warburton was of opinion, that *quillet* is the peculiar word applied to law-chicane, and that the original of it was probably this. In the French pleadings, every several allegation in the plaintiff's charge, and every distinct plea in the defendant's answer, began with the words *qu'il est*; whence was formed the word *quillet*, to signify a false charge, or an evasive answer. But, as Mr. Douce has observed, there is no such term in the French language; nor is it exclusively applicable to law-chicane, though generally so used by Shakespeare. It strictly means a *subtilty*, and seems to have originated among the schoolmen of the middle ages, by whom it was called a *quidlibet*. See Illustr. of Shakespeare, i. 231.] *Subtilty*; *nicety*; *fraudulent distinction*; *petty cant*.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilletts? his cases? *Shakespeare.*

Let her leave her bobs, I have had too many of them, and her quilletts. *Beaumont, and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

There are many unnecessary quilletts and quirks in grammar. *Hales, Rem. p. 127.*

A great soul weighs in the scale of reason, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little quilletts and niceties. *Digby.*

Play her with love-letters and billets, And bait them well for quirks and quilletts. *Hudibras.*

QUILT. *n. s.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita*, *culcita*, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

Quilts of roses and spices are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little sack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent quilts amongst the richer sort. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

She on the quilt sinks with becoming woe, Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

The sharp steel arriving forcibly On his horse neck before the quilted fell, Then from the head the body sundred quite. *Spenser.*

A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Entellus for the strife prepares, Stripp'd of his quilted coat, his body bares, Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden, Æn.*

A chair was ready, So quilted, that he lay at ease reclin'd. *Dryden.* Mayn't I quilt my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbutnot.*

2. To swallow. [perhaps corrupted from *gullet*.] A Gloucestershire word, according to Grose; and a common colloquial expression in other places.

QUINAR. *adj.* [*quinarus*, Lat.] Consisting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been restrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *n. s.* [*coin*, Fr. *quidenn*, German. Dr. Johnson.] — *Cydonium malum*, Lat. so called because said to be brought from *Cydon* in Crete.]

1. The tree.

The *quince* tree is of a low stature; the branches are diffused and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and quinces in the pastry. *Shakespeare.*

A *quince* in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* [this word is the same with *quich*.] To stir.

That which I purpose, is — to bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

QUINCUNCIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or quincuncial disposition, sir Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

QUINCUNX. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

He whose lightning pierc'd the Iberian lines, Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINE.* *n. s.* [*coin*, French.] A corner. Used in the west of England. See Jennings's W. C. Words.

QUINQUAGESIMA. [Latin.] *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove Sunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUANGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular*. *Woodward.*

Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel. *More against Atheism.*

QUINQUARTICULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controversy, for none have since undertaken to say more. *Sanderson.*

QUINQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFOLIATED. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUENNIAL. *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

A *quinquennial* festival in the isle of Delos. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece, B. 2. ch. 20.*

QUINSEY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *quincunx*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffocation.

The throttling *quinsey* 'tis my star appoints, And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleurisies and *quinsies*. *Arbutnot on Atr.*

QUINT. *n. s.* [*quint*, Fr.] A set of five.

For state has made a *quint* Of generals he's listed in't. *Hudibras.*

QUINTAIN. *n. s.* [*quintaine*, Fr.] A post with a turning top. See **QUINTIN**.

My better parts Are all thrown down; and that which here stands up, Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block. *Shaks.*

QUINTAL. *n. s.* [*quintal*, Fr. *centupondium*, Lat.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTESSENCE. *n. s.* [*quinta essentia*, Lat.]

1. A fifth being.

From their gross matter she abstracts the forms; And draws a kind of *quintessence* from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal *quintessence* of heaven Flew upward, spirited with various forms, That roll'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars. *Milton, P. L.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a *quintessence* or fifth sort of body distinct from all these. *Watts, Logic.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this *quintessence* of dust? man's delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will, Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?

What alchymist can draw, with all his skill, The *quintessence* of these out of the mind? *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing, In whom love wrought new alchymy, For by his art he did express A *quintessence* even from nothingness, From dull privations and lean emptiness. *Donne.* Paracelsus, by the help of an intense cold, teaches to separate the *quintessence* of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light! said God; and forthwith light Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure, Sprung from the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest *quintessence* and elixir of worldly delights. *South, Serm.*

QUINTESENTIAL. *adj.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of *quintessence*.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the *quintessential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewill.*

QUINTIN. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived; Minshew deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *pulus quintanus*, Lat. Ainsworth; *quintaine*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.] — The word, it seems, is originally Welsh. "The *gwynthyn*, (literally the *vane*,) corrupted in English into *quintain*; an upright post, on the top of which a spar turned freely. At one end of this spar hung a sand-bag; the other presented a flat side. The rider in passing struck the flat side, and if not dexterous in passing was overtaken, and perhaps dis-

mounted by the sand-bag, and became a fair object of laughter.—Whether the *gwynnyn*, or *quaintain*, was in use among the Romans, I am not certain, though I rather think not. The name is, I think, decisively of Welsh origin." Cambrian Popular Antiquities, &c. by the Rev. Peter Roberts, 1815. It is one of the games at a Welsh wedding.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* be,
In honour of his bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company,
And each one hath his livery.

The highest contentments that the world can yield, become to us like the country *quintines*; while we run upon them with a hasty speed, if we post not faster off than we at first came on, the bag of sand strikes us in the neck, and leaves us nothing but the blueness of our wounds to boast on.

Feltham, *Serm.* on *Ecc.* ii. 11.

QUINTUPLE. *adj.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Five-fold.

In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the least.

Grant, *Bills of Mortality*.

QUIP. *n. s.* [derived, by the etymologists, from *whip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all our sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.

Shakespeare, *Two Gent. of Ver.*

If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: this is called the *quip* modest.

Shakespeare, *As you like it*.

Nymph, bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.

Milton, *L'Al.*

To QUIP. *† v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms; to taunt; to insult.

Ainsworth.

When she complains,
The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To QUIP. ** v. n.* To scoff.

I have seen many so prone to *quip* and gird, that they will rather lose their friend than their scoff.

Sir H. Sidney, *lett.* to Sir P. Sidney.

QUIRE. *† n. s.* [*choeur*, Fr. *chora*, Italian; *chorus*, Latin.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.

The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did sweetly sing,
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling.

Spenser.

Myself have lim'd a bush for her,
And plac'd a *quire* of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays.

Shaks.

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born.

Milton, *P. R.*

I may worship thee
For aye, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*.

Milton, *Transl. from Geoff. of Monmouth.*

Begin the song, and strike the livelying lyre,
Lo how the years to come a numerous and well
fitted *quire*,
All hand in hand do decently advance,
And to my song with smooth and equal measures
dance.

Cowley.

As in beauty she surpass'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the rest was her attire.

Dryden.

2. Any company or assembly.

By the twinkling of their sacred fire,
He mote perceive a little dawning sight
Of all which there was doing in that *quire*;
Mongst whom a woman spoil'd of all attire
He spyde lamenting.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

3. The part of the church where the service is sung.

I am all on fire,
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage.
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play.

Dryden.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires*.

Pope.

4. [*Quaire*, old Engl. *quaayer*, old Fr. *cahier*, modern.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-ey'd cherubims.

Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

My throat of war be turn'd
Which *quird* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an enunch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lulls asleep.

Shakespeare, *Coriol.*

QUIRISTER. *n. s.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony.

Thomson, *Spring*.

QUIRITATION. ** n. s.* [*quiritatio*, Lat.] A cry for help: an unusual word.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou
thus astonishest men and angels with so woful a
quirition? Had thy God left thee?

Bp. Hall, *Contempl. The Crucifixion*.

QUIRK. *† n. s.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation. Dr. Johnson.—It may, without violence, be from *jerk*, or *yerk*; as *quip* is from *whip*. The word was written *querk*, as well as *quirk*. "Every scholastical *querk*." Bp. Hall, *Occas. Med.* § 59. ed. 1661. "Not without sophistical *querks*." A. Wood, *Ann. Univ. Ox.* in 1557.]

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start,
Can woman me unto it.

Shakespeare.

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others
to taste their valour; belike, this is a man of that
quirk.

Shakespeare.

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants
of wit broken on me.

Shakespeare.

3. Slight conceit.

Conceits, puns, *quirks* or quibbles, jests and
partees may agreeably entertain, but have no place
in the search after truth.

Watson, *the Mind*.

4. Flight of fancy. Not in use.

Most fortunately he hath achiev'd a maid,
That paragon description and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens.

Shakespeare.

5. Subtily; nicety; artful distinction.
Such *quirks* and quiddities.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 676.

There are many unnecessary *quirks* and quibbles
in grammar.

Hales, *Rem.* p. 127.

Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect
in an entail; how solicitous are they to repair that
error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law
quirk!

Decay of *Chr. Piety*.

There are a thousand *quirks* to avoid the stroke
of the law.

L'Estrange, *Fab.*

6. Loose light tune.

Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of pray'r;
Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven.

Pope.

7. [In building.] A piece of ground
taken out of any regular ground-plot, to
make a court or yard.

Chambers.

QUIRKISH. ** adj.* [from *quirk*.] Consisting
of a slight conceit, or an artful distinction.

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly
question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason.

Barrow, vol. i. S. 14.

To QUIT. *† v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, Fr. *quitaire*, Italian; *quitar*, Span. Dr. Johnson.—So the Goth. *afquithan*, to renounce. *Quit* is found, in our old writers, under the form of *quite*, in several senses; which we now follow in the word *require*. Chaucer also uses the adjective *quite* for *free*; and Spenser, "quite claim" for "quit claim," a law expression.]

1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.

We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou hast
made us to swear.

Jos. ii. 20.

By this act, old tyrant,
I shall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime.

Denham.

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than *quit*.

Prior.

2. To set free.

Thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities;
therefore let thy joy, which should be as great for
thy freedom from them as is thy sadness when
thou feelest any of them, do the same cure upon
thy discontent.

Bp. Taylor.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much; bent rather how I may be *quit*
Fairest, and easiest, of this cumbersome charge.

Milton, *P. L.*

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already
looked death in the face; what have you found so
terrible in it?

Wake.

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.

Daniel.

4. To clear himself of an affair: with the
reciprocal pronoun.

Samson hath *quit* himself

Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd
A life heroic, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning.

Milton, *S. A.*

Be strong, and *quit* yourselves like men.

1 Sam. i. 9.

Stand fast in the faith, *quit* you like men.

1 Cor. xvi. 13.

5. To repay; to requite.

He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was.

Spenser.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,

To quit this horrid act. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

6. To vacate obligations.

For our reward,

All our debts are paid; dangers of law,

Actions, decrees, judgements against us *quitted*.
B. Jonson.

One step higher

Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*

The debt immense of endless gratitude.

Milton, P. L.

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpose, and got not so much as to *quit* their charges; because truth, which is the secret of the most high God, whose proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compassed with that wit and those senses which are our own.

Hooker.

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it?

South, Serm.

Still I shall hear, and never *quit* the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus's Theseid o'er and o'er?

Dryden.

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to *quit* the cost of the carriage.

Temple, Miscell.

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit.

Nor further seek what their offences be,
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free.

Fairfax.

9. To pay.

Far other plaints, tears and laments
The time, the place, and our estates require;
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents
Before that Judge that *quits* each soul his hire.

Fairfax.

10. To abandon; to forsake.

Their father,

Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,
That he *quit* being.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Honours are promis'd
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd
Even to slaves that can detect their courses.

B. Jonson.

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding, such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity.

Locke.

11. To resign; to give up.

The prince, renew'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace.

Prior.

To *QUITCLAIM** v. a. [*quit* and *claim*.]
To renounce claim to.

Roger, son of Richard de Selton, *quitclaimed* all his right in three oxgangs of land here.

Burton's Monast. Ebor. (1758), p. 347.

QUITCHGRASS. n. s. [cpice, Sax. *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-grass.

They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

QUITE. adv. [this is derived, by the etymologists, from *quitté*, discharged, free, Fr. which however at first appearance unlikely is much favoured by the original use of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is,

with a *clean riddance*: its present signification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly; totally; thoroughly.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unnecessary.

Hooker.

He hath sold us, and *quite* devoured our money.

Gen. xxxi.

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the subject in hand.

Locke.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles.

Addison, Spect.

QUITRENT. n. s. [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved.

Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small *quitrrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the seas.

Temple, Miscell.

My old master, a little before his death, wished him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quitrrents* upon the estate.

Addison, Spect.

QUITS. interj. [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

*QUITTABLE** adj. [from *quit*.] That may be vacated; that may be given up.

Securing a place which is not *quittable* on the change of administration.

Markland, Lett. of 1767, Nichols's Lit. An. iv. 346.

*QUITTAL** n. s. [from *quit*.] Return; repayment.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

QUITTANCE. n. s. [*quittance*, Fr.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

Now I am rememb'ed, he scorn'd it me!

But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance*.

Shakespeare.

2. Recompence; return; repayment.

Mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Render'd faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Harry Monmouth.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Plutus, the god of gold,

Is but his steward; no need but he repays

Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him

But breeds the giver a return exceeding

All use of *quittance*.

Shakespeare, Timon.

We shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit.

Shakespeare.

To *QUITTANCE*. v. a. [from the noun.]

To repay; to recompense. A word not used.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit.

Shaks.

QUITTER. n. s.

1. A deliverer.

Ainsworth.

2. Scoria of tin.

Ainsworth.

QUITTERBONE. n. s.

Quitterbone is a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most commonly on the inside of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUIVER. n. s. [this word seems to be corrupted from *couvvr*, Fr. or *cover*.]

A case or sheath for arrows.

As Diane hunted on a day,

She chaunc'd to come where Cupid lay,

His *quiver* by his head,

One of his shafts she stole away,

And one of hers did close convey

Into the other's stead;

With that Love wounded my love's heart,

But Diane beasts with Cupid's dart.

Spenser, Poems.

Those works, with ease as much he did,
As you would ope and shut your *quiver*-lid.

Chapman.

Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white,
their arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their sides.

Peacham on Drawing.

Her sounding *quiver* on her shoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd.

Dryden.

*QUIVER** adj. [probably from *quiver*, Goth. to be alive. "Quicke, or quiver, agilis." Barret, Alv. 1580.] Nimble; active. Not now in use.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To *QUIVER** v. n. [from *To quaver*: which see.]

1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush,
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind.

Shakespeare.

When I heard, my belly trembled; my lips *quivered* at the voice.

Hab. iii. 16.

O'er the pommel cast the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead.

Dryden.

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground!

Addison.

Eurydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd.

Gay, Trivia.

Dancing sun-beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* shade.

Pope.

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze.

Pope.

2. To shiver; to shudder.

Zelmae would have put to her helping hand,
but she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on.

Sidney.

QUIVERED. adj. [from *quiver*.]

1. Furnished with a quiver.

'Tis chastity;

She that has that, is clad in complete steel;
And, like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests and unbarbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds.

Milton, Comus.

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

From him whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear,
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

*QUIXOTISM** n. s. [from *Don Quixote*, the celebrated hero of Cervantes; as *rodomontade* from Rodomonte, the hero of Ariosto.] Romantic and absurd notions or actions.

Of old Sheridan he [Johnson] remarked, that he neither wanted parts nor literature; but that his vanity and *quixotism* obscured his merits.

Dr. Maxwell, of Johnson, in Boswell's Life.

There is a degree of *quixotism*, which proceeds merely from the mimetic disposition of mankind, and is perhaps more common in the world than is generally imagined. What I mean is, a desire of imitating any great personage, whom we read of in history, in their dress, their manner of life, their most indifferent actions, or their most trifling particularities! *Graves, Spirit. Quixote, B. 2. ch. 4.*

To *QUOBB** v. n. [a low word, Dr. Johnson says; without offering any etymon. Under the form of *quap*, or *quop*, it is a very old word; and in both shapes is used, according to Grose, for *throb*, in Gloucestershire and Berkshire. It is

perhaps of the same origin as *quave*. See *To QUAVE*. Chaucer uses *quap*; Dryden, in a very low passage, *quob*. To move as the embryo does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

His heart began to *quappe*,
Hearing her come. Chaucer, *Tr. and Cress.* iii. 57.

QUOD.* The same as *quoth*, he saith; Icel. *quedia*, to say. See QUOTH.

Sire knight, *quod* he, my maister and my lord.

Chaucer, *C. T. Prol.*

QUODLIBET. n. s. [Latin.] A nice point; a subtlety.

He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulse and heat,
Swore he had never felt it beat. Prior.

QUODLIBETARIAN. n. s. [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject. Dict.

QUODLIBETICAL.† adj. [*quodlibet*, Latin.] Not restrained to a particular subject: in the schools, theses or problems, anciently proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were so called. Dict.

It is pity, that the president of the *quodlibetical* disputations of Lovane had no more discretion than to propound, instead of exercises of learning, a question pertaining to the state.

Fulke, *Ans. to P. Præface*, (1580,) p. i.

QUODLIBETICALLY.* adv. [from *quodlibet*.] So as to be debated.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and like a Delphian blade will cut on both sides.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* ii. 3.

QUOIF. n. s. [coiffe, Fr.]

1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF.

Hence, thou sickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit. Shakespeare.

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.

To QUOIF. v. a. [coiffer, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress.

She is always *quodified* with the head of an elephant, to show that this animal is the breed of that country.

Addison.

QUOIFFURE. n. s. [coëffure, Fr.] Head-dress.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*.

Addison on Medals.

QUOIL. n. s. See COIL.

QUOIN. n. s. [coin, Fr.]

1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,
Then, whirling round, the *quoins* together strook.

Sandys.

Build brick houses with strong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end.

Mortimer, *Husb.*

2. An instrument for raising warlike engines.

Ainsworth.

QUOIT. n. s. [coete, Dutch.]

1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point.

He plays at *quoits* well. Shaks. *Hen. IV.*
When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and stockings. Arbuthnot and Pope.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly;

the game of *quoits* is a game of skill; the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To QUOIT. v. n. [from the noun.] To throw *quoits*; to play at *quoits*. Dryden uses it to throw the discus. See the noun.

Noble youths for mastership should strive
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. Dryden.

To QUOIT. v. a. To throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling. Shakespeare.

QUONDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's seize upon him. Shakespeare.

What lands and lordships for their own know
My *quondam* barber, but his worship now. Dryden.

QUOOK. preterite of *quake*. Obsolete. Freely up those royal spoils he took,
Yet at the lion's skin he inly *quook*. Spenser.

To QUOP.* v. n. To move as the heart does when throbbing. See To QUOB.

How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or air?
Cleveland's *Poems*, (1659,) p. 144.

QUORUM. n. s. [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.

They were a parcel of mummies, and being himself one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

QUOTA.† n. s. [quote, Fr. "la quote partie," the several portion or share falling to any one," Cotgrave; *quotus*, *quota*, Lat. See also QUOTATION.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.

Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a *quota* of brisk young fellows, equip with hats and feathers. Addison.

QUOTATION.† n. s. [from *quote*.]

1. Share; proportion: the original word for *quota*, Mr. Malone says. In this he is confirmed by the French *quote*; "la *quote* des tailles, the sessing or assessing of taxes." Cotgrave.

That they should not be able to answer their quotations, (as they call them,) or payments to the general charge. J. Chamberlain, *MS. Lett.* to Sir D. Carleton, (May 13, 1613.)

2. The act of quoting; citation.

3. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He, that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the quotations deserve, where the originals are wanting. Locke.

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with quotations. Prior.

QUOTATIONIST.* n. s. [from *quotation*.] One who cites the words of another by way of authority or illustration.

Let the statutes of God be turned over, be scanned anew, and considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places.

Milton, *Doct. and Discip. of Divorce*, Pref.

To QUOTE.† v. a. [quote, Fr.]

1. To cite an author or passage of an author: to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.

The second chapter to the Romans is here quoted only to paint the margent. Whitgift.

St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying. Stillingfleet.

He changed his mind, say the papers, and quote for it Melchior Adams and Hospinian. Atterbury. He quoted texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. Atterbury.

He will in the middle of a session quote passages out of Plato and Pindar. Swift, *Miscel.*

2. To note.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement I had not quoted him. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

I have with exact view perus'd thee, Hector,
And quoted joint by joint. Shaks. *Tr. and Cress.* I do slip

No action of my life thus, but I quote it. B. Jonson, *Fox*.

QUOTE.* n. s. [quote, Fr.] A note upon an article. Not in use. Cotgrave.

QUOTER. n. s. [from *quote*.] Citer; one that quotes.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it. Atterbury.

QUOTH.† verb imperfect. [This is only part of *quēthan*, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by Sidney irregularly in the second person. Dr. Johnson.—*Quoth* is to be referred also to the Goth. *quithan*, Sax. *quēthan*, Icel. *quedia*, to say; "vox antiquissima." Serenius observes, "et in omnibus ling. Septentr. usitatissima." *Quoth* I, say I or said I; *quoth* he, says he or said he.

Enjoying, *quoth* you. Sidney.
How now, sir John, *quoth* I, what man? Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook
This paltry ass? Hudibras.

QUOTIDIAN. adj. [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. Donne.

Nor was this a short fit of shaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. King Charles.

QUOTIDIAN.† n. s. [*febris quotidiana*, Latin.]

1. A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. Shakespeare.

2. Anything which returns every day.

A disposition which to his finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house. Milton, *Doct. and Disc. of Div.* ii. 16.

QUOTIENT. n. s. [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.]

In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other.

Cocker.

To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high.

Mozon, *Mech. Exercises*.

R.

R A B

R A B

R A C

R,† is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as *red*, *rose*, *more*, *muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapsody*: *r* is never mute, unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.

R is the *dogs'* letter, and hurreth in the sound: the tongue striking the inner palate, with a trembling about the teeth.

B. Jonson, Eng. Gram.

To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

Ainsworth.

RABA'TO.† *n. s.* [from the Fr. *rabattre*, to put back, according to Menage; because it was at first nothing but the collar of the shirt or shift turned back towards the shoulders. T. Hawkins.] A neck-band; a kind of ruff.

I think your other *rabato* were better.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

Broke broad jests upon her narrow heel,
Pok'd her *rabatos*, and survey'd her steel.

Old Com. of Law Tricks.

To RA'BKET. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

The *rabbit* plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbeting*.

Moxon, Mech. Ex.

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbeted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets are grooved square.

Moxon.

RA'BKET. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-post.

Moxon.

RA'BBI. } *n. s.* A doctor among the
RA'BBIN. } Jews.

The Hebrew *rabbins* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate, and throat.

Camden, Rem.

Be not ye called *rabbis*; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren.

St. Matt. xxiii. 8.

RABBINICAL.* *adj.* [from *rabbini*.] Relating to the notions of the rabbins.

We will not buy your *rabbinnical* fumes; we have one that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Def. § 2.

He is likewise to teach them—a great *rabbinnical* secret, revived of late years by the fraternity of

Jesuits, namely, that contradictory interpretations of the same article may be both of them true and valid.

Addison, Spect. No. 305.

I confess I have sometimes thought that there was good sense, and good advice, in a certain *rabbinnical* saying, which might pass for one of Pythagoras, for it is to be understood in the allegorical way: "Throw a little salt upon your lamp; it will burn the brighter and the stronger."

Peters on Job, Pref. p. xl.

RA'BBINIST.* *n. s.* One of those among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions.

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins, and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinst*. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. vol. ii. B. 7. ch. 4.*

RA'BBIT. *n. s.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them; but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, Who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin?

Bacon, Apophthegms.

RA'BBLE.† *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulare*, low Lat.] Dr. Johnson.—*Rabula* is a wrangler, a brawler; and *rabulare* is to make the noise of such fellows.

Serenius therefore refers *rabble* to the Icel. *rabba*, to prate, *rabb*, confused discourse. And so Kilian, *rabbelen*, Teut. "confundere verba." Hence *rabble-rote*, in our Exmore dialect, "a repetition of a long round-about story," as Grose has observed; and hence *rabblement* was applied contemptuously to those who had prated a great deal upon a subject, a collection of brawlers as it were. See the citations from Crammer and Hall under **RABBLEMENT**.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy, Or let a *rabbie* lead you to your deaths? *Shaks.*

Go bring the *rabbie* here to this place. *Shaks.*

Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries.

Ralegh.

The better sort abhors scurrility, And often censures what the *rabbie* like.

Roscommon.

That profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world.

South.

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabble* scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.

Dryden, Pref. to Cleomenes.

In change of government, The *rabble* rule their great oppressors' fate, Do sovereign justice and revenge the state. *Dryd.* His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment.

Addison, Freeholder.

To RA'BBLE.* *v. n.* [*rabbelen*, Teut. *blate-rare*.] To speak in a confused manner. *Brockett's N. C. Words.*

RA'BBLEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *rabble*.] Any crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Pegge, on the contrary, considers it as used of late, in various parts of England, for the mob.

Gabrieli, Duns, Durande, and the great *rabblement* of the scholae authors.

Abp. Crammer, Ansv. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 73.

A rude *rabblement*,

Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide, But got his ready steed, and fast away gan ride.

Spenser, F. Q.

Such wondrous *rabblements* of rhymesters new.

By. Hall, Sat. i. 2.

The *rabblement* houted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabblement*.

Camden, Rem.

RA'BID.† *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

Some men are naturally troublesome, vicious, thievish, pugnacious, *rabid*.

Wollaston, § 8.

RA'BIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *rabid*.] Fierceness; furiousness.

Protected against the malice, the envy, the fury, and the *rabidness* of self-ended man.

Feltham, Res. ii. 66.

RA'BINET. *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance.

Ainsworth.

RACE.† *n. s.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]

1. A family ascending.

2. Family descending.

He in a moment will create

Another world; and, out of man, a race Of men innumerable, there to dwell.

Milton, P. L.

Male he created thee, but thy consort Female for race.

Milton, P. L.

High as the mother of the gods in place, And proud like her of an immortal race.

Dryden.

Hence the long race of Alban fathers came.

Dryden.

3. A generation; a collective family.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds.

Shaks. Merch. of Ven.

4. A particular breed.

The race of mules, fit for the plough is bred.

Chapman.

Instead

Of spirits malign, a better race to bring Into their vacant room.

Milton, P. L.

In the races of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance.

Locke.

If they are all deaba'd and willing slaves,
The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage,
And the old sinking to ignoble graves,
Of such a race no matter who is king. *Murphy.*

5. **RACE of ginger.** [*rayz de gengibre*, Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger. See **RAZE**.

The late Mr. Warner observed to me, that a single root or race of ginger, were it brought home entire, as it might formerly have been, and not in small pieces, as at present, would have been sufficient to load a pack-horse.

Steevens, Note on Shakespeare.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness.

There came, not six days since, from Hull a pipe Of rich canary. —
Is it of the right race?

Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts.

7. Applied, from the preceding sense, by Temple to any extraordinary natural force of intellect, according to Dr. Johnson: it may, perhaps, be thought, however, as having no other meaning than that of stretch.

Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great race of fancy or judgement in contrivance. *Temple.*

8. [*Ras*, Icelandic; *haras*, old French.] Contest in running.

To describe races and games
Or tilting furniture. *Milton, P. L.*
Stand forth, ye champions who the gauntlet wield,

Or you, the swiftest racers of the field;
Stand forth, ye wrestlers who these pastimes game,
I wield the gauntlet, and I run the race. *Pope.*

9. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beasts. *Bacon.*

10. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never stooped his race till it came to a headlong overthrow.

Sidney.

My race of glory run, and race of shame.

Milton, S. A.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race though steep. *Milton, P. L.*
He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends' embrace. *Pope, Odyssey.*

11. That part of a river or brook where the stream is the most rapid. "Race, cursus, a course or race; item impetus fluvii, the violent course of a river." *Somner.*

12. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and race of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; he shall be sit down, and not put himself in defence? *Bacon.*

The race of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*

To **RACE*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run as in a race; to run swiftly.

The racing steed. *Pope, Il. 23.*

The snow-white lambs

Trip on the green, and race in little troops. *Dyer.*
RA'CEHORSE. *n. s.* [*race and horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorse*, which runs the faster, the less weight it carries. *Addison.*

RACEM'ATION* *n. s.* [*racematio*, Lat.]

1. Cluster, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Perhaps the cultivation of the clusters of grapes.

He took much pleasure in a garden; and having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engraving, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them.

Burnet, Life of Bp. Bedell, p. 120.

RACEM'IFEROUS. *adj.* [*racemus and fero*, Lat.] Bearing clusters.

RA'CER. *n. s.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood.

Dorset.

A poet's form she plac'd before their eyes,
And bad the nimblest racer seize the prize. *Pope.*

RACH* *n. s.* [*naecc*, Sax. *racce*, Goth. From *reichen*, Germ. *vestigia odorari*. Wachter. And so he derives *brach*, the female hound, from *bereichen*.] A hunting dog.

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs; the first is called a *racche*; and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wilde beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks: the female hereof is called in England a *brache*. *Gentlemen's Recreation, p. 28.*

They hunt about as doth a *racche*.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chens. (1652), p. 155.

RA'CINES* *n. s.* [from *racyn*.] The quality of being *racyn*.

Race, and *raciness*, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness. *Blackstone, Note on Shakespeare.*
Montaigne, speaking rather what he thought than what he read, has an energy of thought, and a *raciness* and force of expression, that we but rarely meet with in any of our essay-writers, except *Jemmy Collier*. *Biographiana, p. 307.*

RACK* *n. s.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to stretch.]

1. An engine to torture.

Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him
That would upon the rack of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he had received a cross answer from his mistress? *Bp. Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the rack expire. *Addison.*

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

A cool behaviour sets him on the rack, and is interpreted as an instance of aversion or indifference. *Addison.*

3. Exaction.

The great rents and racks would be unsupportable. *Sir E. Smiths, State of Rel. (1605), O. 2. b.*

4. Any instrument by which extension is performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or rack that are used to others.

Wilkins, Math. Magick.

5. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they spin by twirling a ball. It is commonly spoken and written *rack*.

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

6. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track. Dr. Johnson. — "Rack means merely that which is *recked*; — the past tense, and therefore

past participle, *peac* or *pec*, of the Sax. verb *pecan*, exhalare, to *reck*; a vapour, a steam, an exhalation." Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 397. Accordingly Mr. Tooke will not at all admit the definition of *rack* as given by Dr. Johnson, namely, "the clouds as they are driven by the wind." Dr. Johnson's definition is certainly not exact. Nevertheless, *rack* is well known in England in a similar meaning: "the *rack rides*," a Lincolnshire expression, used of the clouds moving swiftly: "the *rack* of the weather," the track in which the clouds move, used in the North according to Grose.] Thin vapours in the air.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That, which is now a horse, even with a thought The rack dislimms, and makes it indistinct As water is in water. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The upper part of the scene, which was all of clouds, and made artificially to swell and ride like the *rack*, began to open; and, the air clearing, in the top thereof was discovered Juno.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Shall I stray

In the middle air, and stay
The sailing rack? *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

As wintry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful rack of heaven
Stands without motion, and the tide undriven. *Dryden.*

7. Track; trace. [*racke*, Dutch.] This is the meaning of the word in the following passage, whatever the commentators may be pleased to say to the contrary. *Brockett.*

The great globe itself,

Yea all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

8. [*hpacca*, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Icelandic, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table. Dr. Johnson. — Simply the neck or crag of mutton, in Lancashire.

A chicken, a rabbit, rib of a rack of mutton, wing of a capon, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 74.*

9. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

10. A wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they send to pastures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full racks within. *May, Virgil.*

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in racks, because of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*

He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the steeds; the nimble hours obey:
From their full racks the generous steeds retire. *Addison.*

11. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See **AR-RACK**.

To **RACK*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream or fly, as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shaks.*

Slay, clouds, ye rack too fast.

Beaum. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

TO RACK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Unhappy most like tortur'd me,
Their joints new set to be new rack'd again.

Cowley.

Hold, O dreadful sir,
You will not rack an innocent old man.

Dryden and Lee.

2. To torment; to harass.

The apostate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.

Milton, P. L.

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants,
exacting of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth.

Spenser.

The commons hast thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.

Shaks.

He took possession of his just estate,
Not rack'd his tenants with increase of rent.

Dryden.

4. To screw; to force to performance.

They *racking* and stretching Scripture further
than by God was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences.

Hooker.

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits,
and cast about every way, managing every little argument to the utmost advantage.

Tillotson, Serm.

It was worth the while for the adversary to rack
invention, and to call in all the succours of learning
and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and
to wrest them out of our hands.

Waterland.

5. To stretch; to extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity

To raise a present sum;

Try what my credit can in Venice do,

That shall be rack'd even to the uttermost.

Shaks.

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees.

[I know not whence this word is derived

in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear, pure,

whence our word to *rinse*: this is perhaps of the same race. Dr. Johnson.

—It has had the same origin ascribed

to it as the noun; "*rack*en, Dutch;

recken, Germ. extendo, torqueo, i. e. to

retch or draw out in length, as the tor-

mentor doth the limbs of a delinquent,

with the instrument so called: hence,

to *rack* wines, i. e. to draw them out by

long *racking* leaders, from the lees." Butler's Eng. Gramm. 1633. Ind. Mr.

Malone has made the same remark.]

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees,

which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much

sooner.

Bacon.

Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it

with the lees, and, after a few days' resettlement,

rack it off.

Mortimer.

RACK-RENT.† *n. s.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent

raised to the uttermost. Dr. Johnson.

Rack-rent and *rack-renter* will be better

explained by the following information

from a friend. *Rack-rent* is simply

opposed to the *rent* of a *beneficial*

lease: it is an annual rent, and supposed

to be the full value or rent, but would

be called a *rack-rent*, from the nature

of the tenure, though it might not be

worth more than half what it would be

let for.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*,

paid for the lands of the church? *Swift, Miscell.*

RACK-RENTER. *n. s.* [*rack* and *renter*.]

One who pays the uttermost rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income,
and the publick tax takes away one hundred; yet
this influences not the yearly rent of the land,
which the *rack-renter* or under-tenant pays. *Locke.*

RA'CKER.* *n. s.* [from *rack*.]

1. One who torments.

Such *rackers* of orthography as to speak dour,
when he should say doubt.

Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.

2. A wrestler: as, "a *racker* of laws, i. e. he
that with subtle interpretation wresteth
laws." *Barret.*

I pass unto the second epithet, by which these
rackers of scripture are by St. Peter styled un-
stable. *Hales's Rem. (1673), p. 11.*

RA'CKET. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation;

M. Casaubon derives it, after his custom,
from *ραχια*, the dash of fluctuation against
the shore.]

1. An irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis-court keeper knows better than
I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou
keepest not *racket* there. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A confused talk. In burlesque lan-
guage.

Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives
the next door to faction, where they keep such a
racket, that the whole parish is disturbed, and
every night in an uproar. *Swift.*

3. [*Raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with
which players at tennis strike the ball.
Whence perhaps all the other senses.

When we have matcht our *rackets* to these balls,
We will in France play a set,
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.

Shakspeare.

The body, into which impression is made, either
can yield backward or it cannot; if it can yield
backward, then the impression made is a motion;
as we see a stroke with a *racket* upon a ball, makes
it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

He talks much of the motives to do and forbear,
how they determine a reasonable man, as if he were
no more than a tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro
by the *rackets* of the second causes.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

TO RA'CKET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
strike as at the game of racket; to cuff;
to toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed*
from one temptation to another, till at last he ha-
zard eternal ruin.

Dr. Hewitt, Nine Serm. (1658, or 1659), p. 60.

TO RA'CKET.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To go about in a sort of noisy manner;
to frolick.

Company and cards at home, parties by land
and water abroad, and what they call "doing some-
thing," that is, *racketing* about from morning to
night, are occupations, I find, that wear out my
spirits.

Gray, Lett. to Dr. Clarke, (1760.)

He got his illness, not by scampering, *racket-*
ing, and riding post, as I had supposed, but by
going with ladies to Vauxhall.

Gray, Lett. to Mason, (1761.)

RA'CKETY.* *adj.* [from *racket*.] Making
a noise. A low word.

RA'CKING.* *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. Torture on a rack.

The persecutions—were usually burnings,
rackings, and wasting away their lives in miserable
imprisonments. *More on the Sev. Churches, p. 84.*

2. Torture of mind: as, the *rackings* of
conscience.

3. Process of stretching cloth on a rack to
dry.

4. Act of drawing off liquors from the
lees.

RA'CKING-Pace. *n. s.*

Racking-pace of a horse is the same
as an amble, only that it is a swifter
time, and a shorter tread; and though
it does not rid so much ground, yet it is
something easier. *Farrier's Dict.*

RA'CKLESS.* *adj.* Careless. Our north-
ern word for *reckless*. See RECKLESS.

RACKOON. *n. s.*

The *rackoon* is a New England ani-
mal, like a badger, having a tail like a
fox, being clothed with a thick and
deep fur: it sleeps in the day-time in a
hollow tree, and goes out a-nights,
when the moon shines, to feed on the
sea-side, where it is hunted by dogs.

Bailey.

RA'CY.† *adj.* [perhaps from *ray*s, Span-
ish, a root. Dr. Johnson.—Germ.
Suev. ras, ræss, quod acri est sapore.
Serenius.] Strong; flavorful; tasting
of the soil.

Rich *racy* verses in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and
see. *Cowley.*

From his brain that Helicon distil,
Whose *racy* liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*

The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground
more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer.*

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd th' *racy* wine,
Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope.*

RAD.† The old pret. and part. of *read*.

In R. of Gloucester, and Chaucer, it is
used for *advised*.

But never let th' ensample of the bad
Offend the good: for good, by paragon
Of evil, may more notably be rad.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 2.

Who, when as each of other had a sight,
They knew themselves, and both their persons rad.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 4.

RAD.

Rad, *red*, and *rod*, differing only in
dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad,
powerful or skillful in counsel; Ethelred,
a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent
for counsel: Eubulus and Thrasybulus
have almost the same sense. *Gibson.*

TO RADDLE.* *v. a.* [ppæb, Sax. fascia,
a band; ppæbian, ppædian, to wreath,
to bind together.] To twist together. Mr.
Tooke and Mr. Malone both cite the
following example.

With the help of these tools they were so very
handy, that they came at last to build up their huts
or houses very handsomely; *raddling* or working
it up like basket-work all the way round.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

RA'DDLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A long
stick used in hedging; a Kentish word,
according to Pegge, for what in other
places is called a *raddling*.

A *raddile* hedge is a hedge of pleached
or twisted twigs or boughs. *H. Tooke.*

RA'DDOCK.† See RUDDOCK.

RA'DIANCE.† *n. s.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Spark-
RA'DIANCY.† ling lustre; glitter.

By the sacred *radiance* of the sun,

By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Whether there be not too high an apprehension
above its natural *radiancy*, is not without just

doubt; however it be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the glances of fire. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The son
Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton, P. L.*
A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radi-
ancy. *Burnet.*

RADIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a sun of gold *radiant* upon the top, and before, a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *Bacon.*

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads,
In circle round her shining throne,
Shooting her beams like silver threads,
This, this is she alone. *Milton, Arcades.*
Virtue could see to do what virtue would
By her own *radiant* light, though sun and moon
Were in the flat sea sunk. *Milton, Comus.*

RADIANTLY. *adv.* [from *radiant*.] With glitter; with sparkling lustre.

TO RADIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine; to sparkle.

Vices in kings are like those spots the moon
Bears in her body, which so plain appear
To all the world: so virtues shine more clear
In them, and radiate like the sun at noon.

Howell, Verses pref. to Ld. Herbert's Ven. VIII.
Though with wit and parts their possessors
could never engage God to send forth his light
and his truth; yet now that revelation hath dis-
closed them, and that he hath been pleased to
make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect
those scatter'd divine beams, and kindling with
them the topics proper to warm our affections,
enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to
our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame; or
it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see
a man or a picture. *Locke.*

TO RADIATE. *v. a.* To enlighten; to fill with brightness.

That glorious light which continually, with un-
wearing beams, did *radiate* the souls of his faithful
auditory.

Dr. Hewitt, Nine Serms. Pref. (1658, or 1659.)
Soon the splendid morn again
Shall *radiate* all the firmamental plain.

Woty, Ode to Evening.
RADIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned
with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phoenix gives us the
meaning of a passage in Ausonius. *Addison.*

RADIATION. *n. s.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*,
Fr.]

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.

We have perspective houses, where we make
demonstrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of
all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,
Your *radiation* can all clouds subdue,
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you.

Donne.
2. Emission from a centre every way.

Sound parallel to in many things with the light,
and *radiation* of things visible. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

RADICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*,
Lat.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary and pro-
ceed from these *radical* differences, are, plants are
all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bo-
dies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, springing up
together with the essence of the soul, and previous
to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by reli-
gion. *Bentley.*

2. Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious
moisture doth betray the *radical* moisture, and car-
rieth it for company. *Bacon.*

If the *radical* moisture of gold were separated,
it might be contrived to burn without being con-
sumed. *Wilkins.*

The sunbeams render the humours hot, and dry
up the *radical* moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Serving to origination.

RADICALITY. *n. s.* [from *radical*.] Origin-
ation.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphrodi-
tical principles, that contain the *radicality* and
power of different forms; thus, in the seeds of
wheat, there lieth obscurely the seminality of
darnel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RADICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Origin-
ally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of
death in insects, who have not their vitalities
radically confined unto one part.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
These great orbs thus *radically* bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light,
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

RADICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *radical*.] The
state of being radical.

TO RADICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from
radix, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply
and firmly.

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds, fix the tran-
sient gleam of light and warmth, confirm resolu-
tions of good, and give them a durable consistence
in the soul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement
of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points
of high prescription. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes
no impression enough to be remembered; but if
it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of
these images behind it, to strengthen the know-
ledge of the object: in which *radicated* know-
ledge, if the memory consist, there would be no
need of reserving those atoms in the brain.

Glanville, Defence.

RADICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Deeply
infixed.

Every pious action leaves a certain tincture or
disposition upon the soul, which, being seconded
by actions of the same nature, whether by the su-
peraddition of new degrees, or a more *radicate* fix-
ation of the same, grows at length into a habit, or
quality, of the force and energy of a second nature.

South.

RADICATION. *n. s.* [*radication*, Fr. from
radicate.] The act of taking root and
fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal
with men of various inclinations, and of different
habits of sin, and degrees of *radication* of those
habits; and to each of these some proper applica-
tion was to be made to cure their souls.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

RADICLE. *n. s.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*,
Lat.]

Radicle is that part of the seed of a
plant, which, upon its vegetation, be-
comes its root. *Quincy.*

RADISH. *n. s.* [*præbic*, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*,
Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] A root, commonly
eaten raw. *Miller.*

If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch
of *radish*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

Yet euphrasy may not be left unsung,
That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around;
And pungent *radish*, biting infiant's tongue,
And plantain ribb'd, that heats the reaper's wound.

Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

RADIUS. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. The semi-diameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accom-
panies the ulna from the elbow to the
wrist.

RADIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] The root.

As theirs [the Arabians'] is still a living lan-
guage, it may be made very instrumental in illus-
trating the present Hebrew; since so many of the
radixes, which are lost in the one, are still preserved
in the other. *Student, (1750,)* vol. i. p. 42.

The true sense and meaning of words that are
but once, or very rarely, used in a dead language,
must be discovered, either from their derivation
from some particular *radix*; or from the import of
the passage, which leaves us no room to doubt of
the sense of the word which is necessary to com-
plete the context.

Filkington, Rem. on Script. (1759,) p. 80.

TO RAFF. *v. a.* [*raffer*, Fr. to catch, or
snatch; also, to scrape. Cotgrave.] To
sweep; to huddle; to take hastily with-
out distinction.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.

Carew.

RAFF. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A confused heap; a jumble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a
raff of errors and superstitions.

Barrow on the Unity of the Church.

2. A low fellow. *Raff-raff*, the mob. Nor-
folk. Grose. See **RIFF-RAFF**.

RAFF-MERCHANT. *n. s.* A timber-mer-
chant; a *raft*-merchant. This corrup-
tion is common in Yorkshire, and other
parts of the north.

RAFFLE. *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson barely
notifies the Fr. word *raffle*, deriving it
from *raffler*, to snatch. The verb, how-
ever, is from the substantive, an old
word in that language for "a game at
three dice, wherein he that throws all
three alike, wins whatsoever is set," ac-
cording to Cotgrave; with which intel-
ligence Dr. Johnson was unacquainted.
The word is also very old in our lan-
guage: "Now cometh hasardrie with
his apertenautes, as tables and *raffles*,
of which cometh deceit." Chaucer,
Persones Tale.] A species of game or
lottery, in which many stake a small
part of the value of some single thing,
in consideration of a chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph
of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming,
made of two precious stones, three foot broad,
and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle*.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

TO RAFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
cast dice for a prize, for which every one
lays down a stake.

The stranger weeds, and blossoms, as before,
In all the fruitless fopperies of life;
Presents her weed, well-fancied, at the ball,
And *raffles* for the death's-head on the ring.

Young, Night Th. 5.

Letters from Hampstead give me an account,
there is a late institution there, under the name of
a *raffling* shop. *Tatler, No. 59.*

RAFT. *n. s.* [probably from *ratiss*, Lat.
Dr. Johnson.—Mr. H. Tooke considers
raft as *rafed*, the past participle of the
Sax. *pepan*, *peapan*, to rive, to leave, to
tear away. Serenius refers it to the
Icel. *raþtr*, roof, from *repta*, to roof.] A
frame or float made by laying pieces of
timber cross each other.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*? *Shaks.*
Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form a *raft*, and build the rising ship. *Pope.*

RAFT.† pret. of *reave*, or *raft*.

1. Bereft.

Mischance —

That hath so *raft* us of our merit.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.

2. Rent; severed.

Half furious unto his foe he came, —

And stroke at her with more than manly force,

That from her body full of filthie sin,

He *raft* her hateful heade without remorse.

Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 24.

RAFTER.† *n. s.* [*præcep*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, says Junius, from *roof tree*. Dr. Johnson. — See, however, what is said in the etymology of **RAFT**.] The secondary timbers of the house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

The rafters of my body, bone,

Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,

Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Shepherd,

I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,

Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds

With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls.

Milton, Comus.

On them the Trojans cast

Stones, rafters, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

By Donaus, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, the use of shipping was first brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas, but on beams or rafters tied to one another.

Heylin.

From the East, a Belgian wind

His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;

The flames impell'd.

Dryden.

The roof began to mount aloft,

Aloft rose every beam and rafter,

The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift, Miscell.*

RAFTERED. *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.

No *raftered* roofs with dance and tabor sound,

No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

RAFTY.* *adj.* Damp; musty. Norfolk.

Grose.

In accidental coasts, the damps of the sea enter into the room of the departed sun: the oriental is famous for its dryness: the occidental mansions are, by their moisture, *rafty*.

Dr. Robinson, Endoxa, (1658), p. 146.

RAG.† *n. s.* [*hpacob*, torn, Saxon; *παράς*,

Gr. *fissura*.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.

Cowls, hoods and habits, with their wearers tost,

And flutter'd into rags. *Milton, P. L.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands.

Mortimer.

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes: proverbially, mean dress.

Fathers that wear rags,

Do make their children blind;

But fathers that bear rags,

Shall see their children kind. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

They took from me

Both coat and cloake, and all things that might be

Gaine in my habit; and in place, put on

These tatter'd rags. *Chapman.*

Worn like a cloth,

Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my soul I arm;

And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm.

Dryden.

3. A fragment of dress.

He had first matter seen undrest;

He took her naked all alone,

Before one rag of form was on. *Hudibras.*

4. Mist; rack in the sky. [*pec*, Sax. See the sixth sense of **LOWLY**.] Craven

Dialect.

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5. A ragged bluish stone, of which whetstones are made. See **RAGSTONE**.

6. A vulgar person; one of very low rank: a contemptuous or ludicrous word. See **TAG**.

Upon the proclamation, they all came in, both tag and rag. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Out of my door, you witch, you rag,

You baggage! *Shaks. M. W. of Windsor.*

These overweening rags of France.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

What are this pair? — the ragged rascals? —

Yes. — Meer rogues: —

One is his printer in disguise, and keeps

His press in a hollow tree; where, to conceal him,

He works by glow-worm light; the moon's too

open:

The other zealous rag is the compositor.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

To **RAG.*** *v. a.* [*raegia*, Icel. to reproach, to accuse. See **TO BULLIRAG**. The Sax. *prægian* is the same.] To rate; to scold opprobriously: "I *ragg'd* him for it." North. *Pegge.*

RAGABASH.* *n. s.* See the etymon of **RAGAMUFFIN**.

RAGAMUFFIN.† *n. s.* [from *rag* and I know not what else. Dr. Johnson. — Adopted from the contemptuous usage of *rag*, as applied to persons; a meaning, which Dr. Johnson overpassed; or from *ragged*. Sir T. Herbert writes the word *ragamuffian*, Trav. p. 35. In the north of England, *ragabash*, or *ragabtrash*, (as Grose gives it,) is an idle ragged person. Formerly applied also to an ignorant one: "The most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever lived." Junius, Sin Stigm. 1639, p. 117.] A paltry mean fellow.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were pepper'd; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Shall we brook that paltry ass

And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,

With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,

Ralpho, vapouring and huffing. *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift.*

RAGE. *n. s.* [*rage*, Fr.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed *rage*, when it shall find

The harm of uskann'd swiftness, will, too late,

Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

Desire not

To allay my rages and revenges with

Your colder reasons. *Shakspeare.*

Argument more heroic than the *rage*

Of Turnus for Lavinia dispossess'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Torment, and loud lament, and furious *rage*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The *rage* of thirst and hunger now suppress.

Pope.

3. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poetry to her perfect age,

And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind: as, a *rage* of money getting.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,

And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

Then may his soul its free-born *rage* enjoy,

Give deed to will, and ev'ry pow'r employ. *Harte.*

To **RAGE.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is *raging*; and whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise.

Prov. xx. 1.

Why do the heathen *rage*?

Ps. ii. 1.

At this he *inly rag'd*, and as they talk'd,

Smote him into the midriff. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To ravage; to exercise fury.

Heart-rending news,

That death should license have to *rage* among

The fair, the wise, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall

justle one against another, seem like torches, and

run like the lightnings. *Nah. ii. 4.*

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*.

Milton, P. L.

After these waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*

4. To toy wantonly; to play. Obsolete.

And she began to play and *rage*,

As who saith, I am well enough.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

Rage he coulde, as it had bene a whelp.

Chaucer, C. T. Proh.

RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent.

This courtesy was worse than a bastinado to Zelmame; so that again with *rageful* eyes she had him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it. *Sidney.*

A popular orator may represent virtues in so formidable appearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* person shall find a calm. *Hammond.*

RA'GERY.* *n. s.* [from the last sense of the verb.] Wantonness. Obsolete.

He was all colish, full of *ragerie*.

Chaucer, Merch. Tale.

RA'GGED.† *adj.* [from *rag*; *hpacob*, Saxon.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal,

The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,

Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind;

How like the prodigal doth she return

With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails,

Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind.

Shakspeare.

As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbutnot.*

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost discontinued.

The tops of the *ragged* rocks. *Isaiah, ii. 21.*

The earl of Warwick's *ragged* staff is yet to be seen portrayed in their church steeple.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

That some whirlwind bear

Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,

And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shaks.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a

good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,

And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not smooth.

The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and

a rawboned carcase, for a smooth fat one.

L'Estrange.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?

Dryden.

5. Not smooth to the ear.

Their rough sound would make his rimes more *ragged* and rustical.

Epist. pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

L L

My voice is *ragged*; I know, I cannot please you.
Shakespeare, As you like it.

RA'GGEDELY.* *n. s.* [from *ragged*.] In a ragged condition.

Caution is made to absolve them that are *raggedly* and meanly apparelled.

Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693), p. 219.

RA'GGEDESS.† *n. s.* [from *ragged*.] 1. State of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bid the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you?

Shakespeare.

2. Unevenness, as of rocks.

He cut off difficulties smoothly, leaving no *raggedness* to be seen in the cleft of his distinctions.

Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 141.

RA'GING.* *n. s.* [from *rage*.] Violence; impetuosity.

Thou rulest the *raging* of the sea. *Ps. lxxxix. 9.*
The greater *ragings* of his intemperate passions.

Feltham, Res. ii. 68.

RA'GINGLY.† *adv.* [from *raging*.] With vehement fury.

We see one so *ragingly* furious, as if he had newly torn off his chains and escaped; another—stupidly senseless. *Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, § 61.*

RA'GMAN.† *n. s.* [*rag* and *man*.] One who deals in rags.

The man, that waited upon this executioner [of K. Charles I.], when he gave the fatal blow, was a *ragman* in Rosemary lane.

Dr. Rawlinson on the Ex. of K. Ch. I. Stud. i. 300.

RA'GMAN-ROLL.* See **RIGMAROLE**.

RAGOUT.† *n. s.* [French; and *regouster*; from the low Lat. *regustus*; and that from *gustus*, taste: South writes the word *ragou*.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

Intent upon nothing but their cooks, and their *ragous*.
South, Serm. iv. 73.

To the stage permit

Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes dress,
'Tis task enough for thee 't expose a Roman feast.

Dryden.

No fish they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of snails,
Addison.

When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricasy.

King's Cookery.

RA'GWORT. n. s. [*rag* and *wort*.] A plant.

Miller.

RA'GSTONE. n. s. [*rag* and *stone*.]

1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'JAH.* *n. s.* A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies prince.

RAIL.† *n. s.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.

If you make another square, and also a tennant on each untenanted end of the stiles, and another mortress on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together.
Moxon.

2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is inclosed: a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it.

A man, upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A large square table for the commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge, and pheasant. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

4. [*riegel*, Sax. diminutive of *rieg*, the past tense of *rijan*, to cover. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 231.] A woman's upper garment. This is preserved only in the word *nightrail*, Dr. Johnson says; but without any example.

I was once—queenlike clad:
This downe about my neck was earst a *raille*
Of bisse imbroder'd. *Ant and Nightingale, 1604.*

Cambrick *rails*. *Beaum. and El. Nice Valour.*

TO RAIL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with rails.

The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this should first have been planced over, and *railed* about with ballisters.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, so it ought to be fenced in and *railed*. *Ayliffe.*

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and *railed* in the communion-table. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed some at London, and the rest at divers places.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

TO RAIL. v. n. [*railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Dutch.]

To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms; formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at*.

Your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *rails* against all married mankind, curses all Eve's daughters.

Shakespeare.

What a monstrous fellow art thou! thus to *rail* on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee.

Shakespeare.

Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond,
Thou hast offend'd thy lungs to speak so loud.

Shakespeare.

He tript me behind; being down, insulted, *railed*, d,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That wretched him. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Angels bring not *railling* accusation against them.

2 Pet. ii.

The plain the forests doth disdain:

The forests *rail* upon the plain. *Dryden.*

If any is angry, and *rails* at it, he may securely.

Locke.

Thou art my blood, where Johnson has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail* at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*

Lesbia for ever on me *rails*,
To talk of me she never fails. *Swift.*

TO RAIL.* *v. n.* [*raier*, old French.] To flow.

His brother saw the red blood *rayle*
Adowne so fast. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 37.*

Instead of rest thou lendest *railling* tears.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 57.

Light was the wound; but through her amber hair
The purple drops down *railed*, bloody red. *Fairfax.*

RAI'LER.† *n. s.* [from *rail*.] One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

Huloet.

A *railer*, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such an one no not to eat. *1 Cor. v. 11.*

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave.

South, Serm.

Let not presuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wisdom. *Thomson, Summer.*

7

RAI'LING.* *n. s.* [from *rail*.]

1. Insolent and reproachful language.

He payeth him with cursings and *raillings*.

Ecclesi. xxix. 6.

Strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife,
raillings. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*

Rocking you asleep with nightly *raillings*.

Beaum. and El. Loy. Subject.

He is a man from profanation free,
Unreverend *raillings*, or obscenity.

*Jordan's Poems, sign. * 3.*

These not succeeding, satire and *railling* was the next, and Martin Mar-prelate was the first presbyterian scribbler, who sanctified libels and scurrility to the use of the good old cause.

Dryden, Pref. to Religio Laici.

2. *Rails* which enclose a place: as, the iron *railling*.

RAI'LINGLY.* *adv.* [from *railling*.] Scoffingly; like a scoffer.

Huloet.

RAI'LLERY.† *n. s.* [*raillerie*, Fr. Probably Ben Jonson introduced this word into our language. Skinner calls it new, in his time: "vox super nostrâ etate civitate Anglicâ donata."] Slight satire; satirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat.

B. Jonson.

A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next: *raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble.

Addison, Freeholder.

Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery*.

Addison.

To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtle, and the *railleries* of the profane.

Rogers, Serm.

RAI'LLEUR.* *n. s.* [French.] A jester; a mocker; one who turns what is serious into ridicule. Not in use.

I hope what I have here said will prevail something with the wits and *raillieurs* of this age, to reconcile their opinions and discourses to these studies.

Spratt, Hist. R. Soc. p. 417.

The family of the *raillieurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony.

Spratt, ut suprà.

RAI'MENT. n. s. [for *arraiment*, from *array*.] Vesture; vestment; dress; garment. A word now little used but in poetry.

His *raiments*, though mean, received handsomeness by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*

O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou asham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodest *raiment*.

Shakespeare.

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies.

Dryden.

You are to consider them as the servants and instruments of action, and so give them food, and rest, and *raiment*, that they may be strong and healthful to do the duties of a charitable, useful, pious life. *Law.*

TO RAIN.† *v. n.* [penian, Saxon; *regen*, Dutch; *riignan*, Goth. to rain, *rign*, rain.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds.

Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* so fast,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

The wind is south-west, and the weather louring, and like to rain. *Locke.*

2. To fall as rain.

The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, and the heart is astonished at the *raining* of it.

Ecclesi. xliii. 18.

They sat them down to weep; nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rose within.

Milton, P. L.

3. *It RAINS.* The water falls from the clouds.

That which serves for gain,
And follows rain for form,
Will pack when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

To RAIN † v. a.

1. To pour down as rain.
It rain'd down fortune, show'ring on your head. *Shakspeare.*

Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shaks. Timon.*
He opened the doors of heaven, and had rained
down manna upon them to eat. *Ps. lxxviii. 24.*
I will rain upon him, and upon his hands, an
overflowing rain. *Ezek. xxxviii. 22.*
Israel here had famish'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton, P. L.*

RAIN † n. s. [pen, Saxon; *riġn*, Icel. and Goth.]

1. The moisture that falls from the clouds.
When shall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shakspeare.*
With strange rains, hails, and showers were they
persecuted. *Wisd. xvi. 16.*

The lost clouds pour
Into the sea an useless shower,
And the vex sailors curse the rain,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into
very small parts ascending in the air, till encoun-
tering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and
descends in drops. *Ray.*

2. Any shower.
The fair from high the passing pomp behold;
A rain of flowers is from the windows roll'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

3. A furrow, or the lower part of the ridge,
in some parts of England.

They reaped the corn that grew in the *raime* to
serve that turn, as the corn in the ridge was not
readie. *Wynne's Hist. of the Guedir Family, p. 87.*

RAINBEAT * adj. [rain and beat.] Injured
by rain.

Figures half obliterate
In *rain-beat* marble, near to the church-gate,
Upon a cross-legg'd tomb. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 3.*

RAINBOW. n. s. [rain and bow.] The iris;
the semicircle of various colours which
appears in showery weather.

Casting of the water in a most cunning manner,
makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleasant to the
eye than to the mind, so sensibly to see the proof
of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*
To add another hue unto the *rainbow*. *Shaks.*
The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large
wings dispreid in the form of a semicircle, the fea-
thers of sundry colours. *Peacham.*

They could not be ignorant of the promise of
God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow*
before their eyes to put them in mind of it.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in
the sunshine, and may be made artificially by
spouting up water, which may break aloft, and
scatter into drops, and fall down like rain: for the
sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the
bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true
position to the rain and sun: this bow is made by
refraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain.
Newton, Opt.

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*
Gay *rainbow* silks her mellow charms infold,
And nought of Lyce but herself is old. *Young.*

RAINDEER † n. s. [aphanar, Saxon; *rangifer*,
Latin.] A deer with large horns,
which, in the northern regions, draws
sledges through the snow.

It is a custom with the northern lovers to divert
themselves with a song, whilst they journey through

the fenny moors to pay a visit to their mistresses.
This is addressed by the lover to his *raindeer*, which
is the creature that in that country supplies the
want of horses. *Spect. No. 406.*

RAININESS. n. s. [from rainy.] The state
of being showery.

RAIN-WATER. n. s. [rain and water.] Water
not taken from springs, but falling from
the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry house, is better than
the *rain-water* out o' doors. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
We took distilled *rain-water*. *Boyle.*
Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-*water*.
Mortimer.

RAIN † n. s. [from rain; penig, Saxon.]
Showery; wet; moist.

Our guyness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and
a contentious woman, are alike. *Prov. xxvii. 13.*
To wail the day and weep the weary night,
With *rainy* eie and sighes cannot be told.
Mir. for Mag. p. 452.

Why drop thy *rainie* eyes,
And sullen clouds hang on thy heave brow?
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iv. 1.

RAIP * n. s. [Sueth. *refwa*, formerly *repwa*,
to measure the land, from *rep*, a rope,
with which the measurement was an-
ciently made. Serenius.] A rod to
measure ground. *Dict. Rust.*

To RAISE † v. a. [*resa*, Swedish; *reiser*,
Danish; *reisa*, Icel. *raisjan*, Goth.]

1. To lift; to heave.
The elders went to *raise* him up from the earth.
2 Sam. xii.
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raise*,
Twelve star'ling bards of these degen'rate days.
Pope.

2. To set upright: as, he *raised* a mast.

3. To erect; to build up.
Take his carcass down from the tree, cast it at
the entering of the gate, and *raise* thereon a heap
of stones. *Jos. viii.*

4. To exalt to a state more great or illu-
trious.

Counsellors may manage affairs, which never-
theless are far from the ability to *raise* and amplify
an estate. *Bacon.*

Thou so pleas'd,
Canst *raise* thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To amplify; to enlarge.
That eyeless head of thine was first fram'd flesh,
To *raise* my fortunes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

6. To increase in current value.
The plate-pieces of eight were *raised* three-pence
in the piece. *Temple, Miscell.*

7. To elevate; to exalt.
The Persians gazing on the sun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were
rais'd,
And soon they worshipp'd, what at first they prais'd.
Prior.

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.
This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles.
Clarendon.

9. To excite; to put in action.
He *raiseth* the stormy wind. *Ps. cvii. 28.*
He might taint

The animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,
Thence *raise* distemper'd thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*
Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them
with his thunders, and Neptune *raising* his tem-
pests. *Pope.*

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.
He first *rais'd* head against usurping Richard.
Shakspeare.

They neither found me in the temple disputing
with any man, neither *raising* up the people.

Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raise* the Tuscan swains. *Dryd.*

11. To rouse; to stir up.
They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their
sleep. *Job.*

12. To give beginning of importance to:
as, he *raised* the family.

13. To bring into being.
One hath ventur'd from the deep to *raise*
New troubles. *Milton, P. L.*
God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him. *Milton.*

14. To call into view from the state of
separate spirits.
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and
infernal sacrifices, were *raised*. *Sandys, Journey.*
These are spectres the understanding *raises* to
itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and *raised*
again for our justification. *Rom. iv. 25.*
It is sown in dishonour, it is *raised* in glory;
it is sown in weakness, it is *raised* in power.
1 Cor. xv. 23.

16. To occasion; to begin.
Raise not a false report. *Ez. xxiii. 1.*
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted
over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by
the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn
stories *raised* after him. *Brown.*

Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.
Milton.

17. To set up; to utter loudly.
All gaze, and all admire, and *raise* a shouting
sound. *Dryden.*
Soon as the prince appears, they *raise* a cry.
Dryden.

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.
Britain, once despis'd, can *raise*
As ample sums, as Rome in Cæsar's days.
Arbutnot.

I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raise* five pound.
Gay.

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
He out of smallest things could without end
Have *rais'd* incessant armies. *Milton, P. L.*

20. To give rise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to *raise*
That name. *Milton, P. L.*

21. To procure to be bred or propagated:
as he *raised* sheep; he *raised* wheat where
none grew before.

22. *To raise* is, in all its senses, to elevate
from low to high, from mean to illus-
trious, from obscure to famous, or to do
something that may be by an easy figure
referred to local elevation.

23. *To RAISE paste.* To form paste into
pies without a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise* paste.
Spectator.

24. *To RAISE the siege.* To relinquish
the attack of a place, and the works
thrown up against it. This sense is
modern; and seems to contradict, as
Mr. Malone also observes, the assertion
of Dr. Johnson under the 22d meaning;
this implying extinction, putting an end to;
unless the action, *raising a siege*, be
interpreted the *raising* up and departing
of those who had *sat* down before the
place.

RAISER. *n. s.* [from *raise*.] One that raises.

And drinke the dark-deepe water of the spring,
Bright Arethusa, the most nourishing
Raiser of hearts. *Chapman.*

Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of
taxes. *Dan. xi. 20.*

They that are the first raisers of their houses,
are most indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*

He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders
and raisers of a family, doth confess that he hath
less virtue. *Ep. Taylor.*

Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,
Naked and helpless. *Thomson, Autumn.*

RAISIN. *n. s.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raisin*, Fr.]

Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered
to remain on the tree till perfectly
ripened, and then dried: grapes of
every kind, preserved in this manner,
are called raisins, but those dried in the
sun are much sweeter and pleasanter
than those dried in ovens; they are
called jar raisins, from their being im-
ported in earthen jars.

Hill, Mat. Medica.

Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient
proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which
being sometimes distilled, afford an oil and spirit
much like the raisins themselves. *Boyle.*

RAKE.† *n. s.* [*paca*, pace, Sax. *raeche*,
Dutch; the participle of the Goth. *rik-
jan*, to collect; to draw together, to
rake together, Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. An instrument with teeth, by which the
ground is divided, or light bodies are
gathered up.

At Midsommer down with the brembles and
brakes,
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. *Tusser.*

O that thy bounteous Deity wou'd please
To guide my rake upon the chinking sound
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*

He examines his face in the stream, combs
his rueful locks with a rake. *Garth.*

2. [*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble; or *rebel*,
Dutch, a worthless cur-dog. See RAKE-
HELL; of which this meaning seems to
be the abbreviation.] A loose, dis-
orderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless
fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.

The next came with her son, who was the great-
est rake in the place, but so much the mother's
darling, that she left her husband for the sake of
this graceless youth. *Addison.*

Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen. *Arbutnot.*
Men, some to business, some to pleasure take;
But every woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*

The sire saw smiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake. *Pope.*
To dance at publick places, that fops and rakes
might admire the fineness of her shape, and the
beauty of her motions. *Lav.*

3. As lean as a RAKE. Dr. Johnson con-
siders rake as a cur-dog, and therefore
this expression to mean, as lean as a
dog too worthless to be fed. Mr.
Stevens believes the proverb to owe
its origin simply to the thin taper form
of the instrument made use of by hay-
makers; citing Chaucer and Spenser as
thus using the expression; yet admitting
Stanhurst and Churchyard to favour
Dr. Johnson's supposition. Rake for a
dog is old in our language: Sax. *paec*;
Icel. *racke*. See RACH.

As *lene* was his hors as is a rake.

His body lean and meagre as a rake. *Chaucer, C. T. Pro.*

A *maigre leane* rake. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As *lene* as I rake in every rib. *Stanhurst, Tr. of Virgil, (1582.)*

Churchyard, Disc. of Man's Life, (1593.)

TO RAKE.† *v. a.* [*pacian*, Sax.]

1. To gather with a rake.

Mow barlie, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tusser.*

Harrows' iron teeth shall every where
Rake helmets up. *May, Virgil's Georgicks.*

If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes
it for, yet they are forced to rake it out of dung-
hills; and accordingly the apostle gives it a value
suitable to its extract. *South.*

2. To clear with a rake.

As they rake the green-appearing ground,
The russet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*

3. To draw together by violence.

An eager desire to rake together whatsoever
might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of
apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen
so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind which
should guide it had no leisure to think. *Hooker.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!

How, 't the name of thrift, *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Does he rake this together? *A sport more formidable*

Had rak'd together village rabble. *Hudibras.*

Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as
little conscience as they were raked together. *L'Estrange.*

4. To scour; to search with eager and
vehement diligence.

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

5. To heap together and cover. To rake
the fire is still used: that is, to cover
live embers, by raking ashes over them;
or to heap small coals on the fire, that
it may burn all night.

Here, in the sands,
Thou I'll rake up, the post unsatisfied
Of murderous lechers. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,
But 'tis the fire rak'd up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

6. To pass swiftly and violently over; to
scour.

Thy thunder's roarings rake the skies;
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies. *Sandys, Ps. lxxvii.*

7. To cannonade a ship on the stern or
head, so that the balls shall scour the
whole length of the decks: as, the ship
was raked fore and aft.

TO RAKE.† *v. n.*

1. To search; to grope. It has always an
idea of coarseness or noisomeness.

If you hide the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will he rake for it. *Shakspeare.*

It is as offensive, as to rake into a dunghill. *South.*

Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers rakes, *Dryden, Pers.*

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated
words, which are never to be revived, but when
sound or significancy is wanting. *Dryden.*

After having made essays into it, as they do for
coal in England, they rake into the most promis-
ing parts. *Addison.*

2. To pass with violence.

When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not stay, but over him did rake,
And crown'd the earth with his first touching
crown. *Sidney.*

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chase-guns through our sterns they
send. *Dryden.*

3. To play the part of a rake.
Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor rompd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at publick places. *Shenstone, Epit. to Cleome.*

RAKEHELL.† *n. s.* [Of this word the
etymology is doubtful: as it is now
written, it is apparently derived from
rake and hell, and may aptly represent a
wretch whose life is passed in places of
lewdness and wickedness: Skinner
derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble;
Junius, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel
dog. Dr. Johnson.—I should rather
suppose it to be adopted from the old
adjective *rakel*, hasty, rash, which Chau-
cer uses, as also *rakelness* for rashness;
of which the origin, however, is not
known; especially as the oldest use of
rakehell seems to be in the form of an
adjective; though Dr. Johnson has
given it in the example from Spenser's
View of Ireland as a substantive. Sere-
nius refers this word to the Icel. *rakalli*,
satanas, calumniator; Suet. *rakel*, fur-
cifer.] A wild, worthless, dissolute,
debauched, sorry fellow.

The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of
Exeter, said in sport, that the king of *rakehells*
was landed in the west, and that he hoped now to see
him. *Bacon.*

A rakehell of the town, whose character is set
off with excessive prodigality, profaneness, intem-
perance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great
fortune to repair his own, which his vices had al-
most ruined. *Swift.*

RAKEHELL.* *adj.* Base; wild; outcast;
worthless.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horse-boys,
growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern
continually supplied. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Amid their rakehell bands,
They spy'd a lady left all succourless,
Crying, and holding up her wretched hands
To him for aid, who long in vain their rage with-
stands. *Spenser, F. Q.*

RAKEHELLY. *adj.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild;
dissolute.

I scorn the rakehellly rout of our ragged rymers,
which without learning boast, without judgement
jangle, without reason rage and foam. *Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

No breaking of windows or glasses for spite,
And spoiling the goods for a rakehellly prank. *B. Jonson.*

RAKER. *n. s.* [from *rake*.] One that
rakes.

RAKESHAME.* *n. s.* [*rake* and *shame*.]
A base, rascally fellow. *Kersey.*

Tormentors, rooks, and rakeshames, sold to lucre. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

RAKISH.† *adj.* [from *rake*.] Loose;
lewd; dissolute.

There seldom cap be peculiarity in the love of a
rakish heart. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

The affectation of a rakish slovenly appearance
in dress, implies a contempt of decency.

Burton, Gen. of Ld. Clarend. Hist. (1744), p. 40.

TO RALLY.† *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces
into order.

With rallied arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heaven. *Milton.*

Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of
hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doc-

trines, prompts them to rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without. *Atterbury.*

2. [Railer, Fr. *ralla*, Su. Goth.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.

Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies me upon a country life. *Addison, Spect.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. *Addison.*

Stephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain, Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain. *Gay.*

To RALLY.† v. n.

1. To come together in a hurry.

If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say, that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

2. To come again into order.

The Grecians rally, and their pow'r's unite; With fury charge us. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.

They writ, and rallied, and rhymed, and sung, and said, and said nothing. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 2.*

RALLY.* n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Act of putting disordered or dispersed forces into order.

2. Exercise of satirical merriment.

RAM.† n. s. [pam, Saxon; ram, German; perhaps from the adjective ram, Germ. ramr, Goth. robustus, strong. Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.

The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams. *Shakspeare.*

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender. *Shakspeare.*

Much like a well grown bel-weather, or felted ram he shews. *Chapman.*

You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung with strings of beads and ribands. *Peachment on Drawings.*

A ram their offering, and a ram their meat. *Dryden.*

2. Aries, the vernal sign.

The ram having pass'd the sea, serenely shines, And leads the year. *Creech, Manilius.*

3. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Let not the piece of virtue, which is set betwixt us, as the cement of our love, To keep it builded, be the ram to batter The fortress of it. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any rams or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. *2 Mac. xii. 15.*

To RAM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears, That long time have been barren. *Shakspeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard stopped, or with powder alone rammed in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they ram together, and cover from the sun shine. *Addison.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

As when that devilish iron engine wrought In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill, With windy nitre and quick sulphur freight, And ram'm'd with bullet round, ordain'd to kill. *Spenser.*

He that proves the king, To him will we prove loyal; till that time, Have we ram'm'd up our gates against the world. *Shakspeare.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round, Thick ram'm'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth dash Such implements of mischief, as shall dash To pieces. *Milton, P. L.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some sound materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

RAM.* adj. [ramer, Su. Goth. fœtidus.] Stinking. As ram as a fox. A northern word; and indeed a common low expression in other parts.

RAMAGE.† n. s. Branches of trees; from ramus, Lat. a branch. Dr. Johnson.— This old word, of which Dr. Johnson has produced no example, had a more extensive meaning; and is French. "Ramage, boughs, branches, or any thing that belongs thereto; hence the warbling of birds recorded, or learnt, as they sit on boughs: also kindred, or lineage, or a branch of a pedigree." Cotgrave. In the sense of the word, as applicable to birds, an old poet has elegantly employed it.

My lute, be as thou wast, when thou didst grow With thy green mother in some shady grove; When immelodious winds but made thee move, And birds on thee their ramage did bestow. *Drammond, Sonn. to his Lute.*

RAMAGE.* adj. [old Fr. ramage, savage; and Cotgrave, Ramage, "of or belonging to branches; also ramage, hagar, wild, homely, rude."] Wild; shy.

He is not wise, ne sage, No more than is a gote ramage. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 5384.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyess and ramage hawks. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 118.*

To RAMAGE. v. a. See To RUMMAGE.

To RAMBLE.† v. n. [rammelen, Dutch, to rove loosely in lust; ramb, Swedish, to rove. Dr. Johnson.— The word is most probably an abbreviation of the Lat. *perambulo*, to wander, to travel about.] To rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.

He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind? *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase so loose and rambling as his. *Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle rambling fellow. *Swift, Direct. to Footmen.*

O'er his ample sides the rambling sprays Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson, Spring.*

RAMBLE. n. s. [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the ramble up and down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves. *L' Etrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas ramble, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense For a dear ramble through impertinence. *Swift, Miscell.*

RAMBLER. n. s. [from ramble.] Rover; wanderer.

Says the Rambler, we must e'en beat it out. *L' Etrange.*

RAMBLING.* n. s. [from ramble.] Wandering; irregular excursion.

Shame naturally contracts and unites, and thereby fortifies, the spirits; fixes the ramblings of fancy, and so reduces and gathers the man into himself. *South, Serm.*

His [Dryden's] digressions, and ramblings, which he himself says he learned of honest Montaigne, are interesting and amusing. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

RAMBOOZE. } n. s. A drink made of wine, RAMBUSE. } ale, eggs, and sugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RAMMEKIN. } n. s. [ramequins, Fr.] In RAMMEQUINS. } cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RAMENTAS. n. s. pl. [ramenta, Latin.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICATION. n. s. [ramification, Fr. from ramus, Lat.]

1. Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and ramifications of some single families to a vast extension may be preserved. *Hale.*

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle pass together through the ramifications of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the ramifications, will be more intimately mixed; the more ramifications, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbutnot.*

To RAMIFY. v. a. [ramifier, Fr. ramus, and facio, Latin.] To separate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and ramified roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*

To RAMIFY. v. n. To be parted into branches.

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RAMMER. n. s. [from ram.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and rammer, to see whether the foundations are sound. *Mozon, Mech. En.*

2. The stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the rammer out of his hand. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RAMMISH.† adj. [from ram.] Strong-scented. An old word, and well au-

thorized; although Dr. Johnson could find no example of it.

For all the world they stinken as a gote;
Their savor is so *rammish*, and so hote,
That though a man a mile from them be,
The savour will enfect him, trusteth me!

Chaucer, Chon. Yeom. Tale.
Rammish stench, blood, poison.

Mir. for Mag. p. 109.
Savanarola discommends goat's flesh; and so doth Bruerinus, calling it a filthy beast, and *rammish*; and therefore supposeth it will breed rank and filthy substance.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 65.
RAMMY.* *adj.* [from *ram*.] Like a ram; strong-scented.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means the *rammy* mutton which is in Turkey and Asia Minor.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. II. sect. 2.
RAMOUS. *adj.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power.

Newton, Opt.
A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Foss.*

To RAMP.† *v. n.* [rampen, French; to paw like a lion; *ramper*, Sax.]

1. To leap with violence; to rage.

When she cometh home, she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, False coward! *Chaucer, Monk's Prol.*
Foaming tar, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely *rampe*. *Spenser.*

Out of the thickest wood
A *ramping* lion rushed suddenly,
Hunting full greedily after savage blood. *Spenser.*
They gape upon me with their mouths; as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Ps. xxii. 13.*
Upon a bull that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *ramp't*, and seiz'd 'd tugg'd.

All which require a style not *ramping*, but passionately sedate and moving.

Philips, Theat. Poet. Pref.
2. To sport; to play; to romp.

Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid, *Milton, P. L.*
They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*.
Swift, Descr. of an Irish Feast.

3. To climb as a plant.
The prelates would have St. Paul's words *rampe* one over another, as they use to climb into their livings and bishopricks.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Def. § 12.
Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*

RAMP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Leap; spring.
He is vaulting variable *ramps*,
In your despatch, upon your purse.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton, S. A.*

2. A romp. See ROMP.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady; and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant *ramp* and a tommigg.

Dennis on Pope's Rape of the Lock, (1728,) p. 16.
RAMPALLIAN.† *n. s.* A mean wretch.

Not now in use.
Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustiarian!

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.
Out upon them, *rampallions*! I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.

Beaum. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

RAM'PANCY.† *n. s.* [from *rampant*.] Prevalence; exuberance.

The pope had so overmastered all; — the temporal power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spiritual.

More, on the Sev. Ch. Pref.
As they come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the same, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old.

RAM'PANT.† *adj.* [rampant, Fr. *penpen*, Sax. "A dragon — came in *rampende* among them all." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.]

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing *rampant* sin of the times.

The seeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choke the tender flower of life.

Richardson, Clarissa.

2. [In heraldry.]
Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy.

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant.

The tawny lion
Rampant shakes his brinded mane. *Milton, P. L.*

RAM'PART.† *n. s.* [rempart, Fr. from *RAM'PIRE*.] } *n. s.* [the Icel. *ramr*, robustus, and *peer*, portus. Serenius. *Ramper* is our old word; then *rampire*. See *Ramper* in Huloet.]

1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.

2. The wall round fortified places.
She felt it, when past preventing, like a river;
no *rampires* being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

You've cut away for virtue, which our great men
Held shut up, with all *ramparts*, for themselves.

B. Jonson.
He who endeavours to know his duty, and practises what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities.

The son of Thetis, *rampire* of our host,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast,
And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No standards, from the hostile *ramparts* torn,
Can any future honours give

To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

To RAM'PART.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To RAM'PIRE. } To fortify with ramparts.

Think upon every word you will speak, before you utter it; and remember how nature hath as it were *rampired* up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c.

Sir H. Sidney, Lett. to Sir P. Sidney.
Set but thy foot
Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope.

Shakespeare.
The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampart* the gates and ruinous places of the walls.

Hayward.
RAM'PION. *n. s.* [rapunculus, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.
Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes.

Mortimer.
RAM'NSON. *n. s.* [*allium ursinum sylvestre*.] An herb.

Ainsworth.
RAN. *preterite of run.*

The dire example *ran* through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd.

Addison.
To RANCH.† *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper sense, but in Dryden, it seems to be to *tear*. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps this word is no corruption, but from the Ital. *rancare*, to make lame; and therefore used, with propriety, by Dryden. The German *renken* is also to twist.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continued wound.

Dryden.
Emeticks *ranch*, and keen catharticks scour.

Garth.
RAN'CID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong scented.

The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
RAN'CIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rancid*; *rancor*, *RAN'CIDITY.* } Latin.] Strong scent, as of old grease or oil.

From this food [turnips] their flesh has contracted a *rancidness*, which occasions them to be rejected by nicer judges of eating. *White's Selborne, p. 112.*

RAN'COROUS. *adj.* [from *rancour*.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

So flam'd his eye with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*

Because I cannot
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a *rancorous* enemy.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.
The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadducees; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their *rancorous* opposition to the gospel of Christ.

West on the Resurrection.
RAN'COROUSLY. *adv.* [from *rancorous*.] Malignantly.

RAN'COUR. *n. s.* [*rancœur*, old Fr.]

1. Inveterate malignity; malice; stedfast implacability; standing hate.

His breast full of *rancor* like canker to treat. *Tusser.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancor* he enraged found. *Spenser.*

All the way that they fed for very *rancor* and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled.

Spenser on Ireland.
Rancor will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

It issues from the *rancor* of a villain,
A recreant and most degenerate traitor.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.
Such ambush
Waited with bellish *rancor* imminent.

Milton, P. L.
No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancor* and virulence with which works of this nature abound.

Addison, Freeholder.
Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal *rancor* towards the clergy.

Swift.
2. Virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd
Put *rancor* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

RAND.† *n. s.* [panb, Sax. *rand*, Teut. *rand* *rand*, Su.-Goth. *margo*, extremitas. Border; seam; shred; piece cut out

"a rand of beef: a rand of a shoe." Sherwood.

They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into rands, and sirloins, and so powder
me. *Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.*

RANDOM.† *n. s.* [*randon*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Our own word was formerly *randon*, as Spenser repeatedly uses it; and the old French word means the swiftness or force of a strong and violent stream; whence the phrase, Cotgrave says, "aller à la grand-*randon*, to goe very fast," &c. Norm. Sax. *panbun*. The origin of the word is pennan, to flow, and sun, down. See *Hickes*, *Serrenius*, and *Lye*.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

Well it is seeme their sheepe bene not their owne,
They letten them runne at *randon*, alone.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.
As a blindfold bull at *randon* fares,
And where he hits nought knows, and whom he
hurts not cares. *Spenser, F. Q.*

For not to speke
At needy *randon*; but my breath to breake
In sacred oath, Ulysses shall return. *Chapman.*
Thy words at *randon*.

Argue thy inexperience. *Milton, P. L.*
He lies at *randon* carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head unpropt,
As one past hope abandon'd. *Milton, S. A.*

Fond love his darts at *randon* throws,
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity
the angle which the missile is to mount by,
if we will have it go to its furthest *randon*, must
be the half of a right one; and the figure of the
missile must be such, as may give scope to the
air to bear it. *Disby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *randon*, in
a lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved
for the setting up of a king. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

Who could govern the dependance of one event
upon another, if that event happened at *randon*,
and was not cast into a certain relation to some
foregoing purpose to direct? *South, Serm.*

'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is
drawn as like as we can; and another, when we
make a fine thing at *randon*, and persuade the next
vain creature that 'tis his own likeness. *Pope.*

RANDOM. *adj.* Done by chance; roving
without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And struck a *randon* blow! 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praise. *Dryden.*

RANDY.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of
rant.] Riotous; obstreperous; disorderly. North. *Grose.*

RANFORCE. *n. s.* The ring of a gun next
to the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

RANG. *preterit* of *ring*.

Complaints were sent continually up to Rome,
and rang all over the empire. *Grew, Cosmol.*

TO RANGE.† *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*,
Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — From the Germ.
ring, a circle. "Ring, concilium pro-
cerum, consensus iudicum: solent enim,
qui rei publicae causa conveniunt, cir-
culum facere considendo. Ab hoc sub-
stantivo — Galli habent *ranger*, res et
personas decenter ordinare et disponere,
ut fieri solet in comitiis; et hinc porro
rango, jus præcedendi in conventu pub-
lico." See *Wachter* in *V. RING*. See
also **RANK**.]

1. To place in order; to put in ranks.

Maccabeus ranged his army by bands, and went
against Timotheus. *2 Macc. xii. 20.*

He saw not the marguis till the battle was ranged. *Clarendon.*

Somewhat rais'd
By false presumptuous hope, the *ranged* powers
Disband, and wandering each his several way
Pursues. *Milton, P. L.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them,
and wherein they observe several individuals
to agree, range them into sorts for the convenience
of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long
accustomed ourselves to range our ideas, may be
best for us now, though not originally best in itself.
Watts.

2. To rove over. [*Sueth. racka*, vagare:
ranka, huc illuc moveri. *Serrenius*.]

To the copse thy lesser spaniel take,
Teach him to range the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.*

[*Dutch, rangen*, to shake.] To separate
the flour from the bran; "to range
through a sieve." *Huloet.*

TO RANGE. *v. n.*

1. To rove at large.

Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Atë by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. *Shaksp.*

I saw him in the battle range about;
And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth. *Shaksp.*

As a roaring lion and a ranging bear; so is a
wicked ruler over a poor people. *Prov. xxviii. 15.*

Other animals inactive range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton, P. L.*

Thanks to my stars, I have not rang'd about
The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addison.*

2. To be placed in order; to be ranked
properly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps of ruin. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to
show,
Which way the forests range, which way thy rivers
flow. *Drayton.*

RANGE. *n. s.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.

You fled
From that great face of war, whose several ranges
Frighted each other. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The light, which passed through its several inter-
stices, painted so many ranges of colours, which
were parallel and contiguous, and without any
mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge
range of mountains, that lie in the country of the
Grisons. *Addison.*

These ranges of barren mountains, by condens-
ing the vapours and producing rains, fountains,
and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they
boast of. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. A class; an order.

The next range of beings above him are the im-
material intelligences, the next below him is the
sensible nature. *Hale.*

3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a range all the world over, and
draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice,
and centre it in his own breast. *South, Serm.*

4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough range of thought, to look
out for any good which does not relate to his own
interest. *Addison.*

5. Compass taken in by any thing excu-
sive, extended, or ranked in order.

The range and compass of Hammond's know-
ledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of sensual mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface;
Affections? they still take a wider range. *Pope.*

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practised in England, would kindle
that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as
the first range of that ladder, which should serve
to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon.*

7. A kitchen grate.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispenche,
With many ranges reard along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Spenser.*

The buttery must be visible, and we need for
our ranges a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Watton on Architecture.*

The implements of the kitchen are spits, ranges,
cobirons, and pots. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

He was bid at his first coming to take off the
range, and let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*

8. A bolting sieve to sift meal. *Dict.*

RANGER. *n. s.* [from *range*.]

1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.

They walk not widely as they were wont,
For fear of rangers and the great hoont,
But privily prouling to and fro. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor
money to be got by staying. *L'Estrange.*

2. A dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious *ranger* search around,
Nor will the roving spy direct in vain,
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay, Rural Sports.*

3. An officer who tends the game of a
forest.

Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder bring,
Tyrrheus, chief *ranger* to the Lathan king. *Dryden.*

RANGERSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *ranger*.] Office
of the keeper of a park or forest.

RANK. *adj.* [pance, Saxon.]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Down with the grasse,
That growth in shadow so ranke and so stout. *Tusser.*

Is not thilk same gotheheard proud,
That sits in younder bank,
Whose straying heard, themselfe shrowde
Emong the bushes rank. *Spenser.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved
mistress!

— That should you, if I were your mistress, or I
should think my honesty *ranker* than my wit. *Shakspere.*

In which disguise,
While other jets are something rank on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender. *Shakspere, M. W. of Windsor.*
Team lastly thither com'n, with water is so rank,
As though she would contend with Sabryn. *Drayton.*

Hemp most hugely rank. *Drayton.*
Seven ears came up upon one stalk, rank and
good. *Genesis.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner
of appulse, one being made by a fuller or *ranker*
appulse than the other. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the
finest flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds. *Addison.*

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his
downs;
Three thousand camels his rank pastures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat
after a fallow. Mortimer.

3. [*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strongly scented;
rancid.

Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes.
Spenser.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclouded,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. Shakespeare.

The ewes, being *rank*,
In the end of autumn turned to the rams. Shaks.

The drying marshes such a stench convey,
Such the *rank* steams of reeking Albulæ. Addison.

Hircina, *rank* with sweat, presumes
To censure Phillis for perfumes. Swift, Miscell.

4. High tasted; strong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such
kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one
by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon,
the other by devouring some part of the feathers of
the birds they gorge themselves with.

Ray on the Creation.
Divers sea-fowl taste *rank*, of the fish on which
they feed. Boyle.

Bizantium's hot-bed better serv'd for use,
The soil less stubborn, and more *rank* the juice. Hartle.

5. Rampant; highgrown; raised to a high
degree.

For you, most wicked sir, whom to call brother
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankest* faults. Shakespeare, Tempest.

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry,
and the device of the devil, who always brought in
idolatry under fair pretences.

'*Stilling fleet*, Def. of Discourse on Roman Idol.
'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul,
The Romans call it stoicism. Addison, Cato.

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as
the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was
the *rankest* encroachment and the grossest degeneracy
from the form Solon left. Swift.

6. Gross; coarse.

My wife's a hobby-horse; deserves a name
As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its
edge stands so flat below the sole of the
plane, that in working it will take off a
thick shaving. Mason, Mech. Ex.

RANK,* *adv.* Strongly; violently; fiercely.

They heard the sound
Of many iron hammers beating *rank*.
Spenser, F. Q.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *rank*
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.
Spenser, F. Q.

Say who is he, shews so great worthiness,
That rides so *rank*, and bends his lance so fell?
Fairfax, Tass. iii. 18.

- RANK*,† *n. s.* [*rang*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—
Serenius cites the Arm. *renc*, dignitas,
(and he might have added the Sax. *pene*,
superbia,) referring to Wachter's derivation
from *ring*: which see under *To*
RANGE. Chaucer uses *renge*s for *ranks*.]

1. Line of men placed a-breast.

Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. Shaks.

I have seen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air. Shaks.

Is't not pity
That we, the sons and children of this isle,
Fill up her enemies' *ranks*? Shakespeare.

His horse-troupes, that the vanguard had, he
strictly did command,

To ride their horses temperately, to keepe their
ranks, and shun
Confusion. Chapman.

2. A row.

West of this place down in the neighbour bot-
tom,

The *rank* of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand brings you to the place.

Shakespeare.
A sylvan scene, and as the *ranks* ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre. Milton, P. L.

If she walk, in *evens* they stand,
Like some well-marshall'd and obsequious band.
Waller.

He could through *ranks* of ruin go,
With storms above and rocks below. Dryd, Hor.

3. Range of subordination.

That state, or condition, by which the nature of
any thing is advanced to the utmost perfection of
which it is capable, according to its *rank* and kind,
is called the chief end or happiness of such a thing.

Wilkins.
The wisdom and goodness of the Maker plainly
appears in the parts of this stupendous fabrick, and
the several degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it.
Locke.

4. Class; order.

The enchanting power of prosperity over private
persons is remarkable in relation to great
kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being
equally concerned in publick blessings, equally
join in spreading the infection. Aterbury.

Nor *rank* nor sex escapes the general frown,
But ladies are ripped up, and cits knock'd down.
Young.

5. Degree of dignity; eminence; or ex-
cellence.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd
love
In *rank* shall place me with the bless'd above.
Dryden.

These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves.
Addison.

He found many of the chief *rank* and figure
overwhelmed in publick and private vices.
Davenant.

Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the
finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in
the hundredth *rank*. Arbutnot on Coins.

6. Dignity; high place: as, he is a man
of *rank*.

To RANK, v. a. [*ranger*, Fr. from the
noun.]

1. To place a-breast.

In view
Stood *rank*'d of seraphim another row.
Milton, P. L.

2. To range in any particular class.

If sour woe delights in fellowship,
And needly will be *rank*'d with other griefs;
Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother? Shakespeare.

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking*
Himself with princes. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice
among the effects of our contentions.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers,
and the ancients made use of them as preceptors
in musick and morality. Broome on the Odyssey.

3. To arrange methodically.

Much is said touching the *ranking* of dignities
as well temporal as spiritual. Selden.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank*
Your tribes? Milton, P. L.

Ranking all things under general and special
heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more
easy to be found out, when we see in what *rank*
of beings it lies. Watts, Logic.

- To RANK*, v. n. To be ranged; to be
placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest;
And thereupon give me your daughter. Shaks.

From straggling mountaineers, for publick
good,
Go *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood.

Tate.
RA'NKER,* *n. s.* [from *rank*.] One who
places or arranges. Sherwood.

To RA'NKLE, v. n. [from *rank*.] To fester;
to breed corruption; to be inflamed in
body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret.
Spenser.

I little smart did feel;
And now it ranketh more and more,
And inwardly it festereth sore. Spenser.

That fresh bleeding wound
Wilome doth *rankle* in my riven breast. Spenser.

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he
bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. Shaks.

The storm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *rankling* sting th' imprudent wounds.
Sandy.

Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,
The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. Addison.

I have endur'd the rage of secret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. Rowe.

RA'NKLY,† *adv.* [from *rank*.]

1. Luxuriantly; abundantly.
The blossoms of lust to bud did beginne,
And spring forth *rankly* under his chinne. Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

2. Rancidly; with strong scent. Huloet.
The smoking of incense, or perfumes, and the
like, smells *rankly* enough in all conscience of
idolatry. More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 8.

3. Coarsely; grossly.
'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden,
A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abus'd. Shaks. Hamlet.

RA'NKNESS,† *n. s.* [panneffe, Sax. from
rank.]

1. Exuberance; superfluity of growth.
It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much
rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which
principally it should yield, being either prevented
in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth.
Hooker.

Begin you to grow upon me; I will physic
your *rankness*. Shakespeare, As you like it.

Among the crowd 't' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

We'll like a bated and retired food,
Leaving our *rankness* and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd.
Shakespeare.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing.
L'Estrange.

He the stubborn soil manur'd,
With rules of husbandry the *rankness* cur'd;
Tam'd us to manners. Dryden.

2. Strong scent.

A remedy to the native *rankness*, or offensive-
ness, which some persons are subject to, both in
their breath and constitution.

Bp. Taylor, Arif. Handsom. p. 46.
RA'NNY, *n. s.* The shrewmouse.

The most araneus, the shrewmouse or *ranny*.
Brown.

To RA'NSACK,† v. a. [Su. Goth. *ransaka*,
de rapina inquirere; from *ran*, rapina,
and *saeka*, quærere. Serenius.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.

A covetous spirit,
Warily awaited day and night
From other covetous fiends it to defend,
Who to rob and *ransack* did intend. Spenser.

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shaks.*
Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifted the bowels of the earth. *Milton, P. L.*
The *ransack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden spoils.

Dryden.
The spoils which they from *ransack'd* houses
brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught.

2. To search narrowly.

I *ransack* the several caverns, and search into
the storehouses of water, to find out where that
mighty mass of water, which overflowed the earth,
is bestowed. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to deflower.

With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail,
Whereof he weened possessed soon to be,
And with rich spoil of *ransacked* chastity. *Spenser.*

RANSOM. † *n. s.* [*rançon*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — *Sueth. ant. ransun*, lytrum, [price of redemption;] from *ran*, rapina, and *M. Goth. saun*, pretium redemptionis. *Serenius.* An *e* has been needlessly added to this word, that is, without the sanction of etymology or custom, by Dr. Johnson.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland.

Davies on Ireland.
Ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise,
The *ransom* paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man. *Milton, P. L.*
Has the prince lost his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ransom*.

Denham.
This as a *ransom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*
To adore that great mystery of divine love,
God's sending his only Son into this world to save
sinners, and to give his life a *ransom* for them,
would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest
wits. *Tillotson.*

The avenging power
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom* free restor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*
To RANSOM. *v. a.* [*ranconner*, Fr.] To
redeem from captivity or punishment.

How is't with Titus Lartius?
— Condemning some to death and some to exile,
Ransoming him, or pitying, threatening the other.

Shakspeare.
I will *ransom* them from the grave, and redeem
them from death. *Hos. xiii. 14.*

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise
His brethren, *ransom'd* with his own dear life.

Milton, P. L.
RANSOMER. † *n. s.* [from *ransom*.] One
that redeems.

O, *ransomers* and redeemer
Of all the world! *Old Morality of Every Man.*

RANSOMLESS. † *adj.* [from *ransom*.] Free
from *ransom*.

Ransomless here we set our prisoners free,
Shakspeare.

Deliver him
Up to his pleasure *ransomless* and free. *Shaks.*
The rest, be free;
And, *ransomless*, return!

Beaum. and Fl. Prophets.
Such a scene of cloud and tempest as turns
all to shipwreck without haven, or shore, but to
a *ransomless* captivity. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.]
To rave in violent or high-sounding lan-
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guage without proportionable dignity
of thought.

Look where my *ranting* host of the Garter
comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money
in his purse, when he looks so merrily.

Shakspeare, M. W. Windsor.
Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou.

Shakspeare.
They have attacked me; some with piteous
moans, others grinning and only shewing their
teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others scolding
and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

RANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] High sound-
ing language unsupported by dignity of
thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantick age,
Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage,
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin,
Almansor's rage, and *rant*s of Maximin.

Granville.
This is a stoical *rant*, without any foundation in
the nature of man or reason of things.

Atterbury, Pref.
RANTER. † *n. s.* [from *rant*.] A ranting
fellow; one of a wretched sect called
ranters.

Many there are which be *ranters* in chief,
Who do wear powder'd hair, though they want
powder'd beef. *Jordan's Poems*, sign. † 2. b.
Hellish heresies, and atheous paradoxes: — one
allows plurality or community of wives; another
allows a man to divorce that wife he hath upon
slight occasions, and to take another; one is a
ranter, another is a seeker, a third is a shaker.

By. Hall, Rem. p. 161.
RA'NTIPOLE. *adj.* [This word is wantonly
formed from *rant*.] Wild; roving;
rakish. A low word.

What at years of discretion, and comport your-
self at this *rantipole* rate!

Congreve, Way of the World.
To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly.
A low word.

The eldest was a termagant imperious wench;
she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the
children, kick the servants, and torture the cats
and dogs. *Arbutnot.*

RA'NTISM.* *n. s.* Tenets of the wretches
called *ranters*.

Denying the eternal and immutable respects of
things, frustrates all the noble essays of the mind
or understanding of man. In the said denial are
laid the foundations of *rantism*, debauchery, and
all dissoluteness of life.

By. Rust, Disc. of Truth, § 11.
RA'NTY.* *adj.* [from *rant*.] Wild; mad.
Cumberland dialect.

RA'NULA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Ranula is a soft swelling, possessing
the salivals under the tongue: it is made
by congestion, and its progress fillet
up the space between the jaws, and maketh a
tumour externally under the
chin. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RANUNCULUS. *n. s.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculuses excel all flowers in the richness
of their colours: of them there is a great variety.
Mortimer.

RAP. † *n. s.* [*rapp*, Su. Goth. ictus.]

1. A quick smart blow; a knock. *Huloet.*
How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up?
Has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers'
ends? *Arbutnot.*

2. Counterfeit coin: a sort of cant term,
perhaps from *rapparee*; which see.

It having been many years since copper half-
pence or farthings were last coined in this king-

dom, they have been for some time very scarce, and
many counterfeits passed about under the name
of *raps*. *Swift, Drapier's Lett.*

To RAP. † *v. n.* [*hæppan*, Sax. tangere;
rapp, Su. Goth. ictus.] To strike with
a quick smart blow; to knock.

Knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate.

Shakspeare.
Comes a *dun* in the morning, and *raps* at my
door. *Shenstone, Poet and Dun.*

To RAP. † *v. a.*

1. To strike with a quick smart blow.
She *rapp'd* 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Sometimes when a pert poe, upon some inci-
dental advantage of differences risen amongst
them, would be more busy than they deemed con-
venient in tampering with their affairs, they did
rap his fingers. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*
With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*

2. To **RAP** out. [*rap*, Dutch, quick; *rape*,
old Engl. haste. Prompt. Parv.] To
utter with hasty violence.

So saying, he *rapped* out a round oath or two.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iv. 18.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy,
upon discovering a judge, who *rapped* out a great
oath at his footman. *Addison.*

To RAP. † *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Lat.]
This word was, formerly, most frequently
written *rape*.]

1. To affect with rapture; to strike with
ecstasy; to hurry out of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with
the hope of that they desire, but *rapped* with
admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*
Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so
great excellency, they all adore him; and being
rap't with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably
for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What thus *raps* you? are you well? *Shaks.*

The government I cast upon my brother,
And to my state grew stranger, being transported
And *rap't* in secret studies. *Shakspeare.*

You're *rap't* in some work, some dedication.

Shakspeare.

Circled me
With all their welcomes, and as cheerfully
Dispos'd their *rap't* minds, as if there they saw
Their natural countrie. *Chapman.*

The rocks that did more high their foreheads
raise

To his *rap't* eye. *Chapman.*

To *rape* the field with touches of his string.

Drayton, Ecl. 5.

Thy musick-strains to hear
More *raps* my soul, than when the swelling winds
On craggy rocks their whistling voices tear.

P. Fletcher, Poesies.

I'm *rap't* with joy to see my Marcia's tears.

Addison, Cato.

It is impossible duly to consider these things,
without being *rap't* into admiration of the infinite
wisdom of the divine Architect.

Chayne, Phil. Principles.

Rapt into future times, the bard began:

A Virgin shall conceive, a Virgin bear a Son! *Pope.*

Let heaven seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,

Not touch'd, but *rap't*, not waken'd, but inspir'd.

Pope.

All things speak a God; but, in the small,
Men trace out him; in great, He seizes man;
Seizes, and elevates, and *raps*, and fills
With new inquiries. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

2. To snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,
And *rap't* with whirling wheels, inflames the skyeen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine.

Spenser.

From Oxford I was *rapt* by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, to Redgrave.

Wotton, *Rem.* p. 322.

Underneath a bright sea flow'd
Of Jasper, or of liquid-pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, sailing arriv'd
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.

Milton, *P. L.*

Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole.

Milton, *P. L.*

He could not expect to be *rapt* from thence into heaven.

Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 52.

3. To seize by violence.

What their fathers gave her, —
The sonnes *rapt*'d from her with a violent hand.

Mir. for Mag. p. 541.

Adult'rous Jour, the king of Mambant, *rapt*'d
Fair Josian his dear love.

Drayton.

4. To exchange; to truck. A low word. To *RAP* and *rend*. [more properly *rap* and *ran*; *præpan*, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*, Icelandic, to plunder.] To seize by violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and make hard shifts
To administer unto their gifts
All they could *rap* and *rend* and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.

Hudibras.

RAPACIOUS.† *adj.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous.

Not *rapacious* of estates.

Bp. Taylor, *Serm.* (1651.) p. 287.

Well may thy Lord, appear'd,

Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim.

Milton, *P. L.*

Shall this prize,
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever base?

Pope.

RAPACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rapacious*.] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPACIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rapacious*.] The quality of being rapacious.

At this time, then, many clergymen possessed six or more benefices, and their *rapaciousness* gave occasion to the canon.

Deen Slanh, and H. Wart. *Def. of Plur.* (1692.) p. 124.

One day they plundered, and the next they founded monasteries, as their *rapaciousness* or their scruples chanced to predominate.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* iii. 6.

RAPACITY. *n. s.* [*rapacitè*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat. from *rapax*.] Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them those small remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of some ages has scarce left to the church.

Sprat.

RAPE.† *n. s.* [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Latin.] 1. Violent defloration of chastity.

You are both decypher'd

For villains mark'd with *rape*. *Titus Andronicus*.

Rape call you it, to seize my wife,

My true betrothed love? *Titus Andronicus*.

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards assent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

Witness that night

In Gibeah, when the hospitable door

Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse *rape*.

Milton, *P. L.*

The haughty fair,

Who not the *rape* ev'n of a god could bear.

Drayton.

Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,

And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape*.

Roscommon.

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there.

Chapman, *Odys.*

3. Something snatched away.

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain.

Sandys.

Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore!

Sandys.

4. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised.

Ray.

5. [*Areppr*, Icel. *districtus territorii* viginti ad minimum villicis constans. Serenius.] A division in the county of Sussex.

The whole county, with respect to its civil partition, is divided into six parts, which are called *rapes*: these are subdivided into hundreds.

Nat. Hist. of Sussex.

In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as lathes in Kent, and *rapes* in Sussex, each of them containing three or four hundred a piece.

Blackstone.

6. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.

To *RAPE*.† *v. a.* See To *RAF*. *Rape* is the old spelling.

To *RAPE*.* *v. n.* To commit a *rape*.

There's nothing new, Menippus; as before,
They *rape*, extort, forswear.

Heywood's *Hier. of Angels*, (1635.) p. 349.

RAPID. *adj.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Latin.] Quick; swift.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels.

Milton, *P. L.*

While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,

That *rapid* motion does but rest appear.

Dryden.

RAPIDITY. *n. s.* [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Lat.] Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation.

Addison, *Spect.*

RAPIDLY.† *adv.* [from *rapid*.] Swiftly; with quick motion.

They were sold so *rapidly* that the printers could not supply the public with copies.

Warton, *Hist. E. p.* iii. 163.

RAPIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *rapid*.] Celerity; swiftness.

RAPIER.† *n. s.* [*rapiere*, French, so called from the quickness of its motion. Dr. Johnson. — Menage tells us simply, that *rapiere* is an ancient kind of sword, Germ. *rapier*, without any allusion to this pretended quickness alleged by Dr. Johnson. Lacombe calls the *rapiere* a long sword, "épée de longueur." Serenius mentions the Icel. *rappir*, pugio, a dagger.] A sort of sword used only in thrusting.

The ruffins tucke and long foining *rapier*, weapons more malicious than manly.

Bulleine, *Dialogue*, &c. (1579.) p. 20.

I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.

Shakspeare.

A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a *rapier* or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adversary. *Pope on Homer's Battles*.

RAPIER-FISH. *n. s.* The sword-fish.

The *rapier*-fish, called xiphias, grows sometimes to the length of five yards:

the sword, which grows level from the snout of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword.

Grew, *Mus.*

RAPINE. *n. s.* [*rapina*, Lat. *rapine*, Fr.]

1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuse the envy and *rapine* of the church's rights.

K. Charles.

The logic of a conquering sword may silence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and *rapine*.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

2. Violence; force.

Her least action overaw'd

His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereav'd

His fierceness of its fierce intent.

Milton, *P. L.*

To *RAPINE*.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder. *Not* in use.

To worry, to *rapine*, and devour harmless sheep,

Tr. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 89.

A tyrant doth not only *rapine* his subjects, but spoils and robs churches.

Sir J. Burch, *Hist. of Rich.* III. p. 134.

RAPPAREE.* *n. s.* A wild Irish plunderer, so called, Mr. Malone says, from his being armed with a half pike, termed by the Irish a *rapery*. In an account of General Blakeney which I have read, I find, however, that "from a weapon shaped like a rake, called a *rapp*, which [such persons] carried instead of a spear, they were called *rapparees*."

Great complaints were brought over from Ireland, where the king's army was almost as heavy on the country, as the *rapparees* were.

Burnet, *Hist. of his Own Time*, (an. 1690.)

RAPPER.† *n. s.* [from *rap*.]

1. One who strikes.

2. The knocker of a door.

3. An oath, or a lie. See To *RAF* out.

A low word.

Bravely sworn! — though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that justly deserves to be called a *rapper*.

Bp. Parker, *Rep. of Rhears.* Transp. p. 300.

RA'PPORT.† *n. s.* [*rappat*, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Bagshaw says, that it had been before used in a sermon preached by Sancroft (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) in 1660.

'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books.

Temple.

To *RAPT*.† *v. a.* [this word is used by Chapman for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rap* would be not *rapt*, but *rapted*. Dr. Johnson. — Undoubtedly; and such was the usage of elder days, Drayton employing this word *rapted*.] To ravish; to put in ecstasy.

You may safe approve,

How strong in instigation to their love

Their *raping* tunes are.

Chapman, *Odys.*

They in my defence are reasoning of my soil,

As *rapt* with my wealth and beauties.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 13.

RAPT.† *n. s.* [from *rap*.]

1. A trance; an ecstasy.

He understood only an extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.

Ep. Morion, Discharge, &c. (1633.) p. 174.

2. Rapidity.

In this encyclopædia and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RAPTOR, or RA'PTER.* *n. s.* [*raptor, Lat.*] A ravisher; a plunderer.

Winifrid, who chose

To have her life by the lead *raptor* spilt.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 10.

Constantine condemns all sort of *raptors* to the flames, as well those that ravished virgins against their wills, as those that stole them with their own consent against the will of their parents.

Christian Antiq. ii. 875.

RAPTURE, n. s.

1. Violent seizure.

And thicke into our ship, he threw his flash :
That 'gainst a rocke, or flat, her keele did dash
With headlong *rapture*. *Chapman.*

2. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Could virtue be seen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but *rapture*.

Holyday.

Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into *rapture*.

Addison, Spect.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* view.

Pope.

3. Rapidity; haste.

The watery throng,

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain
Soft-ebbing; nor withstood them rock or bill.

Milton, P. L.

RAPTURED, adj. [from *rapture*.] Ravished; transported. A bad word.

He drew

Such maddening draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptur'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomson, Summer.*

RAPTURIST.* *n. s.* [from *rapture*.] An enthusiast. Not in use.

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have
flown out of those hives in some ages.

Spencer on Vulg. Prophecies, (1665.) p. 43.

RAPTUROUS, adj. [from *rapture*.] Ecstatic; transporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* acknowledgment of the infinite wisdom and contrivance of the divine Artificer. *Blackmore.*

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and *rapturous* is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

RARE, adj. [*rarus, Lat. rare, Fr.* in all the senses but the last.]

1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.

Live to be the shew and gaze o' the time;
We'll have you, as our *rarer* monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakspeare.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.

This jealousy

Is for a precious creature; as she's *rare*,
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,
Must it be violent. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

On which was wrought the gods and giants' fight,
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.

Cowley.

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*.

Dryden.

3. Thinly scattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks

Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring.

Milton, P. L.

4. Thin; subtle; not dense.

They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect only such a *rare* and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

So eagerly the fiend

O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,

With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way.

Milton, P. L.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the *rare* and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible.

Newton, Opt.

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is so *rare*, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it.

Newton, Opt.

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear*.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*. *Dryden.*

RA'REESHOW, n. s. [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare show*.] A show carried in a box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Of *rareeshows* he sung, and Punch's feasts. *Gay.*

RAREFACTION, n. s. [*rarefaction, Fr.* from *rarefy*.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condensation.

The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* resolved into wind, will force up the smোক.

Wotton on Architecture.

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by *rarefaction* or compression, come to be straitened, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty. *Burnet.*

RAREFIABLE, adj. [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.

To **RAREFY,†** *v. a.* [*rarefier, Fr. rarus*

and *facio, Lat. rarify* were more proper.

Dr. Johnson.—This is a mistake; the original is *rarefio, from rare, not rarus, and fo.* Lucretius has used it more than once. The *Fr.* word also is *rarefier*. Nares, *Elem. of Orthoëpy*, p. 309.] To make thin: contrary to condense.

To the hot equator crowding fast,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their steam. *Thomson.*

To **RAREFY, v. n.** To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,

The subtil dew in air begins to soar.

Dryden, Fab.

RARELY, adv. [from *rare*.]

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

His temperance in sleep resembled that of his meats; midnight being the usual time of his going to rest, and four or five, and very *rarely* six, the hour of his rising. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie

Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty.

Dryden, Juv.

Vanessa in her bloom,

Advanc'd like Atalanta's star,

But *rarely* seen, and seen from far. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now seldom used but ironically.

How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shaks.*

RA'RENESS, n. s. [from *rare*.]

1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes, and sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the *rareness* of being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and *rareness* of touch doth further.

Bacon.

For the *rareness* and *rare* effect of that petition, I'll insert it as presented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a present make;
Accept it as when early fruit we send,
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend.

Dryden.

2. Value arising from scarcity.

Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay,
is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon.*

To worthiest things,

Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

3. Thinness; tenuity.

4. Distance from each other; thinness.

RA'RITY, n. s. [*rarité, Fr. raritas, Lat.*]

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spectator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.

Sorrow would be a *rarity* most below'd
If all could so become it. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

It would be a *rarity* worth the seeing, could any one shew us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place.

Addison.

3. Thinness; subtilty: the contrary to density.

Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and density.

Digby.

This I do, not to draw any argument against diffuſion from the universal rest or accurately equal diffuſion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley, Serm.*

RASCAL,† *n. s.* [*parcal, Saxon, a lean*

beast; particularly, a lean deer. Some refer it to the *Fr. racaille*, the scum of the people. Hence Chaucer uses *ras-kaile* for a mob. One of our old theo-

logical writers gives the following etymology: "*Rascal* or *rashcal*, of Heb. *rashash*, and *rash*, i. e. poore, beggarly, slavish, haveless; and *col* or *cal*, i. e. all or whole." Granger's *Divine Logike*, 1620, p. 170.]

1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a sorry wretch.

But for our gentlemen,
The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did budge

From *rascals* worse than they. *Shakspeare.*

I am accus'd to rob in that thief's company;

the *rascal* bath remov'd my horse. *Shakspeare.*

Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean *rascals*. *L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, *rascal*, did I not!
When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat?
Dryden.

I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*
The poor girl provoked told him he lied like a
rascal. *Swift.*

The custom is, in some countries, to get a mi-
serable *rascal* on Ash Wednesday to turn himself
out of the church; and to walk all that day and
night barefooted about the streets.

Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, ch. 11.

2. A lean deer: still in use.

The bucks and lusty stags amongst the *rascols*
strew'd. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

Rascols, that delight

In base and barren plots, and at good earth repine.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 14.

RASCAL.* *adj.* Mean; low; "rascal, or
silly poor people." *Huloet.*

And after all the *raskall* many ran,
Heaped together in rude rablement.

Their cruel captain

Sought with his *raskall* routs t' enclose their round.

Spenser, F. Q.

The *rascal* and vile sort of men; the sink of the
city. *Barret, Tr. of Cic. Alt. (1580.)*

A *raskall* banke, [littus ignobilis.]

Golding, Tr. of Pompey, Mela, (1590.) p. 54.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous

To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,

Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts;

Dash him to pieces. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*

The *rascal* people, thirsting after prey,

Join with the traitor. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

This right *rascal* wretchedness.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

RASCAL'LION. n. s. [from *rascal*.] One of
the lowest people.

That proud dame

Us'd him so like a base *rascal*lion,

That old pig — what d'ye call him — malion,

That cut his mistress out of stone,

Had not so hard a hearted one. *Hudibras.*

RASCAL'ITY.† *n. s.* [from *rascal*.] The
low mean people.

The nest of hornets, the hotch-potch of *rascal*ity.

Beaumont, and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in
their way as the *rascal*ity in theirs. *South.*

Glanville, Scepis.

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the
next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to
the calves he adds a commission for the approving,
trying, and admitting the *rascal*ity and lowest of
the people to minister in that service. *South.*

RASCALLY.† *adj.* [from *rascal*.] Mean;
sorry; base; worthless.

Would'st thou not be glad to have the niggardly
rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame? *Shakspeare.*

He will sit you a whole afternoon sometimes
reading o' these same abominable, vile, *rascally*
verses. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Whosoever will read over the breviat of his
[archbishop Laud's] life and actions, penned by
himself for private use, but purposely published
by his inveterate enemy W. Prynne, with his
rascally notes and diabolical reflections thereon,
purposely to render him more odious to the com-
mon people, will find him a man of such eminent
virtues, such an exemplary piety towards God, &c.

Wood, Ath. Ox. ii. 30.

Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep with the
black cloth and sconces, or we might have been
tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

To **RASE.†** *v. a.* [this word is written
rase or *raze*: I would write *rase*, when
it signifies to strike slightly, *perstrin-
gere*; and *raze*, when it signifies to ruin,
delere; *rasar*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.

He sends you word, he dreamt

To-night the boar had *rased* off his helm.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to
death? and might not the bullet, that *rased* his
cheek, have gone into his head? *South, Sermon.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.

Her battering engines bent to *rase* some city.

Milton, P. L.

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.

When we be aboute to *rase* and do away any
maner wrytyng, we fyrst scrape the paper, and
by that rasure or scarpynge somewhat is taken
awaye of the letters. *Bp. Fisher, Ps. 24.*

Though of their names in heavenly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *rased*.

Milton, P. L.

RASE.† *n. s.* [from *To rase*.]

1. A cancel.

2. A slight wound.

Their whose tenderness shrinketh at the least
rase of a needle point. *Hooker.*

RASH.† *adj.* [*rasch*, Dutch. *Dr. John-*
son. — *Sueth. rash*, promptus, strenuus;
Icel. ras, inconsulta actio; *Sa. Goth.*
rasa, furere, precipitantur festinare.
Serenius.]

1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.

This is to be bold without shame, *rash* without
skill, full of words without wit.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

Blast her pride! — O the blest goals!
So will you wish on me, when the *rash* mood's on.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Be not *rash* with thy mouth, and let not thine
heart be hasty to utter any thing before God; for
God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore
let thy words be few. *Ecclus.*

Her *rash* hand in evil hour,

Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat.

Milton, P. L.

2. Hasty; requiring haste. Not in use.

I have scarce leisure to salute you,

My matter is so *rash*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. Quick; sudden: as, *rash* gunpowder. Out of use.

As strong as aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

4. Applied, in the north of England, to corn; meaning corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling. *Grose.*

RASIT.† *n. s.* [*rascia*, Italian. Florio ren-
ders this word into English, "a kind of
stuff called silk-rash." Afterwards,
under *raso*, he renders that word, the
stuff called satin.

1. A kind of silk or satin stuff.

2. Corrupted probably from *rash*. *Dr.* *Johnson.* — *Rasche* is cited by Cotgrave as a Languedoc word for a scald, or running scurf, or sore, &c. Perhaps the word, as we use it, may be a corruption of *rouge*, red.] An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

To **RASH.*** *v. a.* [*raschiare*, Ital. to saw.]
To cut into pieces; to divide; to split
asunder.

[They] drawing both their swords with *rage*
extreme,

Like two mad mastiffs each on other flew,

And shields did share, and nails did *rash*, and

helms did hew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Rashing off helms, and riving plates asunder.

Spenser, F. Q.

Sir, I miss'd my purpose in his arm, *rash*'d his
doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and
through his hair.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

RA'SHER. n. s. [*rasura lardi*, Lat.] A thin
slice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not
shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *rasers* of sing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*
Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the hasty *rasher* from the coals. *King.*

RA'SHLING.* *n. s.* [from *rash*.] One who
acts without caution or reflection.

What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men
despise;

What fools take pleasure in, doth both offend the
wise. *Sylvestre, Du Bart. (1621.) p. 647.*

RA'SHLY. adv. [from *rash*.] Hastily; vio-
lently; without due consideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot

Too *rashly* plotted. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Men are not *rashly* to take that for done, which
is not done. *Bacon.*

He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it will-
ingly; for he was free to deliberate or not.

L'Estrange.

Declare the secret villain,

The wretch so meanly base to injure Phædra,

So *rashly* brave to dare the sword of Theseus.

Smith.

RA'SHNESS. n. s. [from *rash*.] Foolish con-
tempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of
temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who seeth not what sentence it will enforce us
to give against all churches in the world; inas-
much as there is not one, but hath had many things
established in it, which, though the Scripture did
never command, yet for us to condemn were *rash-*
ness. *Hooker.*

Nature to youth hot *rashness* doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.

Denham.

In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth;
yet we offend not properly by falsehood, which is
a speaking against our thoughts; but by *rashness*,
which is an affirming or denying, before we have
sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*

The vain Morat, by his own *rashness* wrought,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,

Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryd.*

RASP. n. s. [*raspo*, Italian.] A delicious
berry that grows on a species of the
bramble; a raspberry.

Set sorrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be
the smaller. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Philips.*

To **RASP.†** *v. a.* [*raspen*, German; *rasper*,
Fr. *raspare*, Italian; traced by Wachter
to the Germ. *reiben*, to rub.] To rub to
powder with a very rough file.

Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these
bones; but in this case it is needless.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the
lathe with *rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes.

Moxon, Mech. Es.

RASP. n. s. [from the verb.] A large rough
file, commonly used to wear away wood.

Case-hardening is used by file cutters, when
they make coarse files, and generally most *rasps*
have formerly been made of iron and case-hard-
ened. *Moxon, Mech. Es.*

RA'SPATORY. n. s. [*raspatoir*, Fr. from *rasp*.]
A chirurgion's rasp.

I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled
away the corrupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it
to a crust. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Raspberry*. *n. s.* A kind of berry.

Raspberries are of three sorts; the common wild one, the large red garden *raspberry*, which is one of the pleasantest of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *n. s.* A species of bramble.

RA'SPER. * *n. s.* [from *rasp*.] A scraper.

Sherwood.

RA'SURE. † *n. s.* [*rasura*, Lat.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.

When we are about to rase and do away any manner wyrtynge, we fyrst scrape the paper, and by that *rasure* or scarpynge somewhat is taken awaye of the letters. *Bp. Fisher, Ps. 24.*

2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasure*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

RAT. † *n. s.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Spanish; *ratto*, Italian. Ferrari derives the Italian word from the Latin *mus, muris*, a mouse, by the following process: *murus, muratus, ratus, rato, ratto*; which Menage does not condemn; though he prefers the Germ. *ratz*, or *ratte*, a rat, as the most natural etymon. The Sax. word is *pætr*. The low Latin *ratus* for a rat is cited by Menage. See Menage in V. **RAT**. We have *ratten*, or *ratton*, in the north of England, for this animal.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships.

Our natures do pursue,

Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane.

Shakspeare.

Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle.

Shakspeare.

I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have made you four tall fellows skip like *rats*.

Shakspeare.

Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a dose of arsenick, why he dies nobly.

Dennis.

To smell a **RAT**. To be put on the watch by suspicion as the cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I smell a *rat*;

Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate.

Hudibras.

RATABLE. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abby book of Burton, that twenty oræ were *ratable* to two marks of silver.

Camden, Rem.

RATABLY. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance.

Ralegh.

RATAFLA. † *n. s.* A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and pistons.

Bailey.

The red *ratafia* does your ladyship mean, or the cherry-brandy?

Congreve.

RATAN. † *n. s.* An Indian cane. Dict. The word is somewhere used by Sir T. Herbert, in his Travels.

RATCH. *n. s.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every

hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

Bailey.

RATE. *n. s.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, because they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which, if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected!

Locke.

I'll not betray the glory of my name,

'Tis not for me, who have preserv'd a state,

To buy an empire at so base a *rate*.

Dryden.

The price of land has never changed, in the several changes have been made in the *rate* of interest by law; nor now that the *rate* of interest is by law the same, is the price of land every where the same.

Locke.

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for every day.

2 Kings, xxv. 30.

They obliged themselves to remit, after the *rate* of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments.

Addison.

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*;

The summer still doth tend upon my state.

Shaks.

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful.

Calamy, Serm.

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is morally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise, is at the same *rate* morally evil.

South.

4. Quantity assignable.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;

And by the ground they hide I judge their number

Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thousand.

Shaks.

5. Principle on which value is set.

Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a wit for speaking such things as deserved to have the tongue cut out.

South, Serm.

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous christian.

Atterbury.

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

Than my faint means would grant continuance;

Nor do I now make moan to be abridged

From such a noble *rate*.

Shaks. Merch. of Ven.

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough.

Clarendon.

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before.

Addison.

7. Tax imposed by the parish.

They paid the church and parish *rate*,

And took, but read not the receipt.

Prior.

To **RATE**. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you all the wealth I had

Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman;

And yet, dear lady,

Rating myself as nothing, you shall see

How much I was a braggart.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

We may there be instructed, how to name and *rate* all goods, by those that will concentre into felicity.

Boyle.

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*,

You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,

And should large thanks for the great blessing pay.

Dryden.

2. [*Reita*, Icelandic; *reta*, Goth. *rata*, Sueth. This sense of the word is very old in our language. "He shall be *rated* for his studying." Chaucer.] To chide hastily and vehemently.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy:
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms

Before thy sovereign? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, sir.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse, comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his conscience shall take him aside and *rate* him by himself?

South.

To **RATE**. *v. n.* To make an estimate.

In *rating*, when things are thus little and frivolous, we must not judge by our own pride and passions, which count nothing little, but aggrandise every affront or injury that is done to ourselves.

Kettlewell.

RATER. * *n. s.* [from *To rate*.] One who makes an estimate.

The wise *rater* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over him.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654), p. 11.

RATH. *n. s.* A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great use among the Irish, to make great assemblies upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townships or private persons.

Spenser on Ireland.

RATH. † *adj.* [pað, hpað, Saxon, quick.

The comparative *rather*, and superlative *rathest* are found in our old language; *rathizo*, *facilius*, Goth.] Early; soon; coming before the usual time.

This is he that I seyde of, Aftr me is comun a man which was made before me, for he was *rather* than I.

Wicliffe, St. John, 1.

And commonliche in every neede

The werste speche is *rathest* herde,

And leved till it be answerde.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.

The *rather* lambs bene starved with cold.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

Rather lambs [are those] that be ewed early in the beginning of the year.

E. K. on Spenser's Shep. Cal.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies,

The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine,

Milton, Lycidas.

RATH. * *adv.* [pað, Sax.] Soon; betimes; early.

What aileth you so *rathe* for to arise?

Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.

Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,

Thus is my harvest hasten'd all-to *rathe*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,

Of fledge some, and some of purple rind.

May, Virgil.

Those *rath* ripe wits prevent their own perfection; and, after a vain wonder of their own fate, end either in shame or obscurity. *Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis?*

RA'THER. † *adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*; paðon, Saxon; now out of use. See the adjective. One may still say, by the same form of speaking, I will sooner do this than that; that is, I like better to do this.]

1. More willingly; with better liking.

Almighty God desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live.

Common Prayer.

2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.

'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it undeterminate who such heir is.

Locke.

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought through the world, but sought in vain,

And nowhere finding, *rather* fear'd her slain.

Dryden.

4. More properly.

This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
5. Especially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have some sport in hand. *Shaks.*

6. To have **RATHER**. [this is, I think, a barbarous expression, of late intrusion into our language, for which it is better to say *will rather*.] To desire in preference.

'Tis with reluctance he is provoked by our impetuosity to apply the discipline of severity; he *hath rather* mankind should adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers.*

RATIFICATION. *n. s.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RATIFIER. *n. s.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "Choose we Laertes for our king:"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakespeare.*

To **RATIFY**.† *v. a.* [*ratifier*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *ratum facio*, Lat.] To confirm; to settle; to establish.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occasion requireth, no less to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of these, with Him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shaks.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judea. *1 Macc.*

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgement brought down upon the head of him whom they prayed against. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence had'st thou the skill,

So nicely to distinguish good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*

RATING.* *n. s.* [from *To rate*.] Chiding; scolding.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*

RATIO.† *n. s.* [Latin.] The relation which one thing is to another of the same kind, in respect to magnitude or quantity; rule of proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant ratio.

Cheyne, Phil. Principles.

To **RATIOCINATE**.† *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] To reason; to argue.

Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinare*, will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon. *Sir W. Petty, Adv. to Hartlib, (1648.)* p. 22.

RATIOCINATION.† *n. s.* [*ratiocinatio*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.

In simple terms, expressing the open notions of things, which the second act of reason compoundeth into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of *ratiocinatio*. *Brown.*

Neither is this any private collection, or particular *ratiocinatio*, but the publick and universal reason of the world. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

The discerning of that connexion or dependence which there is betwixt several propositions, whereby we are enabled to infer one proposition from another, which is called *ratiocinatio* or discourse. *Wilkins.*

Can any kind of *ratiocinatio* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? *South.*

Such an inscription would be self-evident without any *ratiocinatio* or study, and could not fail constantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RATIOCINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinare*.] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse.

Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process, even as the eye sees his object immediately, and without any previous discourse. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

RATION.* *n. s.* [French.] A certain allowance, or share, of provisions.

They would not wantonly call on those phantoms to tell, by what English acts of parliament forced upon two reluctant kings, the lands of their country were put up to a mean and scandalous auction in every goldsmith's shop in London; or chopped to pieces, and cut into *rations*, to pay the mercenary soldier of a regicide usurper. *Burke, Lett. to R. Burke, Esq.*

RATIONAL.† *adj.* [*rational*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *rationalis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of reasoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image, a free and *rational* agent. *Hammond.*

As that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, considered as a sensitive being, is stilled natural good; so that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, as a *rational*, voluntary, and free agent, is stilled moral good; and the contrary to it moral evil. *Wiltins.*

If it is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason, that is capable of imitating the divine nature; then it must be our glory and happiness to improve our reason and wisdom, to act up to the excellency of our *rational* nature, and to imitate God in all our actions, to the utmost of our power. *Laws.*

2. Agreeable to reason.

What higher in her society thou findest
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love still. *Milton, P. L.*

When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational*. *Glaviville, Scepis.*

If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit; but beware of letting the pathetic part swallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*

3. Wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.

RATIONAL.* *n. s.* A *rational* being.

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of *rational*s. *Young, Night Th. 4.*

RATIONAL.† *n. s.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons.

Is it any breach of the *rational* of grammar?
Blackwall, Sac. Class. i. 15.

Holding out, as it were, to view a *rational* of the universe. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.*

RATIONALIST. *n. s.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store: the *rationalists* are like to spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, and digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

RATIONALITY. *n. s.* [from *rational*.]

1. The power of reasoning.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RATIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuse it. *South.*

RATIONALNESS. *n. s.* [from *rational*.] The state of being rational.

RATSBANE. *n. s.* [*rat* and *bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenic.

He would throw *ratsbane* up and down a house, where children might come at it. *L'Estrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unless the new-found poisoning trick of France;
And when their art of *ratsbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poisoned; but sack might do it, though *ratsbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RATSBANE.* *adj.* Poisoned by *ratsbane*. Like *ratsbane*'d rats.

Junius, Sin Stigm. (1639.) p. 269.

RATTEEN. *n. s.* A kind of stuff.

We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*

To **RATTLE**. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous; when bodies are sonorous, it is called *jingling*.

The quiver *rattled* against him. *Job, xxxix. 23.*
He was too warm on picking word to dwell;
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled*, all was well. *Dryden.*

There she assembles all her blackest storms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily.

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen
Whispering with Jove the silver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*

He is a man of pleasure, and a free thinker;
he is an assessor of liberty and property; he *rattles* it out against popery. *Swift.*

To **RATTLE**. *v. a.*

1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.

Her chains she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes. *Dryden.*

2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-moond's thunder. *Shakespeare.*

He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this swarm of bees with their king. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing *Æsop* had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *L'Estrange.*

She that would sometimes *rattle* off her servants sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took notice. *Arbutnot.*

RATTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick noise nimblely repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the *rattle*
Of those confounded drums. *Prior.*

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit.

Hakewill on Providence.

8. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.

The rattles of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Opinions are the rattles of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them.

Glanville, Scepis.

They want no rattles for their forward mood, Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food, Dryden. Farewell then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy, The rhymes and rattles of the man or boy; What right, what true, what fit we justly call, Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope.*

4. A plant. [*crista galli*, Lat.] An herb resembling a cock's comb; louse-wort.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head*.] Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. s.* A kind of serpent. The rattlesnake is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew, Mus.*

She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a rattlesnake.

Moore's Foundling.

RA'TTLESNAKE Root. *n. s.*

Rattlesnake root, called also seneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

RATTLING.* *n. s.* [from *rattle*.] Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any repeated noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses.

Nah. iii. 2.

They had, to affright the enemy's horses, big rattles covered with parchment and small stones within; but the rattling of shot might have done better service. *Hayward.*

To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.

Already Caesar

Has ravaged more than half the globe, and sees Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.

Addison.

His blasts obey, and quit the howling bill, The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale.

Thomson.

RA'VAGE. *n. s.* [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise, To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden.* Would one think 'twere possible for love To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison.*

Those savages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beasts. *Bentley.*

RA'VAGER. *n. s.* [from *ravage*.] Plunderer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those *ravagers*.

Swift, Miscell.

RAUCITY. *n. s.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an increase of sweetness; as in the purring of a wreathed string, and the *raucity* of a trumpet.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

RAUCOUS.* *adj.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarse; harsh.

Of all the parrots the arras are the largest; their voice is harsh; they seem to articulate only the sound arra, and with a *raucous* thick tone which is grating to the ear. *Tr. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *réver*, French.]

1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.

Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such.

Gov. of the Tongue.

It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raising*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy, The images her troubled fancy forms Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed: Sometimes she *rares* for musick, light and air; Nor air, nor light, nor musick calm her pains.

Smith.

2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall these wild distempers of thy mind, This tempest of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find No opposition? *Sandys, Paraphr. on Job.*

Wonder at my patience!

Have I not cause to *rave*, and beat my breast, To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted?

Addison.

Revenge, revenge, thus *raising* through the streets, I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern, Spartan Dame.*

3. To be unreasonably fond: with upon before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.

Another partiality is a fantastical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: thus *raising* upon antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires.

Locke.

To RA'VEL.† *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]

1. To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.

If then such praise the Macedonian got, For having rudely cut the Gordian knot; What glory's due to him that could divide Such *ravel'd* interests, has the knot untied, And without stroke so smooth a passage made, Where craft and malice such obstructions laid?

Wallar.

Dust, *ravel'd* in the air, will fly

Up high;

Mingled with water, 'twill retire

Into the mire.

J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 100.

2. To unweave; to unknot; as, to *ravel* out a twist or piece of knit work.

Let him for a pair of reechy kisses, Or paddling in your neck with his damn'd fingers, Make you to *ravel* all this matter out.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Sleep that knits up the *ravel'd* sleeve of care.

Shakespeare.

3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in Digby.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that, at the first encounter of their single, seem harsh to them.

Digby.

To RA'VEL.† *v. n.*

1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.

As you unwind her love from him, Lest it should *ravel*, and be good to none, You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakespeare.*

By their own perplexities involv'd, They *ravel* more, still less resolv'd, But never find self-satisfying solution.

Milton, S. A.

2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Dec. of Chr. Picty.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes.

Temple.

3. To be unwoven.

The contexture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to *ravel* out, if I hem it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator.

Spencer on Prod. (1665,) p. 202.

RA'VELIN. *n. s.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courlines or counter-scarps.

Dict.

RA'VEN.† *n. s.* [hæpæn, Saxon; probably from *peapian*, to plunder.] A large black fowl, said to be remarkably voracious, and whose cry is pretended to be ominous.

The *raven* himself is hoarse That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan Under my battlements. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Come thou day in night,

For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night, Whiter than snow upon a *raven's* back. *Shaks.*

I have seen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle on Colours.*

He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' catenars, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On several parts a several praise bestows, The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose, The snowy skin, the *raven* glossy hair, The dimpled cheek. *Dryden, Cym. and Iph.*

The *raven* once in snowy plumes was drest, White as the whitest dove's unsully'd breast; His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite

To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Addison.* Hence Gildon rails, that *raven* of the pit, Who thrives upon the carcases of wit. *Young.*

To RA'VEN.† *v. a.* [peapian, Saxon, to rob. See To REAVE.]

1. To obtain by violence; to reave.

The sea hath *ravened* from that shire that whole country of Lionesse. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 32.*

2. To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

Thriftless ambition! that will *raven* up Thine own life's means. *Shakespeare.*

Our natures do pursue, Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane, A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shaks.*

The cloyed will, (That satiate yet unsatisfied desire, That tub both fill'd and running,) *ravens* first The lamb, longs after for the garbage.

Shakespeare, Cym.

There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion *ravens* the prey. *Ezek. xxii. 25.*

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Gen. xl. 27.*

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravens* and a roaring lion. *Psalms xxii. 13.*

The more they fed, they *raven'd* still for more, They drain'd from Dan, and left Beersheba poor; But when some lay prement fell by chance,

The gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryd.* Convulsions rack man's nerves and cares his breast,

His flying life is chas'd by *ravens* pains Through all his doubles in the winding veins.

Blackmore.

RA'VENER.* *n. s.* [from *raven*.] One that

plunders; one that devours the prey with great eagerness and rapacity.

Oh raven, lo here they prey.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

A discrete and just ruler much profiteth a lande, where a covetouse ravenous destroyeth it againe.

Bale, Pref. to Leland.

This ravenous them bereft.

Song in Harington's Br. View of the Ch. p. 57.

RA'VENING.* n. s. [from raven.] Violence; propensity to plunder.

Ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and platter; but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness.

St. Luke, xi. 39.

He wears the vizzor of a man, yet retains his fierceness, curtness, and ravening.

Overbury, Charact.

RA'VENOUS.† adj. [from raven; Fr. *ravin-eux*.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

Thy desires

Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd and ravenous. Shaks. I will give thee unto the ravenous birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured.

Ezek. xxxix. 4.

As when a flock

Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote, Against the day of battle, to a field Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, lur'd With scent of living carcasses.

Milton, P. L.

What! the kind Ismena, That nurs'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh she watch'd me,

As ravenous vultures watch the dying lion. Smith.

RA'VENUOUSLY.† adv. [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.

She had a restless ambition, lived at a vast expence, and was ravenously covetous.

Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, an. 1667.

The revenues, which the piety of our ancestors had established for the maintenance of our spiritual fathers, were ravenously seized on by sacrilegious lay-men, and alienated to support the usurpation.

Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 28.

RA'VENOUSNESS. n. s. [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The ravenousness of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence.

Hale.

RA'VER.* n. s. [from *To rave*.] One who raves.

Sherwood.

RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. pass. of reach. Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was stretched out in wondrous length, That to the house of heavenly gods it *raught*, And with extorted power and borrow'd strength, The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.

Spenser, F. Q.

In like delights of bloody game, He trained was till ripe years he *raught*, And there abode whilst any beast of name Walk'd in that forest.

Spenser, F. Q.

This staff of honour *raught*, there let it stand, Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand.

Shaks.

The hand of death has *raught* him.

Shaks.

Gritus, furiously running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of sables, and with his horsemen took him.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

RA'VIN. n. s. [from raven:] this were better written raven.]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion straggled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with raven.

Noh. ii. 12.

To me, who with eternal famine pine, Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven;

There best, where most with raven I may meet.

Milton, P. L.

2. Rapine; rapaciousness.

They might not lie in a condition exposed to the ravin of any vermin that may find them, being unable to escape.

Roy on the Creation.

RA'VIN.* adj. Ravenous. Obsolete.

Better 'twere,

I met the ravin lion when he roar'd

With sharp constraint of hunger. Shaks. *All's Well.*

RA'VINE.* n. s. [French.] A great flood; "a ravine or inundation of water, which overwhelmeth all things that come in its way." Cotgrave. The word is therefore old in our language, though formerly perhaps scarcely used. In modern times, it has been employed as a term, in field fortification, for a deep hollow usually formed by a flood; and also for any hollow pass.

RA'VING.* n. s. [from rave.] Furious exclamation.

Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose.

Temple.

He was not only without ravings, but had a clearness in his thoughts.

Burnet, Life of Rochester.

He swore he could not leave me,

With ten thousand ravings. Rowe, *Royal Convert.*

RA'VINGLY. adv. [from rave.] With phrensy; with distraction.

In this depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would she *ravingly* have remained. Sidney.

To RA'VISH.† v. a. [ravis, Fr. *raffen*, *rauben*, Teut. to plunder; *rapere*, Lat.]

1. To constuprate by force; to deflour by violence.

They *ravished* the women and maids. Lam. v. 11.

They cut thy sister's tongue, and *ravish'd* her.

Shakspeare.

2. To take away by violence.

The evil spirit cometh, and *ravischeth* that.

Wicliffe, St. Matt. xiii.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,

Will quicken and accuse thee. Shaks. *K. Lear.*

Their vow is made

To ransack Troy, within those strong immures

The *ravish'd* Helen sleeps. Shaks. *Tr. and Cress.*

The first of these expeditions invasive was achieved with great felicity; *ravished* a strong and famous port in the lap and bosom of their high countries; brought them to such despair, as they fired themselves and their Indian fleet, &c.

Bacon, Speech in Parl. 39 Eliz.

I owe myself the care,

My fame and injur'd honour to repair;

From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,

This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right.

Dryden.

3. To delight to rapture; to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. Cant. iv. 9.

Be thou *ravished* always with her love.

Prov. v. 19.

RA'VISHER. n. s. [ravisser, Fr. from *ra-vish*.]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common *ravishers* of women, and murderers of children.

Spenser on Ireland.

A *ravisher* must repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if she desire it.

Bp. Taylor.

Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!

For if more charms beneath those circles rise,

So weak my virtue, yet so strong appear,

I shall turn *ravisher* to keep you here. Dryden.

2. One who takes any thing by violence.

Shall the *ravisher* display your hair,

While the fops envy, and the ladies stare? Pope.

RA'VISHING.* n. s. [from *ravish*.] Rap-ture; transport.

A man that hath not experienced the contentments of innocent piety, the sweetness that bedew the soul by the influences of the Spirit, and the *ravishings* that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inner man, will hardly believe there are such oblations that can be hid in godliness.

Feltham, Res. ii. 66.

RA'VISHINGLY. adv. [from *ravishing*.] To extremity of pleasure.

As all the housewiferies of deities are

To hear a voice, so *ravishingly* fair. Chapman.

RA'VISHMENT. n. s. [ravisement, Fr. from *ravish*.]

1. Violation; forcible constupration.

Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations, and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries.

Raleigh.

Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *ravishment*.

Dryden.

2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *ravishment*

Attracted by thy beauty, still to gaze.

Milton, P. L.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould

Breathe such divine enchanting *ravishment*?

Milton, Comus.

What a *ravishment* was that, when having found out the way to measure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly possessed, ran naked up and down! Wilkins, *Dædalus*.

To RAUNCH.* See To WRENCH.

To RAUT.* v. n. To bellow; to roar. See To ROUT, or ROWT.

RAW.† adj. [hneap, Saxon; *raa*, Danish; *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not subdued by the fire.

Full of great lumps of flesh, and gobbets *raw*.

Spenser.

2. Not covered with the skin.

All aloud the wind doth blow,

And coughing drowns the parson's saw;

And birds sit brooding in the snow,

And Marion's nose looks red and raw, *Shakspeare.*

If there be quick *raw* flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy.

Lev. xiii. 10.

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*

Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe, not concocted.

5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.

Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and unfully nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred.

Raleigh, Ess.

People, while young and *raw*, and soft natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God.

South.

Sails were spread to every wind that blew,

Raw were the sailors, and the depths were new.

Dryden.

Well I knew,

What perils youthful ardour would pursue,

Young as thou wert to dangers, raw to war.

Dryden.

6. New. This seems to be the meaning.

I have in my mind

A thousand raw tricks of these bragging jacks.

Shakspeare.

7. Bleak; chill; cold with damp.

They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed, and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more

special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shaks. M. W. of Windsor.*

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day,

The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shaks.*

8. Not decocted.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

9. Not spun or twisted: as, *raw* silk.

10. Not adulterated or mixed: as, *raw* spirits.

11. Bare of flesh.

His wanted chearefull hew
Gan fade, and lively spirits deaded quight;
His cheeke-bones *raw*, and eye-pits hollow grew. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 20.*

RA'WBONE.† } *adj.* [*raw* and *bone*.] Having
RA'WBONED. } bones scarcely covered
with flesh.

His *rawbone* cheeks, through penurie and pine,
Were shronke into his jawes.

Lean *raw-bon'd* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

The wolf was content to barter away a *rawbon'd*
carcase for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *n. s.* [*raw* and *head*.] The
name of a spectre mentioned to fright
children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragoutts for Tereus or Thyestes drest. *Dryden.*

Servants awe children, and keep them in sub-
jection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody
bones. *Locke.*

RA'WISH.* *adj.* [from *raw*. See the seventh
sense of *RAW*.] Cold with damp.

The *rawish* dank of clomys winter.

Marston, Ant. Rev. Prol.

RA'WLY.† *adv.* [from *raw*.]

1. In a raw manner. *Sherwood.*

2. Unskilfully; without experience.

3. Without care; without provision.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their
wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts
they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

RA'WNES. *n. s.* [from *raw*.]

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep
well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water. *Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness.

Charles V. considering the *rawness* of his sea-
men, established a pilot major for their examina-
tion. *Hakevill.*

3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage.

Why in that *rawness* left he wife and children,
Without leave-taking? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

RAY.† *n. s.* [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr. *radius*, Latin.]

1. A beam of light.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn.

Milton, P. L.

The least light, or part of light, which may be
stop't alone, or do suffer any thing alone, which
the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call
a *ray* of light. *Newton.*

So through white curtains shot a timorous *ray*,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*

2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.

The air sharpen'd his visual *ray*. *Milton, P. L.*
He now observant of the parting *ray*,
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day. *Pope.*

3. [*Raye*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fish.

Ainsworth.

4. [*Lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

5. For array, or order. [Teut. *Reye*. See ARRAY.]

Then all the people which beheld that day
Gan shout aloud, that unto heaven it rong;
And all the damzels of that towne in *ray*,
Came dauncing forth, and joyous carols song.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 24.

Yet he, the worthiest captain e'er was,
Brought all in *ray*, and fought again anew.

Mir. for Mag. p. 120.

6. For array, or dress.

This is true courtship, and becomes his *ray*.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

To **RAY.**† *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr. from the
noun.]

1. To streak; to mark in long lines: an
old word, Dr. Johnson observes; but
two, out of the three examples which
he cites, belong to the third meaning,
of which he has taken no notice. Nor
has he given any other meaning of the
verb *ray* than the present: but other
senses it has. In the present it is old.

A fether bed

Rayid with gold. *Chaucer's Dream*, ver. 252.

His horse is *raied* with the yellows.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

2. To shoot forth.

One, chief, in gracious dignity enthron'd,
Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays*
Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd king.

Thomson, Summer.

3. To foul; to beray. [*reia*, Su.-Goth.] See To BERAY.

Beside a bubbling fountain she did lay,
Which she increased with her bleeding heart,
And the cleane waves with purple gore did *ray*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Ruffled and foully *ray'd* with filthy soil.

Spenser, F. Q.

Fye on all tired jades, on all mad masters, and
all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever
man so *rayed*? was ever man so weary?

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

4. To array.

Prompt. Parv.

RA'YLESS.* *adj.* [*ray* and *less*.] Dark

without a *ray*.

Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,
In *rayless* majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.

Young, Night Th. 1.

RAZE. *n. s.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A
root of ginger. This is commonly writ-
ten *raze*, but less properly.

I have a gammon of *bacon* and two *razes* of
ginger to be delivered. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To **RAZE.** *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat.
See To RASE.]

1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built so-
ever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed*?

Sidney.

He yoketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns.

Shakspeare.

It grieved the tyrant, that so base a town should
so long hold out, so that he would threaten to *raze*
it.

Knolles.

Shed Christian blood, and populous cities *raze*;

Because they're taught to use some different phrase.

Waller.

We touch'd with joy

The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its
foundations sown with salt. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To efface.

Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown. *Shaks.*

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shaks.*

He in denigates sets

Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*
Quite out their native language: and instead,
To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To extirpate.

I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And *raze* their faction and their family. *Shaks.*

RA'ZOR. *n. s.* [*rasor*, Lat.] A knife with
a thick blade and fine edge, used in
shaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the *razor*
with such eagerness, that the life of religion is
thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*

These words are *razors* to my wounded heart.

Shakspeare.

Those thy boisterous locks, not by the sword
Of noble warriour, so to stain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* best subdu'd.

Milton, S. A.

Razor makers generally clasp a small bar
of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish
steel, and weld them together, to strengthen the
back of the *razor*. *Mozon.*

As in smooth oil the *razor* best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set,
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen. *Young.*

RAZORS of a boar. A boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE. *adj.* [from *razor*.] Fit to
be shaved. Not in use.

New-born chins be rough and *razorable*. *Shaks.*

RA'ZORBILL.* *n. s.* A web-footed bird,
common on our sea shores, the alka.

RA'ZORFISH. *n. s.*

The sheath or *razorfish* resembleth in
length and bigness a man's finger.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

RA'ZURE. *n. s.* [*rasure*, Fr. *rasura*, Lat.]
Act of erasing.

Oh! your desert speaks loud;
It well deserves with characters of brass

A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And *rasure* of oblivion. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

RE is an inseparable particle used by the
Latins, and from them borrowed by us,
to denote iteration or backward action;
as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to
live again; *repercussion*, the act of driving
back: reciprocation, as to *recriminate*.
It is put almost arbitrarily before
verbs and verbal nouns, so that
many words so compounded will per-
haps be found, which it was not neces-
sary to insert. It sometimes adds little
to the simple meaning of the word, as
in *rejoice*.

To **REABSORB.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *absorb*.]
To swallow up again; to suck up again.

Lime is a substance whose external characters
and mode of production are well known. It dif-
fers from chalk and powdered limestone chiefly
by the absence of fixed air, which is expelled
from these during their calcination. This air it
greedily *reabsorbs* from the atmosphere.

Kirwan on Manures, p. 12.

REACCE'SS. *n. s.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit
renewed.

Let pass the quailing and withering of all things
by the recess,—and their reviving—by the *re-
access* of the sun. *Hakevill on Prov. p. 71.*

To **REACH.**† *v. a.* ancient preterite

raught. [Goth. *raġan*; Germ. *reichen*; Sax. *ŕæcan*.]

1. To touch with the hand extended.

Round the tree

They longing stood, but could not *reach*.

Milton, P. L.

What are riches, empire, pow'r;

But larger means to gratify the will;

The steps by which we climb to rise and *reach*

Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scarf-
folding

Of scepters, crowns, and thrones: they've serv'd
their end,

And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd?

Congreve.

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance.

The coast so long desir'd

Thy troops shall *reach*, but having *reach'd*, repent.

Dryden.

What remains beyond this, we have no more a
positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth
of the sea; where, having let down his sounding
line, he *reaches* no bottom.

Locke.

It must fall perhaps before this letter *reaches*
your hands.

Pope.

3. To strike from a distant place.

O patron power, thy present aid afford,

That I may *reach* the beast!

Dryden.

4. To fetch from some place distant, and give.

He *reached* me a full cup. 2 Esdr. xiv. 39.

5. To bring forward from a distant place.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands;

and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my
side.

St. John, xx. 27.

6. To hold out; to stretch forth.

These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to
the things which desire them, that we scarcely per-
ceive the appetite to stir in *reaching* forth her
hand towards them.

Hooker.

7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.

The best account of the appearances of nature,
which human penetration can *reach*, comes short
of its reality.

Cheyne.

8. To transfer.

Through such hands

The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man.

Rousse.

9. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if
they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception.

Locke.

10. To be adequate to.

The law *reacheth* the intention of the promoters,
and this act fixed the natural price of money.

Locke.

If these examples of grown men *reach* not the
case of children, let them examine.

Locke on Education.

11. To extend to.

Thy desire lead

To no excess that *reaches* blame. *Milton, P. L.*

Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,

They shut not out society in death. *Addison, Cato.*

12. To extend; to spread abroad.

Trees *reach'd* too far their pamp'd boughs.

Milton, P. L.

13. To take in the hand.

Let her *reach* of the tree of life, and eat.

Milton, P. L.

14. To deceive; to over-reach.

The loss might be repaired again; or, if not,
could not however destroy us, by *reaching* us in
our greatest and highest concern.

South, Serm. ii. 19.

TO REACH. v. n.

1. To be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath
lawfully to make laws doth extend into sundry

things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other
matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's
authority and power doth not *reach*. *Hooker.*

The new world *reaches* quite cross the torrid
zone in one tropick to the other. *Boyle.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they
are apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space
were there at an end too, and *reached* no farther.

Locke.

If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be
buried by Theodosius; my vow *reaches* no farther
than the grave. *Addison.*

The influence of the stars *reaches* to many events,
which are not in the power of reason. *Swift.*

2. To be extended far.

Great men have *reaching* hands.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. To penetrate.

He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye
have slain them in a rage that *reacheth* up into
heaven. 2 Chr. xxviii.

We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up
to our thoughts objects hid in the remotest depths
of time. *Addison.*

4. To make efforts to attain.

Could a sailor always supply new line, and find
the plummet sink without stopping, he would be
in the posture of the mind, *reaching* after a pos-
itive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

REACH.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand.

2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.

There may be in a man's *reach* a book contain-
ing pictures and discourses, capable to delight and
instruct him, which yet he may never have the will
to open. *Locke.*

3. Power of attainment or management.

In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a
man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to
make him. *Locke.*

4. Power; limit of faculties.

Our sight may be considered as a more diffu-
sive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* some
of the most remote parts of the universe. *Addison.*

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go.

Pope.

5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.

Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than
themselves to matters which they least intended.

Hayward.

Some, under types, have affected obscurity to
amuse and make themselves admired for profound
reaches. *Howell.*

6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and
ends of his own underhand, to cross the design.

Bacon.

7. Tendency to distant consequences.

Stain not my speech

To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*,

Than to suspicion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

8. Extent.

The confines met of empyrean heaven,
And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton, P. L.*

9. The straight course of a river between any two bendings, or bights, as they are called. Chelsea *reach* is an expression well known to those who frequent the river Thames.

REACHER.* n. s. [from *reach*.] One who fetches from some distant place, and gives.

He [Prynne] there showed A. W. a place
where he should sit and write;—and spoke to

Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he
should let him have any record.

Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

TO REACT. v. a. [re and act.] To return the impulse or impression.

The lungs being the chief instrument of sangui-
fication, and acting strongly upon the chyle to
bring it to an animal fluid, must be *re-acted* upon
as strongly. *Arbuthnot.*

Cut off your hand, and you may do

With t' other hand the work of two;

Because the soul her power contracts,

And on the brother limb *reacts*. *Swift, Miscell.*

REACTION. n. s. [reaction, Fr. from *react*.]

The reciprocation of any impulse or
force impressed, made by the body on
which such impression is made: *action*
and *reaction* are equal.

Do not great bodies conserve their heat the
longest, their parts heating one another; and may
not great dense and fixed bodies, when heated
beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously,
as, by the emission and *reaction* of its light, and
the reflections and refractions of its rays within its
pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain
period of heat, such as is that of the sun?

Newton, Opt.

Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act
with small force upon the solids, and as the action
and *reaction* are equal, the smallest degree of force
in the solids digests them. *Arbuthnot.*

READ.† n. s. [ræð, Saxon; ræd, Dutch.]

This word is not wholly obsolete; it
being retained in the north of England,
according to Grose, in the sense of *ad-
vice*. See also *TO READ*.]

1. Counsel.

Thie'man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *read* his ear. *Sternhold.*

2. Saying; sentence; saw.

This *readle* is life that oftentime
Great climbers fall unsoft,
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.*

Then, preaching to the pillow, I repeated
The *read* thereof, for guerdon of my paine,
And taking downe the shield, with me did it re-
taine. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 11.*

TO READ.† v. a. pret. *read*; part. pass. *read*. [ræðan, Saxon.]

1. To peruse any thing written.

I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't,
read it, and afterwards seal it. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

The passage you must have *read*, though since
slipt out of your memory. *Pope.*

If we have not leisure to *read* over the book
itself regularly, then by the titles of chapters we
may be directed to peruse several sections.

Watts on the Mind.

2. To discover by characters or marks.

An armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity.

Spenser.

3. To learn by observation.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.

Shakspeare.

4. To know fully.

O most delicate fiend!

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shakspeare, Cym.*

5. To advise. [See *TO AREAD*.] Still a northern verb.

A while

I *read* you rest, and to your bowers recyle.

Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 17.

6. To suppose; to guess. The word, according to Grose, is so used in Gloucestershire: "At what price do you *read* this horse?" i. e. what do you suppose

was the price of it. Spenser uses *read* in the sense of imagine, or fancy.

And every body two, and two she four did read.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 25.

TO READ.† *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall *read* therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deut. xvii. 19.*

2. To be studious in books.

'Tis sure that Fleury reads. *Taylor.*

3. To know by reading.

I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

4. To tell; to declare. [*Icel. raeda, loqui.*]

Faire sir, doe comfort to you take,
And freely read, what wicked felon so
Hath outrag'd you, and thrall'd your gentle make.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 15.

READ. *part. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read*, is pronounced *red*; the preterite and participle *red*.] Skilful by reading.

Virgil's shepherds are too well *read* in the philosophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his stature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatise concerning the sublime.

Addison, Guardian.

READABLE.* *adj.* [from *read*.] That may be read; fit to be read.

It is to be lamented, that Mr. Hume's too zealous concern for the honour of the house of Stuart, operating uniformly through all the volumes of his history, has brought disgrace on a work, which in the main is agreeably written, and is indeed the most *readable* general account of the English affairs, that has yet been given to the publick.

Hurd, Dial. VI.

READER.† *n. s.* [neabepe, Saxon.]

1. One that peruses any thing written.

As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or *readers* want of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *B. Jonson.*

2. One studious in books.

Basiris' altars and the dire decrees
Of hard Eurestheus, ev'ry *reader* sees. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a parish church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

READERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a *readership*. *Swift, Miscell.*

READILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expediently; with little hindrance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
Whate'er I saw. *Milton, P. L.*

Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are *readily* practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*

I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompts so *readily*, that the mind is imposed upon.

Addison, Spect.

READINESS. *n. s.* [from *ready*.]

1. Expediency; promptitude.

He would not forget the *readiness* of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himself to the man of business with reluctance, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility and all the meeting *readiness* of desire. *South.*

2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.

Have you an army ready?

— The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.

— I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*. *Shaks.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readiness* to attend the motion of the army.

Clarendon.

3. Facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction.

Nature has provided for the *readiness* and easiness of speech. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a *readiness* to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readiness* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*

READEPTION. *n. s.* [re and adeptus, Lat.]

Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the *redeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon.*

READING.† *n. s.* [peabing, Saxon; instructio, lectio.]

1. Study in books; perusal of books.

Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgement.

Watts on the Mind.

Less *reading* than makes felons 'scape,
Less human genius than God gives an ape,
Can make a Ciber. *Pope.*

2. A lecture, a prelection.

3. Publick recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

Give attendance to *reading*, exhortation, and doctrine. *1 Tim. iv. 13.*

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has restored some of the *readings* of the authors with great sagacity.

Arbutnot on Coins.

TO READJOURN.* *v. a.* [re and adjourn; Fr. *readjourner*.]

To put off again to another time; to cite or summon again.

Cotgrave.

TO READJUST.* *v. a.* [re and adjust.]

To put in order again what had been discomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair. *Fielding.*

TO READOPT.* *v. a.* [re and adopt; Fr. *readopter*.]

To adopt again. *Cotgrave.*

When shall my soul her incarnation quit,
And, *readopted* to thy blest embrace,
Obtain her apotheosis in Thee!

Young, Night Thoughts, 9.

READMISSION. *n. s.* [re and admission.]

The act of admitting again.

In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbutnot.*

TO READMIT. *v. a.* [re and admit.] To let in again.

These evils I deserve, —

— Yet despair not of his final pardon,
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton, S. A.*
After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Derham.*

READMITTANCE.* *n. s.* [re and admittance.]

Allowance to enter again.

Evidences both of their sorrow for what they had done, and of their amendment for the time to come, had procured them [sinners expelled from the church] *readmittance*.

Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, (1674,) p. 216.

They [two of the fellows] repaired to their fount, then at Hatfield with the princess Elizabeth, humbly petitioning a *readmittance* into his college. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 84.*

TO READORN. *v. a.* [re and adorn.] To decorate again; to deck anew.

The streams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their frame renew,
With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide. *Blackmore.*

READVERTENCY.† *n. s.* [re and advertency.] The act of reviving.

Memory — he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *readvertency* or reapportioning of mind to ideas that are actually there, though not attended to.

Norris, Reflect. on Locke, p. 9.

READY.† *adj.* [Sax. hlap, hþaeb, pæb, promptus, paratus; rede, Swedish; from the verb, to prepare, Su. Goth. *reda*; Teut. *reyden*, *reedan*, the same.]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

These commodities yield the *readiest* money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hind; his pay was just
And *ready*: for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.

All things are *ready*, if our minds be so,
Perish the man whose mind is backward now!

Shakspeare.

Make you *ready* your stiff bats and clubs;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle.

Shakspeare.

One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryden.*

The sacred priests with *ready* knives bereave
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him,
as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job, xv. 24.*
Death *ready* stands to interpose his dart.

Milton, P. L.

The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
If he be brave, he's *ready* for the stroke. *Dryden.*
The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

4. Willing; eager; quick.

Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser on Ireland.*

A cloud that is more show than moisture;
a cloud that is more *ready* to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land. *Holyday.*

They who should have helped him to mend things were *readier* to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to set afoot frugality. *Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkness is *ready* at hand. *Job, xv. 23.*

Satan ready now

To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,

The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the *readiest* way, which a wise man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker, Pref.*

The race elect,
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way.

Milton, P. L.

Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the readiest way.
Dryden.

The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not so.
Spectator.

8. Quick; not done with hesitation.

A ready consent often subjects a woman to contempt.
Richardson, Clarissa.

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.

Those, who speak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a ready memory, than when they are forced to read all.

Watts on the Mind.

For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a readier apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other.
Law.

10. To make ready. An elliptic expression for, to make things ready. To make preparations.

He will shew you a large upper room; there make ready for us.
St. Mark, xiv. 15.

REA'DY. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.

We will go ready armed before the children of Israel.
Numb. xxxii. 17.

REA'DY. *n.s.* Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strutt was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts.
Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

To REA'DY.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To set things in order. Used in the midland counties, and in Ireland; and in the north, Mr. Malone adds, they say, "ready his hair," meaning, comb his hair.

He had neither shaved, nor readied his tangled locks.
Brooke.

REAFFIRMANCE. *n.s.* [re and affirmation.] Second confirmation.

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a re-affirmance after such revocation.
Ayliffe.

REAK.* *n.s.* [repc, Saxon; rexes, Exm. dialect, rushes.] A rush.

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on reakes and reeds.

Drant, Tr. of Horace, (1566; G. viii. b.

REAL. *adj.* [real, Fr. realis, Lat.]

1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business; which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books.
Bacon.

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little akin to the real one.
Glanville, Scopsis.

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is real.
Addison.

Imaginary distempers are attended with real and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits.
Blackmore.

The whole strength of the Arian cause, real or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader.
Waterland.

3. [In law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land.

I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into real.
Child on Trade.

REAL.* } *n.s.* One of the scholastical
REALIST. } philosophers, who maintained opinions directly opposite to those of the Nominalists. See NOMINAL.

Scotists, Thomists, Reals, Nominals.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 677.

The faction now of the Nominalists and Realists being very rife and frequent in the university.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1341.

REAL.* *n.s.* [real, Span. real, Fr.] A Spanish sixpence.

Cotgrave.

Tying them up in bunches worth four reals a-piece.
Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, l. 32.

RE'ALGAR. *n.s.* A mineral.

Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick.

Harris.

Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without.
Bacon.

REALITY. *n.s.* [réalité, Fr. from real.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning.
Addison.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection?
Cheyne.

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a reality to me.
Beattie.

2. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to realities yield all her shows,
Made so adorn for thy delight the more.
Milton, P. L.

To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [realiser, Fr. from real.]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we realise what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth.
Glanville.

As a diocesan, you are like to exemplify and realise every word of this discourse.
South.

2. To convert money into land.

REALIZATION.* *n.s.* [realisation, Fr.]

The act of realizing.
Cotgrave.

To REALLE'GE.* *v. a.* [re and allege; Fr. realleger.] To allege again.

Cotgrave.

REAL'LY. *adv.* [from real.]

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent really, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy.
Pearson.

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and when they have really no power to do, what they have willed.
South.

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is really his interest.
Wilkins.

The understanding represents to the will things really evil, under the notion of good.
South.

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really but a short fit of madness.
Swift.

They even affect to be more pleased with dress, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they really are.
Law.

3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.

Why really sixty-five is somewhat old.
Young.

REALM.* *n.s.* [realme, old French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England?
Spenser.

They had gather'd a wise council to them
Of every realm, that did debate this business.
Shakspeare.

A son whose worthy deeds

Raise him to be the second in that realm.
Milton.

2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.

Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The ant's republic, and the realm of bees.
Pope.

REALTY.* *n.s.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to Milton. Dr. Johnson.—It was introduced by Milton in the sense of royalty; but Henry More had, before Milton, used it in the sense of reality.]

1. Reality means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective reale by loyal.

Pearce on Milton.

O heaven, that such resemblance of the Highest Should yet remain, where faith and reality Remain not!
Milton, P. L.

2. Reality.

We clearly see

The nearly couching of each reality.
More, Life of the Soul, C. ii. st. 12.

REAM.* *n.s.* [peam, Sax. a bundle; riem, Teut.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the sky,
With reams abundant this abode supply.
Pope.

To REAM.* *v. n.* [hpeman, Sax.] To cry aloud; to scream; to bewail one's self.

A northern word. See GROSE in V.

REEM; and see also TO SCREAM.

To REANIMATE. *v. a.* [re and animo, Lat.]

To revive; to restore to life.

We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their resurrection.
Glanville, Scopsis.

The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was reanimated.
Spectator.

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [re and annex.] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and reannex that dutchy.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

To REAP.* *v. a.* [Goth. raupjan; Sax. ripan; Su. repa; Belg. reupen. V. Junii Gloss. in Evang. Goth.]

1. To cut corn at harvest.

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd.
Shakspeare.

When we reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field.
Lev. xix. 9.

The hire of the labourers, which have reaped down your fields, is kept back by fraud.
Ja. v. 5.

2. To gather; to obtain. It is once used by Shakspeare in an ill sense.

They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the same is able to afford.
Hooker.

What sudden anger's this? how have I reap'd it?
Shakspeare.

This is a thing,

Which you might from relation likewise reap,
Being much spoke of.
Shakspeare, Cymb.

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity.
King Charles.

To REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.

They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy.

Ps. cxxvi. 5.

REA'PER.† *n. s.* [from *reap*; *Sax. pypepe*.]
One that cuts corn at harvest.

From hungry reapers they their sheaves withhold.
Sandys.

Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand.
Pope.

A thousand forms he wears,
And first a reaper from the field appears;
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain.
Pope.

REA'PINGHOOK. *n. s.* [reaping and hook.]
A hook used to cut corn in harvest.

Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Most plainly done by thieves with reapinghooks.
Dryden.

To REAPPE'REL.* *v. a.* [re and apparel.]
To clothe again.

How long a day soever thou make that day in
the grave, yet there is no day between that and
the resurrection: Then we shall all be invested,
reapparell'd, in our own bodies.
Donne, Dev. p. 358.

REAPPEA'RANCE.* *n. s.* [re and appearance.]
Act of appearing again.

REAPPLICA'TION.* *n. s.* [re and application.]
Act of applying anew.

A readvency or reaplication of mind to ideas
that are actually there.

Norris, Reflec. on Locke, p. 9.

REAR. *n. s.* [arriere, French.]
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the
hinder line of a fleet.

The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards
slain with a great shot. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Argive chiefs
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd the rear.
Dryden.

2. The last class; the last in order.

Coins I place in the rear, because made up of
both the other. *Peaciam.*

Snowy-headed Winter leads,
Yellow Autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*

To REAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
place so as to protect the rear. Not in
use.

We cannot flank and rear our discourses with
military allusions.

Scott, Serm. before the Artillery Comp. (1680.)

REAR.† *adj.* [hpepe, Sax. hraer, Icel. crudus.]
Raw; half roasted; half soden.

Eggs meane between rears and hard.

Sir T. Elyot, Cast. of Health.

REAR.† *adv.* Early: a provincial word
[corrupted, perhaps, from *rath*. See
RATH.]

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear? *Gay.*

To REAR.† *v. a.* [næpan, Sax. levare, eregere.]

1. To raise up.

All the people shouted with a loud voice, for
the rearing up of the house of the Lord.

1 Esdr. v. 62.
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To lift up from a fall.

Down again she fell unto the ground,
But heer quickly rear'd up again. *Spenser.*

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submit: he rear'd me. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To move upwards.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Milton, P. R.

4. To bring up to maturity.
No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female
is busy in sitting or rearing her young.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
They were a very hardy breed, and reared their
young ones without any care. *Mortimer, Husb.*
They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves.
Thomson.

5. To educate; to instruct.
He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. *Southern.*
They have in every town publick nurseries,
where all parents, except cottagers and labourers,
are obliged to send their infants to be reared and
educated. *Swift.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.
Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. *Prior.*

7. To rouse; to stir up.
Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden.

8. To raise; to breed.
No flesh from market-towns our peasant sought;
He rear'd his frugal meat, but never bought.
Harte.

9. [næpan, Sax. exequi, moliri.] To
achieve; to obtain. Obsolete.

He in an open treaty lately held
Fro me the honour of that game did rear.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 6.

REA'WARD.† *n. s.* [from rear. "Some-
times written *reverward*, as we find it in
our old English Bibles, particularly in
Isaiah, lviii. 8. Thy righteousness shall
go before thee; the glory of the Lord
shall be thy *reverward*. This some readers
mistake for *reward*; though it is evi-
dently opposed to *go before thee*, and
compound of *rear* and *ward*." Rev.
Mr. Lemon, Dict. Add.]

1. The last troop.

He from the beginning began to be in the
reverward, and before they left fighting, was too far
off. *Sidney.*

The standard of Dan was the *reverward* of the
camp. *Num. x. 25.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.

Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?

But with a *reverward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

3. The latter part. In contempt.

He was ever in the *reverward* of the fashion.
Shakspeare.

REA'RMUSE. *n. s.* [more properly *revere-
mouse*; hpepemur, Sax.] The leather-
winged bat.

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings
To make my small elves coats. *Shakspeare.*

Of flying fishes, the wings are not feathers, but
a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or *rearmouse*.

Abbott.

To REASCEND. *v. n.* [re and ascend.] To
climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wish that night the noyous day would end,
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*

Taught by the heavenly muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reascend. *Milton, P. L.*

These puissant legions, whose exile
Hath empty'd heaven, shall fall to reascend,
Self-rai'd, and repossess their native seat.
Milton, P. L.

To REASCEND. *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies.
Addison.

REA'SON. *n. s.* [raison, Fr. ratio, Lat.]

1. The power by which man deduces one
proposition from another, or proceeds
from premises to consequences; the
rational faculty; discursive power.

Reason is the director of man's will, discovering
in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing
are the dictates of right reason. *Hooker.*

Though brutish that contest and foul,
When reason hath to deal with force; yet so
Most reason is that reason overcome. *Milton, P. L.*

I appeal to the common judgement of mankind,
whether the humane nature be not so framed, as
to acquiesce in such a moral certainty, as the
nature of things is capable of; and if it were other-
wise, whether that *reason* which belongs to us,
would not prove a burden and a torment to us,
rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a con-
tinual suspense, and thereby rendering our condi-
tions perpetually restless and uneasy. *Wilkins.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is reason to the soul: and as on high,
Those rolling fires discover but the sky,
Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay so
much weight on their own reason in matters of
religion, as to think every thing impossible and
absurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do
we contradict the right rules of *reason* in the whole
course of our lives! *reason* itself is true and just,
but the *reason* of every particular man is weak and
wavering, perpetually swayed and turned by his
interests, his passions, and his vices. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Cause; ground or principle.

What the apostles deemed rational and probable
means to that end, there is no *reason*, or proba-
bility, to think should ever in any produce this
effect. *Hammend.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but
there is a natural and eternal reason for that good-
ness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness.
Tillotson.

3. Efficient cause.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason
of the sterility of the soil, and partly their natives
are exhausted by so many employments in such
vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of
Christ is intended to all men living, though all
men, by reason of their own demerits, do not
actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The reason of the motion of the balance in a
wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel.
Hale.

By reason of the sickness of a reverend prelate,
I have been over-ruled to approach this place.
Sprat.

I have not observed equality of numbers in my
verse; partly by reason of my haste, but more
especially because I would not have my sense a
slave to syllables. *Dryden.*

4. Final cause.

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes
taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for
clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause,
particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I mask the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude,
that there is some ground and reason for these
fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us
to no purpose? *Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by considering all those *reasons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us.

Nelson.

6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,

The name of reason she obtains by this;

But when by *reason* she the truth hath found, And standeth fixt, she understanding is. *Davies.*

7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains, Such shaping fantasies that apprehend More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shaks.*

When valour preys on reason,

It eats the sword it fights with.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

8. Right; justice.

I was promis'd on a time,

To have reason for my rhyme:

From that time unto this season,

I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*

Are you in earnest?

Ay, and resolv'd withal

To do myself this *reason* and this right. *Shaks.*

The papists ought in *reason* to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition, and authority. *Stillinger fleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;

Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart,

Dryden.

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reason* be discovered. *Ep. Taylor.*

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous thing; and for any one, by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reason* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reason* to have any expectations of favour from them.

Dryden, Ded. to Aureng.

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reason* expect to have.

Tillotson, Pref.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

10. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholic. *Pearson.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches. *Addison.*

To REA'SON.† v. n. [*raisonner*, Fr.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not, who think so; unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that for the most part men *reason* of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

In the lonely grove,

*Twas there just and good he *reason'd* strong, Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some serious song. *Tickell.*

2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

Reason with the fellow,

Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shakspeare.*

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,

Who told me in the narrow seas,

There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shaks.*

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the

righteous acts of the Lord. *1 Sam. xii. 7.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in your hearts? *St. Luke, v. 22.*

They *reason'd* high,

Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.

Milton, P. L.

To REA'SON.† v. a.

1. To examine rationally. This is a French mode of speech, Dr. Johnson says; and is the only instance which he brings of *reason* as a verb active: but he had mistakenly placed the word in the example from Addison, in the next meaning, as a verb neuter.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

2. To persuade by argument.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them.

L'Estrange.

Love is not to be *reason'd* down, or lost

In high ambition. *Addison.*

REA'SONABLE. *adj.* [*raison*, Fr.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.

He perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable* and almost sensible part. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting, which is the only certainty of which most things are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon, That may with *reasonable* swiftness add More feathers to our wings. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princess oweth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four several lands of *reasonable* quantity.

Abbot, Desc. of the World.

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from reasonable*.]

1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of other men. *Clarendon.*

He that rightly understands the *reasonableness* and excellency of charity, will know, that it can

never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. *Law.*

3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*, is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY. *adv.* [*from reasonable*.]

1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more *reasonably*.

Dryden, Pref. to Fab.

The church has formerly had eminent saints in that sex; and it may *reasonably* be thought, that it is purely owing to their poor and vain education, that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages. *Law.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some man, *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded to go thither as chancellor.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

REA'SONER. *n. s.* [*raisonneur*, Fr. *from reason*.] One who reasons; an arguer.

Due reverence pay

To learned Epicurus; see the way

By which this *reasoner* of so high renown

Moves through th' æliptic road the rolling sun. *Blackmore.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*

Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

REA'SONING.† *n. s.* [*from reason*.] Argument.

The violence of winds, and the *reasonings* of men. *Wisd. vii. 20.*

Then there arose a *reasoning* among them, which of them should be greatest. *St. Luke, ix. 46.*

Down, reason, then; at least vain *reasonings*, down. *Milton, S. A.*

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong *reasonings* to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that foolish people, who worshipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Your *reasonings* therefore on this head, amount only to what the schools call *ignoratio elenchi*; proving before the question, on talking wide of the purpose. *Waterland.*

REA'SONLESS. *adj.* [*from reason*.] Void of reason.

This profler is absurd and *reasonless*.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Is it

Her true perfection, or my false transgression, That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus? *Shaks.*

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolved; for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good, Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Milton, S. A.*

REASSEMBLAGE.* *n. s.* [*re* and *assemblage*.] State of being again brought together.

New beings arise from the reassemblage of the scattered parts. *Harris, Three Treas. Note, VII.*

TO REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.]
To collect anew.

There, *resembling* our afflicted powers,
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton, P. L.*
TO REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To
assert anew; to maintain after suspension
or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*.
Atterbury.

Young Orestes grown
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*
TO REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat. *re*
and *assume*.] To resume; to take
again.

To him the Son return'd
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton, P. L.*
Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassum'd*.
Denham.

For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*
After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy,
a statute was made, by which all doctors of
the civil law might be made chancellors.

Ayliffe, Parergon.
TO REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*reassurer*, Fr.] To
free from fear; to restore from terror.
They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

RE'ASTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *reasty*.] State
of being rancid.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
RE'ASTY.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of
rusty; Sax. *purcian*, to contract rust.]
Covered with a kind of rust, and having
a rancid taste: a word applied to dried
meat, particularly to bacon, and yet
used in the north of England. "*Resty*,
as flesh; *rancidus*." *Pr. Parv.*

And then came halting Jone,
And brought a gambone
Of bakon that was *reasty*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 132.

REATE.† *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *reak*.
See **REAK**.] A kind of long small grass
that grows in water, and complicates
itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-
weeds; as water-lilies, candocks, *reate*, and bul-
rushes. *Walton.*

TO REATTE'MPT.* *v. a.* [*re* and *attempt*.]
To try again.

Reattempt a perfect mortification of the old man
throughout, giving no unseasonable liberty to our
deceitful body.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 369.

TO REAVE.† *v. a.* *pret. reft.* [*reapian*, Sax.
raffen, Teut. See also **TO BEREAVE**.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence.
An obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says;
but it is still a word of use, in the north,
for tearing off, or blowing off, as the wind
does thatch.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,
Heto him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*
Some make his measly bed, but *reave* his rest.

Carew.
But these men, knowing, having heard the voice
Of God, by some means, that sad death hath *reft*
The ruler here; will never suffer left
Their unjust wooing of his wife. *Chapman.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Be wise, O my soul, and make sure of such
friends as thou canst not be *reaved* of.

Bp. Hall, Soliloq. § 43.
Ah! who hath *reft*, quoth he, my dearest pledge?
Milton, Lycidas.

2. It was used as well in a good as bad
sense.

They sought my troubled sense how to deceive
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*.

Spenser.
Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and
evils, according to the occasions itself *producheth*.

Carew.
REBAPTIZA'TION. *n. s.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr.
from *rebaptize*.] Renewal of baptism.

In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments
are built upon this, that hereticks are not
any part of the church of Christ. *Hooker.*

TO REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiser*, Fr. *re*
and *baptize*.] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were
observed, he approved of their baptism, and would
not suffer them to be *rebaptized*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

REBAPTIZER.* *n. s.* [from *rebaptize*.] One
that baptizes again.

There were Adamites in former times, and *re-*
baptizers. *Howell, Lett.* iv. 29.
The name anabaptist signifieth a *rebaptizer*.

Featley, Diyp. Dipt. p. 23.
TO REBA'TE.† *v. a.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To
blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive
of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study, and fast. *Shaks.*
If a message be brought me from a man of absolute
credit with me, but by a messenger that is not
so, my confidence in the truth of the relation
cannot but be *rebatet*, and lessened, by my diffi-
dence in the relater.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. ch. 1. § 8.
He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebatet*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate.

Dryden.
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,
Their edge *rebatet*.

Dryden.
The key Goat, the Crab which square the scales;
With those of Aries trine consent to hate
The scales of Libra, and her rays *rebatet*. *Creech.*
Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebatet* the miseries of age. *Philips.*

REBA'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *rebatet*.] Di-
minution.

He made narrowed rests round about, [in the
margin, narrowings or *rebatements*.] *1 Kings*, vi. 6.

REBA'TO.* *n. s.* A sort of ruff. See **RA-**
BATO.

Spangles, embroideries, shadows, *rebatetos*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 478.

RE'BECK.† *n. s.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.
Dr. Johnson. — Armor. *rebet*, fiducula,
pandura. Lye. — Menage traces the
word to the Arab. *rebab*, or *rebaba*, lyra;

and accordingly *rebebe* in old French,
and *ribibe* in old English, is another
name for the *rebeck*. Sir John Hawkins
says, that the Moors brought it into
Spain, whence it passed into Italy, and
obtained the appellation of *ribecca*; or
ribebbas, as Florio's dictionary of 1598
observes; in which it is rendered in
English, a *kit*. The Moorish instrument is
said by Mr. Warton to have had only two
strings, played on by a bow. Dr. Johnson
and Mr. Steevens pronounce our *rebeck*

an instrument of three strings.] A kind
of fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jound *rebecks* sound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton, L'All.*

RE'BEL. *n. s.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.]
One who opposes lawful authority by
violence.

The merciless Macdonel
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shaks.*
Shall man from nature's sanction stray
A *rebel* to her rightful sway? *Fenton.*

RE'BEL.* *adj.* [*rebellis*, Lat.] Rebellious.

His pride
Had cast him out of heaven, with all his host
Of *rebel* angels. *Milton, P. L.*

Call to your aid, with boundless promises,
Each *rebel* wish, each traitor inclination,
That raises tumults in the female breast,
The love of power, of pleasure, and of show.

Johnson, Irene.
TO REBE'L. *v. n.* [*rebellio*, Lat.] To rise
in violent opposition against lawful au-
thority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,
And so *rebel* to judgement. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

If they perceive dissention in our looks,
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*! *Shaks. Hen. VI.*
Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakespeare, L. Lear.*

There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason?

Dryden.
Part of the angels *rebelled* against God,
and thereby lost their happy state. *Locke.*

REBE'LLD.* *part. adj.* Rebellious; having
been guilty of rebellion.

Arm'd with thy might, rid heaven of these *rebell'd*.
Milton, P. L.
REBE'LLER.† *n. s.* [from *rebel*.] One that
rebels. *Dict.*

All such *rebellers* I shall make for to flee,
And with hard punishments putt them to dethe.
Parfere, Myst. of Candlemas-Day, (1512).

REBE'LLION. *n. s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*,
Lat. from *rebel*.] Insurrection against
lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditious of
people. *Bacon.*

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive
him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or
reluctation. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heavenly records now
[is] no memorial, blotted out and ras'd
By their *rebellion* from the books of life.

Milton, P. L.
REBE'LLIOUS. *adj.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent
to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didst depart out of
Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been
rebellious against the Lord. *Deut.* ix. 7.

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will
not obey our voice. *Deut.* xxi. 20.

Bent he seems
On desperate revenge, which shall rebound
Upon his own *rebellious* head. *Milton, P. L.*

REBE'LLIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rebellious*.] In
opposition to lawful authority.

When one shewed him where a nobleman, that
had *rebelliously* born arms against him, lay very

honourably intomb'd, and advis'd the king to de-face the monument; he said, No, no; but I would all the rest of mine enemies may be honourably intomb'd. *Camden, Rem.*

REBELLIOUSNESS. † *n. s.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious. These pretermitted places were solid proofs of Romish rebelliousness. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c.* (1633), p. 201.

TO REBELLOW. *v. n.* [re and bellow.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,
That all the fields rebellow'd again. *Spenser.*
The resisting air the thunder broke,
The cave rebellow'd, and the temple shook. *Dryd.*
From whence were heard, rebellowing to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden.*

REBOATION. † *n. s.* [*rebo*, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing sound. I imagine that I should hear the rebocation of an universal groan. *Patrick, Divine Arithmetic*, (1659), p. 2.

TO REBOLL. * *v. n.* [*rebullio*, Lat. See *REBOLLITION*.] To take fire; to be hot.

Some of his companions thereat reboyl'd; — calling him a pick-thank.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 107. b.

TO REBOUND. *v. n.* [*reboundir*, Fr. *re* and *boun*.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts, or a rebounding echo from the hollow mountains. *Wisd. xvii.*

It with rebounding surge the bars assail'd.

Milton, P. L.

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may rebound to ourselves.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop.

Newton, Opt.

She bounding from the shelvy shore,
Round the descending nymph the waves rebounding roar. *Pope.*

TO REBOUND. *v. a.*

1. To reverberate; to beat back.

All our invectives, at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Silenus sung, the vales his voice rebound,
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*

2. Prior has used it improperly.

Flowers, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from the odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resiliency.

I do feel,

By the rebound of yours, a grief that shoots
My very heart. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such resiliency in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift rebound,
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

TO REBRACE. * *v. a.* [re and brace.] To brace again.

'Tis a cause

To arm the hand of childhood, and rebrace

The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.

Gay, Agrippina.

TO REBREATH. * *v. a.* [re and breathe.]

To breathe again.

As you are a soldier,
And Englishman, have hope to be redeem'd
From this your scorn'd bondage you sustain; —
Hope to rebreath that air you tasted first.

Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

REBUFF. *n. s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance.

By ill chance

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton, P. L.*

TO REBUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppose with sudden violence.

TO REBUILD. *v. a.* [re and build.] To re-edify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

The fines imposed there were the more questioned,
and repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and repairing of St. Paul's church.

Clarendon.

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew.

Tickell.

REBUILD. * *n. s.* [from *rebuild*.] One who rebuilds.

The rebuilders of Jerusalem after the captivity were necessitated, every one with one of his hands, to work in the building; with the other, to hold a weapon. *Bp. Bull, Works*, vol. i. p. 240.

REBUKABLE. *adj.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension.

Rebukable

And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere mechanic compliment.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

TO REBUKE. † *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers the word to the "Arm. *rebeck*, objurgare; fortè à *re*, and *Ice*l. *beckin*, insultatio." The Fr. *reboucher*, is to stop the mouth of a person.] To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation.

I am asham'd; does not the stone rebuke me
For being more stone than it? *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*
[He] was rebuked for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. *2 Pet. ii. 16.*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBUKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation.

Why bear you these rebukes, and answer not?

Shakspeare.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*
Thy rebuke hath broken my heart. *Ps. lxxix. 21.*
The rebukes and chiding to children, should be in grave and dispassionate words. *Locke.*

Shall Cibber's son, without rebuke,
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*

Should vice expect to 'scape rebuke,
Because its owner is a duke? *Swift, Miscell.*

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.

He gave him so terrible a rebuke upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length.

L'Estrange.

REBUKER. *n. s.* [from *rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender.

The revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them all. *Hosea, v. 2.*

REBUKEFUL. * *adj.* [*rebuke* and *full*.] Abounding in rebuke: as, "a railer [is] a rebukeful speaker." *Huloet.* Not now in use.

REBUKEFULLY. * *adv.* [from *rebukeful*.] With reprehension.

Unto every man disclose not thy heart, least peradventure he will give to thee a fayned thanke, and after report rebukefully of thee.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 112. b.

REBULLITION. * *n. s.* [*rebullio*, Latin.] Act of boiling or effervescing.

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentlemen, who have been lately sent to that king, found (as they say) but a bruske welcome; which makes all fear, that there may be a rebullition in that business. *Wotton, Rem. p. 582.*

TO REBURY. * *v. a.* [re and bury.] To inter again.

He caused her body to be re-buried in St. Maries church in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity. *Ashmole, Berk. i. p. 154.*

REBUS. † *n. s.* [*rebus*, old Fr. from the Latin word *rebus*; the origin of which adoption is ascribed to the priests of Picardy, who, during the time of the carnival, made certain libels "de *rebus quæ geruntur*," that is, jokes and satires, by breaking and joining words, or by representing meanings in a kind of picture. See *Menage*. Hence the term *rebus de Picardy*; which Sir George Buck explains by "devises and representations of odd things by words and mottoes; which present one thing, and by dividing the word, in pronunciation, signify another." *Hist. of Rich. III. ad fin.*] A word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle.

Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebuses*: Master Juggle the printer, in many of his books, took, to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole in her mouth, wherein was written juggle, juggle, juggle. *Peacham.*

A *rebus* has been lately hewn out in free-stone, and erected over the two portals of Blenheim house, being the figure of a monstrous lion tearing to pieces a little cock. For the better understanding of which device, I must acquaint my English reader, that the cock has the misfortune to be called in Latin by the same word that signifies a Frenchman, as a lion is the emblem of the English nation.

Addison, Spect. No. 59.

From Egyptian hieroglyphics to modern rebus-writing: *Louth, Lett. to Warburton, p. 13.*

TO REBUT. † *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.]

1. To retire back. Obsolete.

Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Astounded with the stroke of their own hand,
Do back rebut, and each to other yielded land. *Spenser.*

2. To return an answer: a law term.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut. *Blackstone.*

TO REBUT. * *v. a.* To beat back; to keep off; to drive away.

But he, not like a weary traveller,
Their sharp assault right boldly did rebut. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. li. 23.*

About his head a rocky canopye,
And craggy hangings, round a shadow threw,
Rebutting Phœbus' parching fervencie.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. i. st. 3.

REBUTTER.† *n. s.* An answer to a rejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff answer him by a sur-rebutter. Which pleas, replications, rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, rebutters, and sur-rebutters answer to the *exceptio, replicatio, duplicatio, triplicatio, et quadruplicatio* of the Roman laws. *Blackstone.*

TO RECALL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke.

They who *recall* the church unto that which was at the first, must set bounds unto their speeches.

Hooker.

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Neglected long, she let the secret rest,
Till love *recall'd* it to her labouring breast.

Dryden.

It is strange the soul should never once *recall* over any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never any other ideas, but what derive their original from that union.

Locke.

To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of excommunication.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

It is necessary to recall to the reader's mind, the desire Ulysses has to reach his own country.

Broome on the Odyssey.

If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to draw from those armies which act against France, we must hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now leave with us in the midst of a siege.

Swift, Miscell.

RECALL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back.

Other decrees

Against these are gone forth, without *recall*.

Milton, P. L.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*;
And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten.

Dryden.

TO RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once said or done.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*

The pardon that I late pronounced.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

How soon would ease *recant*

Vows made in pain as violent and void?

Milton, P. L.

TO RECA'NT. *v. n.* To revoke a position; to unsay what has been said.

If it be thought, that the praise of a translation consists in adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant*.

Dryden.

That the legislature have power to change the succession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant*.

Swift.

RECA'NTATION. *n. s.* [from *recant.*] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

She could not see means to join this *recantation* to the former vow.

Sidney.

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation*.

Stillington.

RECA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *recant.*] One who recants.

The publick body, which doth seldom

Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself

A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense without

Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon.

Shakespeare.

TO RECAPA'CITATE. * *v. a.* [*re* and *capacitate.*] To qualify again.

There was another [amendment] which provided; that persons, *recapacitating* themselves by taking the oaths, should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full.

Atterbury, Lett. to Bp. Trelawney.

TO RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again the sum of a former discourse.

Hylobares judiciously and resentingly *recapitulates* your main reasonings. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

RECAPITULATION. *n. s.* [from *recapitulate.*] Distinct repetition of the principal points.

He maketh a *recapitulation* of the Christian churches; among the rest, he addeth the isle of Eden by name.

Raleigh.

Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole.

South.

RECAPITULATORY.† *adj.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again.

This law is comprehensive, and *recapitulatory*, as it were, of the rest concerning our neighbour.

Barrow on the Decalogue.

Recapitulatory exercises. *Garretson.*

Illustrating it by *recapitulatory* moral reflections.

Watson, Hist. E. P. iii. 358.

RECAPTURE. * *n. s.* [*re* and *capture.*] A prize recovered from those who had taken it.

TO RECAPTURE. * *v. a.* To retake a prize.

TO RECAR'NIFY. * *v. a.* [*re* and *car'nify.*] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon a herd of kine quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the flesh which is daily dished upon our tables is but concocted grass, which is *recar'nified* in our stomachs, and transmuted to another flesh.

Howell, Lett. ii. 50.

TO CARRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters.

Walton, Angler.

TO RECA'ST. * *v. a.* [*re* and *cast.*]

1. To throw again.

In the midst of their running race, they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse.

Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, p. 155.

2. To moulder away.

The advocates of free inquiry have *recast* the annals of Christian antiquity.

Bp. Burgess on the Div. of Christ, p. 28.

TO RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Lat.]

1. To fall back; to retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease, Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar Of tides, *receding* from the insulted shore.

Dryden.

Ye doubts and fears!

Scatter'd by winds *recede*, and wild in forests rove.

Prior.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the centre, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter.

Bentley.

2. To desist; to relax any claim.

I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rights.

King Charles.

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their de-

mands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition.

Clarendon.

RECEIPT.† *n. s.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Villain, thou didst deny the gold's *receipt*,
And told me of a mistress.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

It must be done upon the *receipt* of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated.

Wiseman, Surg.

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin, on the receipt of a letter from his mistress.

Dryden.

2. The place of receiving.

Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the *receipt* of custom.

St. Matthew, ix. 9.

3. [*Recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspirith with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the *receipt* and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection.

Hooker.

5. Reception; welcome.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler *receipt*.

Sidney.

Jove requite

And all th' immortal gods, with that delight

Thou most desir'st, thy kind *recette* of me;

Of friend, to humane hospitality.

Chapman.

6. [From *recipe*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the low Lat. *recepta*; or Ital. *recepta*. "Medicus varia remedia scribebat in scedulis quas *receptas* vocant." Poggii Facetia, ed. 1538. Bas. p. 473. See also Du Cange in V. RECEPTA.] Prescription of ingredients for any composition.

On his bed of death

Many *receipts* he gave me, chiefly one

Of his old experience the only darling.

Shaks.

I'll teach him a *receipt* to make

Words that weep, and tears that speak.

Cowley.

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a *receipt* to make white hair black.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Wise leeches will not vain *receipts* obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude.

Dryden.

Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull *receipts* how poems may be made.

Pope.

Scribonius found the *receipt* in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the *receipt* during the emperor's life.

Arbutnot on Coins.

RECEIVABLE.† *adj.* [*recevabile*, Fr. from *receve*.] Capable of being received.

His own single denial being not *receivable* against two agreeing informers.

Watson, Rem. p. 3084.

RECEIVABLENESS. * *n. s.* [from *receivable.*] Capability of receiving.

Such waxy molds, or tender *recevableness*.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 352.

TO RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war *receiv*'t in valiant gore.

Shakespeare.

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to *receive* for himself a kingdom, and return.

St. Luke, xiv. 12.

2. To take or obtain from another, whether good or evil.

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son. *2 Sam. xviii. 12.*

What? shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job, ii. 10.*

To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I receive comfort in these? *Is. lvii. 6.*

He that doeth wrong, shall receive for the wrong done; and there is no respect of persons.

Col. iii. 25.

Put all in writing that thou givest out, and receive in. *Eccles. xlii. 7.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren; received no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet with: these make little true benefit of history; nay, being of forward and active spirits, receive more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*

The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not received in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we receive from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have set it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to receive upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the receiving it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not receiving any for such, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.

Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the Scripture, they could shew some law, that did licence them thus to break a received custom. *Hooker.*

Will it not be receiv'd,

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers; that they have done't?
— Who dares receive it other? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Lest any should think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a thing received, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.

When they came to Jerusalem, they were received of the church. *Acts, xv. 4.*

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. *Ps. lxxiii. 24.*

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that received in again. *Numb. xii. 14.*

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to receive them into all the degrees of unity and affection which the word of God requires. *Watts, Impr. of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. *Acts, i. 9.*

8. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. *St. Mark, xvi. 19.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.

To one of your receiving,
Enough is shewn. *Shakespeare.*

10. To entertain as a guest.

Abundance fit to honour, and receive,
Our heavenly stranger. *Milton, P. L.*

RECEIVEDNESS. *n. s.* [from received.] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

RECEIVEUR. *n. s.* [receveur, Fr. from receive.] 1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him receiver of, he took as we do air. *Shaks. Cymb.*
She from whose influence all impression came,
But by receivers impotencies lame. *Donne.*

What was so mercifully designed, might have been improved by the humble and diligent receivers unto their greatest advantages. *Hammond.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the receivers. *Syrat.*

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the receiver extend to. *South.*

If one-third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one-third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one-third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of receivers. *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary receivers will be losers of two-thirds in their pay. *Swift.*

3. An officer appointed to receive publick money.

There is a receiver who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*

4. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God there consigned. *Bp. Taylor, Vow Communicant.*

5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their receivers always ready; for were there no receivers, there would be no thieves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

6. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.

These liquors, which the wide receiver fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill,
Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the receiver in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbutnot.*

7. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that in exhausted receivers of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

TO RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [re and celebrate.] To celebrate anew.

French air and English verse here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lily to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *B. Jonson.*

RE'GENCY. *n. s.* [recens, Lat.] Newness; new state.

A schirrus in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wiseman.*

TO RE'CE'NSE.* *v. a.* [recenser, old Fr. recenseur, Lat.] To examine; to review; to revise.

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate. *Bentley, Lett. p. 232.*

RE'CE'NSION.† *n. s.* [recensio, Lat.] Enumeration; review.

A catalogue or recension of the parts of the church.

Mede, *Apost. of the Lat. Times*, (1641,) p. 32.

In this recension of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT.† *adj.* [recent, Fr. Cotgrave; recens, Latin.]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was recent, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or recent, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

RE'CENTLY. *adv.* [from recent.] Newly; freshly.

Those tubes, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. *Arbutnot.*

RE'CENTNESS. *n. s.* [from recent.] Newness; freshness.

This inference of the recentness of mankind from the recentness of these apothoses of Gentile deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

RE'CEPTACLE.† *n. s.* [receptacle, Fr. Cotgrave; receptaculum, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. This had formerly the accent on the first syllable.

When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a receptacle to rob the rest of the counties about it. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As in a vault, an ancient receptacle,
Where, for his many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packt. *Shakespeare.*

The eye of the soul, or receptacle of sapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Let Paradise a receptacle prove
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton, P. L.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little receptacle at the bottom. *Addison.*

These are conveniences to private persons; instead of being receptacles for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. *Atterbury.*

Though the supply from this great receptacle below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes. *Woodward.*

RE'CEPTARY. *n. s.* [receptus, Lat.] Thing received. Not in use.

They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubt-

ful appertenancies of arts, and receptaries of philosophy. *Brown.*

RECEPTIBILITY. *n. s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetic matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere receptibility. *Glanville.*

RECEPTION.† *n. s.* [*reception*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *receptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Both serve completely for the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.
In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty *reception* of air, provisions had been superfluous.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Capacity; power of receiving.

Causes, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to the extent of their own sphere.

Milton, P. L.

3. Admission of any thing communicated.
In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of sensations, are few, and the perception they are received with, obscure and dull. *Locke.*

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton, P. L.*

5. The act of containing.

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its *reception*. *Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

This succession of so many powerful methods being farther prescribed by God, have found so discouraging a *reception*, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Pretending to consult
About the great *reception* of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

8. Recovery. Not in use.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

RECEPTIVE. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*

To advance the spiritual concerns of all that could in any kind become *receptive* of the good he meant them, was his unlimited designment and endeavour. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

RECEPTIVITY.* *n. s.* [*receptivité*, Fr.] State or quality of being receptive.

These things the sun can work in one place, because the matter is prepared for him; in another he cannot, because the matter is unprepared for such and such a form: for he cannot work any where beyond the possibility or *receptivity* of his matter. *Fotherby, Aethom.* (1622,) p. 181.

RECEPTORY. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet there are many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test. *Brown.*

RECESS. *n. s.* [*recessus*, Latin.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumults could not do, an army must; my *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighbouring grove,
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-nescience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *recess*. *Glanville, Scopsis.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.

This happy place our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left. *Milton, P. L.*
The deep *recesses* of the grove he gain'd. *Dryd.*
I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your *recesses*. *Dryden.*

4. [*Recesz*, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial *recess*. *Ayliffe.*

5. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphic lords, and cherubim,
In close *recess* and secret conclave sat. *Milton, P. L.*

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recess*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *recesses*, for the first three years. *King Charles.*

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose *recess* or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good verse, *recess* and solitude requires;
And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret part.

In their mysteries, and most secret *recesses*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. *Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts on the Mind.*

RECESSION.† *n. s.* [*recessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of retreating.

I do not mean *recessions*, or distances, from states of enmity or perfection.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 5. § 3.
Every degree of *recession* from the state of grace Christ first put us in, is a *recession* from our hopes. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar.*

Death is nothing else but the privation or *recession* of life. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. 4.

2. Act of relaxing or desisting from any claim.

His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant *recession* from his own rights. *South, Sermon*, x. 301.

Abating something from the height and strictness of our pretences: and a favourable *recession* in such cases will greatly engage men to have an honourable opinion, and a peaceful affection towards us. *Barrow*, vol. i. S. 29.

TO RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *recharging* their work. *Dryden.*

TO RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.

The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

RECHEAUTE.† *n. s.* [*rechet*, old Fr. lieu de retraite. *Roquefort*. *Rechet* was used in the same sense as *retraite*. *Hanmer*.]

Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *rechet* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

TO RECHEAUTE.* *v. n.* To blow the *rechet*.

Rechet, mark you, sir, upon the same three winds. *Return from Parnassus*, (1606.)

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter cheers. *Drayton, Polyolb*, S. 13.

TO RECIDIVATE.* *v. n.* [*recidivo*, low Lat.] To backslide; to fall again. Not now in use.

Thus then to *recidivate*, and to go against her own act and promise; to dash the second time against this rock of offence; must needs make it more grievous.

Bp. Andrewes, Speech, Opuscula, (1629,) p. 79.

RECIDIVATION.† *n. s.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Backsliding; falling again.

This *recidivation* is desperate.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

Having been sick, and but newly recovered, he adventured to travel to wait in his place, and so by *recidivation* he died.

Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 141.

When these temporary supporters fail, the building that relies upon them, rushes into coldness, *recidivation*, and lukewarmness.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon, (1651,) p. 137.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

RECIDIVOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RECIPE. *n. s.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physician's first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind;
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECIPIENT. *n. s.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanville.*

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive. *Dec. of Chr. Plety.*

RECIPROCAL.† *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Our own word was also *reciproque*, which Bacon has used, as Mr. Malone likewise has observed: "Except the love be *reciproque*." Ess. on Love. Ben Jonson has also the same word. Bacon, in his Natural History, uses *reciprocal* as a substantive; but Dr. Johnson has cited the passage inaccurately, and made the word an adjective.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

What if that light,
To the terrestrial moon be a star,
Enlightening her by day, as she by night
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation.

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other.

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

RECIPROCAL.* *n. s.* An alternacy.

Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries, and the guides to life and death.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 328.

RECIPROCALLY. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.]

Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place

Infecting one another *reciprocally*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the sight; which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton, Opt.*

Those two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECIPROCALNESS. *n. s.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Dec. of Chr. Plety.*

TO RECIPROCAT. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

TO RECIPROCAT.* *v. a.* To exchange; to interchange.

Vainly *reciprocating* the saw of endless contention. *Barrow, Sermon i. 359.*

A youth or maiden, meeting by chance, or brought together by artifice, exchange glances, *reciprocate* civilities, go home and dream of one another. *Johnson, Rasselas.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *n. s.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* or rarefaction, condensation, and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Ray.*

RECIPROCITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *reciprocité*.] *Reciprocation* obligation. I have heard the introduction of this word attributed to the late lord Shelburne, when secretary of state, which he first was in 1766.

Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact from being nude. *Blackstone.*

RECIS'ION.† *n. s.* [*recision*, Fr. Cotgrave; *recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

RECIT'AL. *n. s.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

T h last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first. *Denham.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addison.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITATION. *n. s.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of Scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

RECITAT'VE.† *n. s.* [Ital. from *recite*.]

RECITAT'VO. } A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant. It is said to have been invented by Jacopo Peri for the opera of Euridice, first performed at Florence in 1600.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in *recitative*-music. *Dryden.*

There is nothing that has more startled our English audience, than the Italian *recitativo* at its first entrance upon the stage. *Addison, Spect. No. 29.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke. *Pope, Dunciad.*

RECITAT'VELY.* *adv.* After the manner of the recitative.

The jubilee was sung in the same manner, after which the office was performed only *recitatively*; no organs made use of till after the second collect for Morning Prayer.

Lett. on Q. Anne's Going to St. Paul's, (1702.)

TO RECITE.† *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

Such as found out musical tunes, and *recited* verses in writing. *Ecclesi. xlv. 5.*

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His rosy neck, and winding arms,
With endless rapture you *recite*,
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*,
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You lose your patience. *Pope, Ep. of Horace.*

RECITE. *n. s.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] *Recital*. Not in use.

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

RECITER.† *n. s.* [from *recite*.] One who *recites*.

In Italy they have solemn declamations of certain select young gentlemen in Florence, like those *reciters* in old Rome.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 270.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one *reciter* to another. *Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Metr. Romances, § 1.*

TO RECK. *v. n.* [*pecan*, Saxon.]

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland: it has of before the thing.

Thou'st but a laesie loord,
And *recks* much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, sith that he dy'd entire. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good beforneth you. *Shaksp.*

With that care lost
Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton, P. L.*

2. *It RECKS, v. impersonal.* To care.

Of night or loneliness it *recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unworned sister. *Milton, Comus.*

TO RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. *Sidney.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,
That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakespeare.*

Do not, as some ungracious pastors do,
Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven;
Whilst, like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And *recks* not his own read. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

RECKLESS.† *adj.* [from *reck*; *peceleary*, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See **RECK**. This is written *reckless* by old writers, and also by Dryden. See **WRETCHLESS**. In the north of England, as in Scotland, it is *reckless*.

It made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour
Than for the love of reckless Silvia. *Shakspeare.*
He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but
as a drunken sleep; careless, reckless, and fearless
of what's past, present, or to come; insensible of
mortality, and desperately mortal. *Shakspeare.*
Next this was drawn the *reckless cities'* flame,
When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven
there came. *Cowley.*

RECKLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *reck*. This
word in the seventeenth article is erro-
neously written *wretchlessness*.] Care-
lessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a
proud *recklessness* in them. *Sidney.*

To RECKON. *v. a.* [precan, Saxon; *reck-
enen*, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money ac-
cording to the years that remain, and it shall be
shated. *Lev. xxvii. 18.*

Num'ring of his virtues praise,
Death lost the *reckoning* of his days. *Crashaw.*

When are questions belonging to all finite ex-
istences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of
this sensible world, and from some certain epochs
marked out by motions in it? *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a
plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as
well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the mo-
tions of the sun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the
outside of the church, though I only told three
sides of it. *Addison.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the
geographers, particularly by Ptolemy.

Arbutnot on Coins.

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of
God is, we should so far reject the authority of
men, as to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reck-
oned* for one of those notables, which men of
foreign nations record. *Wotton.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her
mate,

Might have subdu'd the earth. *Milton, S. A.*
People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are
apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and
reckon their own friendship a sure price of another
man's; but when experience shall have shewn
them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowness
of others, and the baseness of all, they will find
that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only,
who made hearts, can unite them. *South, Serm.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military
government and revenues, and *reckon* it among
what shall be thought necessary for their barrier?

Swift, Miscell.

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned*
of grace, but of debt. *Rom. iv. 4.*

To RECKON. *† v. n.*

1. To compute; to calculate.

We may fairly *reckon* that this first age of apos-
tles, with that second generation of many who
were their immediate converts, extended to the
middle of the second century. *Addison.*

2. To state an account: it has *with* before
the other party.

We shall not spend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon* with your several loves,
And make us even with you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To charge to account: with *on*.

I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *B. Jonson.*

4. To give an account; to assign reasons
of action.

All flesh shall rise and *reckon*.
Abp. Sandys, Serm. fol. 175.

5. To pay a penalty: with *for* before the
crime.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall
reckon for it one day. *Sanderson.*

6. To call to punishment: it has *with*.

God suffers the most grievous sins of particu-
lar persons to go unpunished in this world, be-
cause his justice will have another opportunity to
meet and *reckon* with them. *Tillotson.*

7. [*Compter sur*, Fr.] To lay stress or
dependance upon.

You *reckon* upon losing your friends' kindness,
when you have sufficiently convinced them, they
can never hope for any of yours. *Temple, Miscel.*

RECKONER. *n. s.* [from *reckon*.] One who
computes; one who calculates cost.

Reckoners without their host must reckon twice.
Camden.

RECKONING. *n. s.* [from *reckon*.]

1. Computation; calculation.

2. Account of time.

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time
compute?

When their swoln bellies shall enlarge their fruit.
Sandys.

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.

They that know how their own *reckoning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they lose.
Daniel.

It is with a man and his conscience, as with one
man and another; even *reckoning* makes lasting
friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is
to make them often. *South.*

4. Money charged by an host.

His industry is up stairs and down; his elo-
quencé the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

When a man's verses cannot be understood, it
strikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in
a little room. *Shakspeare.*

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a
reckoning. *Addison.*

5. Account taken.

There was no *reckoning* made with them of the
money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

6. Esteem; account; estimation.

Beauty, though in a great excellency in your-
self as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning*
of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature be-
stowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the best
among them, with us notwithstanding they ought
not to be of such *reckoning*, that their opinion
should cause the laws of the church to give place.
Hooker, Pref.

RECKONING-BOOK. *n. s.* [from *reckoning*
and *book*.] A book in which money
received and expended is set down.

To RECLAIM. *† v. a.* [*reclamo*, Lat.]

1. To reform; to correct.

He spared not the heads of any mischievous
practices, but shewed sharp judgement on them
for ensample sake, that all the meaner sort, which
were infected with that evil, might, by terror
thereof, be reclaimed and saved. *Spenser.*

This error whosoever is able to *reclaim*, he
shall save more in one summer, than Themison
destroyed in any autumn. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down
To all assizes. *Dryden, Juv.*

'Tis the intention of Providence in all the various
expressions of his goodness, to *reclaim* mankind,
and to engage their obedience. *Rogers, Serm.*

The penal laws in being against papists have
been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than
reclaim men from their errors. *Swift.*

2. [*Reclamer*, Fr.] To reduce to the state
desired.

It was for him to hasten to let his people see,
that he meant to govern by law, howsoever he

came in by the sword; and fit also to *reclaim*
them, to know him for their king, whom they had
so lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

Minds shee the dangers of the Lycian coast?
Or is her towering flight *reclaim'd*,
By seas from Icarus's downfal nam'd?

Vain is the call, and useless the advice. *Prior.*

3. To recall; to cry out against.

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius, the
trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his
reclaiming them. *Dryden.*

4. To tame.

Upon his fist he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions,
tygers, and bears *reclaimed* by good usage?
L'Estrange.

5. To recover.

So shall the Briton-blood their crowne agayn
reclaim. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 48.*

To RECLAIM.* v. n. To exclaim.

O, tyrant Love!
Wisdom and Wit in vain *reclaim*;
And arts but soften as to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

RECLAIM.* v. n. [from the verb.]

1. Reformation.

The concealing of Solomon's *reclaim* bath oc-
casioned some, upon acknowledgment of the ne-
cessity of repentance, to suppose that Solomon
past away without it. *Hales, Rem. p. 93.*

2. Recovery.

The loving couple neede no reskew feare,
But leasure had and liberty to frame
Their purpos flight, free from all man's *reclame*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 16.

RECLAIMABLE.* adj. [from *reclaim*.] That
may be reclaimed.

He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*;
that this was his first fault.

Dr. Cockburn, Rem. on Burnet, p. 41.

RECLAIM'ANT. *n. s.* [from *reclaim*.] Con-
tradictor.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian
doctrines were proscribed, and anathematized in
the famous council of Nice, consisting of 918
bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, ex-
cepting a few *reclaimants*. *Waterland.*

RECLAIMLESS.* adj. [*reclaim* and *less*.]

Not to be reclaimed.

And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* rebel.
Lee, D. of Guise.

RECLAMATION.* n. s. [*reclamation*, Fr.
from *reclaim*.] Recovery.

I shall willingly frame myself to all companies,
not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *re-
clamation* from evil, or encouragement in good.

Bp. Hall, Tempt. Repel'd, D. 3. § 5.
These, out of many such irregular practices, I
write for his *reclamation*. *Talier, No. 71.*

RECLINATION.* n. s. [from *recline*.] The
act of leaning or reclining.

To RECLINE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *reclina-
ner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean sidewise.

The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*
While thus she rested, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling streams that through the meadow
stray'd,
In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

To RECLINE.† v. n. To rest; to repose;
to lean.

She ceas'd, and on a lily'd bank *reclin'd*;
Her flowing robe wav'd wanton with the wind.
Shenstone.

RECLINE. adj. [*reclinis*, Lat.] In a lean-
ing posture.

They sat recline

On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L.

To RECLUSE. v. a. [*re* and *close*.] To close again.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door *reclous'd*;
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth retir'd,
Secur'd the valves. Pope, *Odyss.*

To RECLUDE. v. a. [*recludo*, Lat.] To open.

The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *reclude* opiations, and mundify the blood.

RECLUSE.† n. s. [*reclus*, *recluse*, old French. "*Recluses*, according to the true meaning of the word (Lat. *reclusus*) signify those which are set wide open, or left at liberty; though that barbarous age mistook the sense of the word for such as were shut up, and might not stirre out of their cloyster." Fuller, Holy State, 1648, p. 28.] One shut up; a retired person.

It seems you have not lived such an obstinate *recluse* from the disputes and transactions of men.

This must be the inference of a *recluse*, that conversed only with his own meditations.

RECLUSE. adj. [*reclus*, Fr.] Shut up; retired.

The nymphs,
Melissan, sacred and *recluse* to Ceres,
Pour streams select, and purity of waters. Prior.
I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. Philips.

To RECLUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up. Not in use.

She sees at once the virgin mother stay
Reclus'd at home, publick at Golgotha.

The *reclus'd* orders, and other regulars excepted.
Howell, Lett. iv. 7.

RECLUSELY. adv. [from *recluse*.] In retirement; like a recluse.

RECLUSENESS. n. s. [from *recluse*.] Retirement.

He may live most at ease, that has least to do in the world. A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the overlaboured man; but a multitude is not pleasing.

The precepts of speculative piety are natural in the element of contemplation, which is *recluseness* and solitude; but not always competent with society. W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. p. 47.

RECLUSION. n. s. [from *recluse*.] State of a recluse.

RECLUSIVE. adj. [from *recluse*.] Affording concealment.

You may conceal her
In some *reclusive* and religious life.

RECOAGULATION. n. s. [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals.

To RECOCT. v. a. [*recoctus*, Lat. from *recoquo*.] To vamp up.

Old women and men too—seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoat* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly hand-someness. Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 71.

RECOGNISABLE. adj. [from *recognize*.] That may be acknowledged.

RECOGNISANCE. n. s. [*recognisance*, Fr.]

1. Acknowledgement of person or thing.

2. Badge:
Apparent it is, that all men are either Christians or not; if by external profession they be Christians, then are they of the visible church of Christ; and Christians by external profession they are all, whose mark of *recognisance* hath in it those things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked heretics.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognisance* and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an handkerchief. Shaks.

3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record; and those that are mere recognizances are not sealed but enrolled: It is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an assize.

The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by *recognisance* with sureties to continue loyal.

To RECOGNISE. v. a. [*recognosco*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

He brought several of them, even under their own hands, to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him.

The British cannon formidably roars,
While starting from his oozy bed,
The asserted ocean rears his reverend head.
To view and *recognize* his ancient lord.

Then first he *recognis'd* the ethereal guest,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast.
Speak, vassal, *recognize* thy sov'reign queen:
Hast thou ne'er seen me? know'st thou not me seen?

2. To review; to re-examine.

However their causes speed in your tribunals,
Christ will *recognize* them at a greater.

RECOGNISEE. n. s. One in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR. n. s. One who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNITION. n. s. [*recognitio*, Latin.]

1. Review; renovation of knowledge.

The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of public reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God.

2. Knowledge confessed.

Every species of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come.

3. Acknowledgement; memorial.

The Israelites, in Moses' days, were redeemed out of Egypt; in memory and *recognition* whereof they were commanded to observe the weekly sabbath.

If the *recognition* or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the *recognition* and value signed with the handwriting of that justice.

To RECOL. v. n. [*recoler*, Fr.]

1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.

The very thought of my revenges that way
Recol upon me; in himself too mighty.

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter are long, back on itself *recolts*.

Amazement seiz'd

All the host of heaven; back they *recol'd*, afraid
At first.
Evil on itself shall back *recol*.
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, d, breaks, misses, or recoils.

My hand's so soft, his heart so hard,
The blood *recoils*, and hurts me while I strike!

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still *recoil*, and at last return to itself.

2. To fall back.

Ye both forwardwearied be; therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers *recoil*.

Ten paces huge
He back *recol'd*; the tenth on bended knee,
His massy spear upstay'd.

3. To fail; to shrink.

A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge.

To RECOL. v. a. To drive back; to cause to recoil. Not in use.

But neither tail nor travel might her back *recoil*.

RECOL.† n. s. [from the verb.] A falling back.

Against mountains dashing,
And in *recoil* makes meadows standing splashes.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
The infernal doors.

RECOL. n. s. [from *recoil*.] One who falls back from his promise or profession; a revoler.

As if this *recoiler* had told him no news, he spake but little, and dismissed him.

Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 98.

RECOLLING. n. s. [from *recoil*.] Act of shrinking back; revolt.

As long as these *recoillings* of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor and short.

RECOLLINGLY. adv. [from the part. *recoiling*.] With retrocession.

To RECOIN. v. a. [*re* and *coin*.] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often *recoined* by a succeeding emperor.

RECOINAGE. n. s. [*re* and *coinage*.] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late statute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelve-pences and sixpences.

To RECOLLECT.† v. a. [*recollectus*, Lat.]

1. To recover to memory.

It did relieve my passion much;
More than light airs and *recollected* terms
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times.

2. To recover reason or resolution.

The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then *recollected* stood.

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.

If I were but mere dust and ashes, I might speak unto the Lord; for the Lord's hand made me of this dust, and the Lord's hand shall *recollect* these ashes.

Donne, Devot. (1624), p. 9.

God will one day raise the dead, *recollecting* our scattered dust, and rearing our dissolved frame.

Barrow, vol. ii. §. 2.

Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topics proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle*.

RECOLLECT'ION. *n. s.* [*from recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke*.

Finding the *recollection* of his thoughts disturb his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the composition. *Fell, Life of Hammond*.

Let us take care that we sleep not without such a *recollection* of the actions of the day, as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Bp. Taylor*.

The last image of that troubled heap,
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,
Though past the *recollection* of the thought,
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope*.

To RECOMB'NE.* *v. a.* [*re and combine.*] To join together again.

—That fair hand —
When first it joy'n'd her virgin snow to thine,
Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow, as shall unlock her wreathed arms. *Carew, Poems*, p. 113.

To RECOM'FORT. *v. a.* [*re and comfort.*]

1. To comfort or console again.
What place is there left, we may hope our woes to *recomfort*? *Stimney*.
Ne'er through an 'arch so hurried the blown
tides,
As the *recomforted* through th' gates. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

As one from sad dismay
Recomforted, and, after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To give new strength.
In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon*.

RECOM'FORTLESS.* *adj.* [*from recomfort.*] Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restless, *recomfortless*. *Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 24.*

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer, Fr. re and commence.*] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender, Fr. re and commend.*]

1. To praise to another; to advance by praise to the kindness of another.

Mecænas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden*.

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends. *Pope*.

3. To commit with prayers.

They had been recommended to the grace of God. *Acts*, xiv.

RECOMME'NDABLE.† *adj.* [*recommendable, Fr. from recommend.*] Worthy of recommendation or praise.

A right recommendable thing in heaven and in earth is a true tongue.

Ld. Rivers, Dicles, &c. of Philos. (1477), A. vii.
Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are recommendable.

Glanville, Pref. to Scepis.

RECOMME'NDABLENESS.* *n. s.* [*from recommendable.*] Quality of being recommendable.

The last rule to try opinions by, is the *recommendableness* of our religion to strangers, or those that are without.

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660), B. 10. ch. 3.

RECOMME'NDABLY.* *adv.* [*from recommendable.*] So as to deserve commendation.

Sherwood.

RECOMMENDA'TION. *n. s.* [*recommendation, Fr. from recommend.*]

1. The act of recommending.

2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*; and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden*.

RECOMMENDATORY. *adj.* [*from recommend.*] That commends to another.

Verses *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift*.

RECOMMENDER. *n. s.* [*from recommend.*] One who recommends.

St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury*.

To RECOMMIT. *v. a.* [*re and commit.*] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon*.

To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re and compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body. *Donne*.

RECOMPENSA'TION.* *n. s.* [*old Fr. recompensation.*] *Huloet*.

To RE'COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenser, Fr. re and compenso, Lat.*]

1. To repay; to requite.

Continue faithful, and we will *recompense* you. *1 Mac. x.*

Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by *recompensing* his way upon his own head. *2 Chron. vi. 23.*

2. To give in requital.

Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou *recompense* them the things they have done for thee! *Eccles. viii. 28.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom. xii. 17.*

3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent.

French wheat, which is bearded, requireth the best soil, *recompensing* the same with a profitable plenty. *Carew*.

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, said, that he would in short time find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace, and again to shew their approved valour. *Knolles*.

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, *recompenseth* the slowness of his maturation. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind*.

4. To redeem; to pay for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto, let it be *recompensed* unto the Lord. *Num. v. 8.*

RE'COMPENSE.† *n. s.* [*recompense, Fr. from the verb.* Anciently, *recompense* was the spelling of the substantive; and many now write it so; distinguishing, as in *practise* the verb, and *practice* the substantive.]

1. Reward; something given as an acknowledgement of merit.

Thou'rt so far before,
That swiftest wing of *recompense* is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare*.

2. Equivalent; compensation.

Wise men thought the vast advantage for their learning and integrity an ample *recompense* for any inconvenience from their passion. *Clarendon*.

Your mother's wrongs a *recompense* shall meet,
I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden*.

RECOMPI'LEMENT. *n. s.* [*re and compilement.*] New complement.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon*.

To RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recomposer, Fr. re and compose.*]

1. To settle or quiet anew.

Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by music he was *recomposed*. *Bp. Taylor*.

2. To form or adjust anew.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises. *Boyle on Colours*.

RECOMPOS'I'ON. *n. s.* [*re and composition.*] Composition renewed.

RECONCI'ABLE. *adj.* [*reconciliable, Fr. from reconcile.*]

1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act *reconcilable* with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be so. *Hammond*.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable*, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports. *Abrichtnot*.

The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light, as was *reconcilable* with sufficient strength. *Cheyne*.

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worship of God, and are not *reconcilable* with solemn assemblies. *Nelson*.

RECONCI'ABLENESS. *n. s.* [*from reconcilable.*]

1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the *reconcilableness* of fate with choice. *Hammond*.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle*.

2. Disposition to renew love.

To RECONCILE.† *v. a.* [*reconcilier, Fr. reconcilio, Lat.*]

1. To make to like again.

This noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, *reconcil'd* my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakespeare*.

Submit to Cæsar;
And *reconcile* thy mighty soul to life. *Addison, Cato*.

He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never *reconcile* himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets. *Locke*.

Contenting minds to *reconcile*. *Swift*.

2. To make to be liked again.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

3. To make any thing consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*

Questions of right and wrong
Which though our consciences have reconciled,
My learning cannot answer.

Some figures monstrous and mishap'd appear,
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

4. To restore to favour.

So thou shalt do for every one that ereth and is simple, so shall ye reconcile the house.

Ezek. xlv. 20.

Let him live before thee reconcil'd.

5. To purify. [*reconcilier une église, a. L. to purge, cleanse, re-consecrate a church.*] *Cotgrave.*

Not consecrating and reconciling churchyards with so many ceremonies, and opinion of efficacy and necessity, as in the church of Rome.

Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 327.

6. To re-establish. [*a Latinism.*]

She them besought, during their quiet treague,
Into her lodging to repair awhile
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ii. 33.

To RECONCILE.* v. n. To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first,
reconcile to it. *Abp. Sancroft, Sermon, p. 104.*

RECONCILEMENT. n. s. [*from reconcile.*]

1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.

Injury went beyond all degree of reconciliation.

Sidney.

Creature so fair! his reconciliation seeking,
His counsel whom she had displeas'd.

Milton, P. L.

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflamed animosities, so as to make all reconciliation impracticable.

Swift.

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud

Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd

And reconciliation. *Milton, P. L.*

RECONCILER. n. s. [*from reconcile.*]

1. One who renews friendship between others.

He not only attained his purpose of uniting distant parties unto each other, but, contrary to the usual fate of reconcilers, gained them to himself.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late reconcilers.

Norris.

RECONCILIATION. n. s. [*reconciliatio, from re and concilio, Lat. reconciliation, Fr.*]

1. Renewal of friendship.

2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture, with respect to this affection. *Rogers.*

3. Atonement; expiation.

He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make reconciliation for sin.

Ezek. ii. 17.

RECONCILIATORY.* adj. [*from reconciliatio.*] Able to reconcile.

These reconciliatory papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines.

Bp. Hall, Specialities of his Life.

To RECONDE'NSE. v. a. [*re and condense.*]

To condense anew.

In the heads of stills and necks of colipiles, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold condensed into water. *Boyle.*

RECON'DITE.* adj. [*reconditus, Latin.*]

Hidden; secret; profound; abstruse.

Doubtless there will be great plenty of unctuous spirituous matter, when the most inward and recondite spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close recesses, and scattered into the air.

Glanville, Pre-exist. ch. 14.

He asserts that this was the recondite sense of Moses his words.

Bp. Bull, Works, iii. 1168.

A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more recondite studies and deep learning.

Felton on the Classics.

To RECONDU'CT. v. a. [*reconduit, French; reconductus, Lat. re and conduct.*] To conduct again.

Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,
To reduct thy steps?

Dryden, State of Innocence.

To RECONJO'IN. v. a. [*re and conjoin.*] To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when rejoin'd into a liquor. *Boyle.*

To RECONFI'RM.* v. a. [*re and confirm.*]

To establish again.

And so being reconfirm'd, upon the thirtieth of August in the year 1667 he sent Secretary Maurice, &c.

Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. p. 835.

To RECO'NQUER. v. a. [*reconquerir, Fr. re and conquer.*] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to reconquer Ogier.

Davies.

To RECONNO'ITER.* v. a. [*reconnoiter, Fr.*] To examine; to view.

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our vernacular idiom. I do not find, in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third reconnoitered the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them.

Addison.

She reconnoitres fancy's airy band.

Young, Night Th. 2.

To RECONVE'NE. v. n. [*re and convene.*]

To assemble anew.

A horse accident fell out about the time of the two houses reconvening, which made a wonderful impression.

Clarendon.

To RECO'NSECRATE. v. a. [*re and consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be reconsecrated.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

To RECONSI'DER.* v. a. [*re and consider.*]

To turn in the mind over and over.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you.

Ld. Chesterfield.

To RECO'NSULATE.* v. a. [*re and console.*] To comfort again.

I should think myself unworthy for ever of that love she bare me, if in this case I were fit to comfort you. But it is that only God who can reconcile us both; who, when he hath called now one and then another of his own creatures unto himself, will unclasp the final book of his decrees, and dissolve the whole.

Wotton, Rem. p. 489.

RECONVE'RSION.* n. s. [*re and conversion.*] A second conversion.

Pope Gregory the first, being zealously moved for the reconversion of this English nation, sent hither Austin the monk with other his associates.

Wcever.

To RECONVE'RT.* v. a. [*re and convert.*]

To convert again.

The East-Saxons, who had expelled their bishop Mellitus and renounced the faith, were by the means of Oswi reconverted.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 4.

To RECONVE'Y. v. a. [*re and convey.*] To convey again.

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence reconveys, there to be lost again. *Denham.*

To RECO'RD.* v. a. [*recordor, Lat. recorder, Fr.*]

1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost.

I made him my book, where my soul recorded
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakespeare.*

He shall record a gift

Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,

Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakespeare.*

Those things that are recorded of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles.

1 Esdr. i. 42.

I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death.

Deut. xxx. 20.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in.

Locke.

2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.

So even and morn recorded the third day.

Milton, P. L.

3. To recite; to repeat; to tune. Out of use.

If his ditties bene so trimly dight,
I pray thee, Hobbino!, record some one.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.

They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest.

Fairfax.

4. To call to mind. [*a Latinism.*]

Being returned to his mother's bowre,
In solitary silence far from wight,
He can record the miserable stowre,
In which his wretched love lay day and night
For his deare sake. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 19.*

To RECO'RD.* v. n. To sing a tune; to play a tune.

To the lute

She sung, and made the night-bird mute,
That still records with morn. *Shaksp. Pericles.*

Ye may record a little, or ye may whistle,
As time shall minister: but for main singing,
Pray ye satisfy yourselves; away, be careful.

Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

O sweet, sweet; how the birds record too!

Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

RE'CORD. n. s. [*record, Fr. from the verb.*]

The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register; authentick memorial.

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age?

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

It cannot be

The Volscians dare break with us.
— We have record that very well it can;

And three examples of the like have been. *Shaks.*
The king made a record of these things, and
Mardocheus wrote thereof.

Esth. xii. 4.

An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The records of his covenant.

Milton, P. L.

Of such a goddess no time leaves record,
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd.

Dryden.

If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what *records* he has it from.

Locke.

Though the attested copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy, never so well attested, will not be admitted as a proof in judicature.

Locke.

Thy elder look, great Janus! cast

Into the long *records* of ages past;

Review the years in fairest action drest. *Prior.*

RECORDATION. *n. s.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in use.

I never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and spout as high as heaven
For *recordation* to my noble husband.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Make a *recordation* to my soul

Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakespeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due *recordation* of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours.

Wotton.

RECORDER. *n. s.* [from *record*.]

1. One whose business is to register any events.

I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A ministerial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.

Donne, Poems, p. 167.

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.

I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?
His answer was, the people were not us'd
To be spoke to except by the *recorder*.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant,
five or six persons are soliciting to succeed him.

Swift.

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.

The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue, while the other shepherds, pulling out *recorders*, which possess the place of pipes, accorded their music to the other's voice.

Sidney.

In a *recorder*, the three uppermost holes yield one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the first three.

Bacon.

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes, are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore, and a greater above and below.

Bacon.

TO RECOUCH. *v. n.* [*re and couch*.] To lie down again.

Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain.

Wotton.

TO RECOVER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Lat.]

1. To restore from sickness or disorder.

Would my lord were with the prophet; for he would *recover* him of his leprosy. *2 Kings, v. 3.*
The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,
And nature stood *recover'd* of her fright. *Dryden.*

2. To repair.

Should we apply this precept only to those who are concerned to *recover* time they have lost, it would extend to the whole race of mankind.

Rogers.

Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and *recover*.

Rogers.

3. To regain; to get again.

Every of us, each for his self, labour'd how to *recover* him, while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any sound and faithful manner.

Sidney.

Stay a while; and we'll debate,

By what safe means the crowd may be *recover'd*.

Shakespeare.

The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to the poor, and *recovering* of sight to the blind.

St. Luke, vi. 18.

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that casteth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to *recover* it to the church.

Bacon.

These Italians, in despite of what could be done, *recovered* Tiliaventum.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

I who ere while the happy garden sung,
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing

Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,

By one man's firm obedience. *Milton, P. R.*

Any other person may join with him that is injured, and assist him in *recovering* from the offender so much, as may make satisfaction. *Locke.*

4. To release.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him.

2 Tim. ii. 26.

5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. Not in use.

The forest is not three leagues off;

If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shakespeare.*

TO RECOVER.† *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil.

Isaiah said, take a lump of figs. And they took and laid it on the boil, and he *recovered*.

2 Kings, xx. 7.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp

Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd.

Milton, P. L.

RECOVERABLE. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover*.]

1. Possible to be restored from sickness.

2. Possible to be regained.

A prodigal's course

Is like the sun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear.

Shakespeare.

They promised the good people ease in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not *recoverable*.

Clarendon.

RECOVERY. *n. s.* [from *recover*.]

1. Restoration from sickness.

Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in temporal affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and *recovery* from sickness.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.

The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of *recovery* after acute distempers.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Power or act of regaining.

What should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this, being not ignorant of the impossibility?

Shakespeare.

These counties were the keys of Normandy;

But wherefore weeps Warwick?

For grief that they are past *recovery*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land.

Arbutnot on Coins.

3. The act of cutting off an entail.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and *recovery*.

Shakespeare.

TO RECOUNT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-tell'd practices.

Shakespeare.

How I have thought of these times,

I shall *recount* hereafter. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood universal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much, although *recounted* with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom return to silence.

Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.

Dryden.

RECOUNTMENT. *n. s.* [from *recount*.] Relation; recital.

When from the first to last, betwixt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had most finely bath'd;
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakespeare.*

TO RECOURE.† *v. a.* To recover, or recure. Used by Spenser. See *TO RECUR.*

RECOURSE.† *n. s.* [*recursus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]

1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergal'd with *recourse* of tears.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

2. Return; new attack.

Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. Return; recurrence.

The course and *recourse* of times and accidents.

Proceed. against Garnet, (1606.) Ec. 2. b.

How necessary, or how convenient at least, the certain *recourses* of seasons made by the heavenly bodies are!

Barrow on the Creed.

4. [*Recours*, Fr.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common use.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourse* unto him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of servants and suiters.

Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

The council of Trent commends the making *recourse* not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance.

Stillingfleet.

Can any man think, that this privilege was at first conferred upon the church of Rome, and the Christians in all ages had constant *recourse* to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss where to find it?

Tillotson.

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

5. Access.

The doors be lockt,

That no man hath *recourse* to her by night.

Shakespeare.

TO RECOURSE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To return. Not in use.

For a little pause, he stood without flame; the flame departing and *recoursing* thrice ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him.

Fox, Acts and Mon. of Thos. Bilney.

RECOURSEFUL. [from *recourse*.] Moving alternately.

In that *recourseful* deep. *Drayton, Polygl. S. 1.*

RECREANT.† *adj.* [Not from the Fr. *recriant*, as Dr. Johnson supposes, and accordingly defines *recreant*, crying out for mercy; but from the old Fr. *recreant*, "tired, wearied, out of heart, faint-hearted." Cotgrave. "C'étoit une grande honte pour un chevalier d'être *recreant*."

Lacombe. And see Du Cange in *V. RECREditus*. "*Recreditus* vulgò, vel *recreanti* appellati, qui quidem inter infames habebantur; adeò ut maximo probro haberetur objecta *recreditus* contumelia.—*Recreantus* idem quòd *recreditus*, ex Gallico *recreant* pro *recreu*."]

1. Cowardly; meanspirited; subdued.

Let be that lady debonaire,
Thou *recreant* knight, and soon thyself prepare

To battle. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But that thou yield thee as *recreant* and over-come, thou shalt die.

Morie d'Arthur.

Dost
Thou wear a lion's skin? doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shaks.*
The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace
From out the bars to force his opposite,
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*

2. Apostate; false.

Like a recreant Jew, he calls for stones.
Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.
Who for so many benefits receiv'd,
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,
And so of all true good himself despoil'd.
Milton, P. R.

To RECREATE.* v. a. [re and create.] To create anew.

Father of heaven! —
Thou mad'st, and govern'st ever; come,
And re-create me, now grown ruinous.

Where then are the regenerated thrones and dominions? where are the re-created principalities and powers? *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

To RECREATE. v. a. [recreo, Lat. recreo, Fr.]

1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.

He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever: common pleasures,
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shaks.*

Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated himself with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung. *Bp. Taylor.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes, while wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to gratify.

These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick scent. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

He walked abroad, which he did not so much to recreate himself, as to obey the prescripts of his physician. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

3. To relieve; to revive.

Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate the lungs, heart, and vital spirits. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To RECREATE.* v. n. To take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to recreate. *L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 121.*

RECREATION. n. s. [from recreate.]

1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.

The chief recreation she could find in her anguish, was sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*

I'll visit
The chapel where they lie; and tears, shed there,
Shall be my recreation. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The great men among the antients, understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no lessening to their dignity to make the one the recreation to the other. *Locke on Education.*

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.

You may have the recreation of surprising those with admiration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatsoever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a constant tenure of pleasure, by a con-

tinual pursuit of sports and recreations: for all these things, as they refresh a man when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *South.*

RECREATIVE. adj. [from recreate.] Refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music be recreative, and with some strange changes. *Bacon.*

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but chase such as are healthful, recreative, and apt to refresh you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Bp. Taylor.*

The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies, seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*

RECREATIVELY.* adj. [from recreative.] With recreation; with diversion. *Sherwood.*

RECREATIVENESS. n. s. [from recreative.] The quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT.* n. s. [recrementum, Lat.] Dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light: it discovers all the fullness of the most earthly recrement, it mixeth with none of them. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 41.*

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the superfluous serosities and other recrement of the blood. *Boyle.*

RECREMENTAL.* } adj. [from recre-
RECREMENTIOUS.* } ment.] Drossy.

As sensation will be the consequence of the ideal aliment to the mind, so muscular motion will be the expulsion of the recrementitious part of it. *Reid, Inq.*

To RECRIMINATE. v. n. [recriminer, Fr. re and crimino, Lat.] To return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How shall such hypocrites reform the state,
On whom the brothels can recriminate? *Dryden.*

To RECRIMINATE. v. a. To accuse in return. Unusual.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the strumpet. *South.*

RECRIMINATION. n. s. [recrimination, Fr. from recriminate.] Return of one accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem disabbling enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual recriminations. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINATOR. n. s. [from recriminate.] One that returns one charge with another.

RECRIMINATORY.* adj. [from recriminate.] Retorting accusation.

They (the opposition) seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding recriminatory precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence. *Burke on the Fr. Revol. Lett. 3.*

RECRUDENCY.* } n. s. [recrudir, Fr.
RECRUDESCENCY.* } to make raw;
recrudesco, Lat.] State of becoming sore again; a sort of relapse.

If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudency by new foreign succours, I think that no physician will go on much with letting blood "in declinatione morbi."

Bacon, Lett. to Secretary Cecil, (ed. 1657,) p. 15.

RECRUDESCENT. adj. [recrudesco, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUIT. v. a. [recruter, Fr.]

1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.

He was longer in recruiting his flesh than was usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*

Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their colour;
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*

This sun is set, but see in bright array
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!
Love in a shining galaxy appears
Triumphant still. *Granville.*

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conserving and recruiting it by active principles; such as are the cause of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

2. To supply an army with new men.

He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be recruited and assisted. *Clarendon.*

To RECRUIT. v. n. To raise new soldiers.

The French have only Switzerland besides their own country to recruit in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*

RECRUIT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wasted; Pope has used it less properly for a substitute to something wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large recruits of needful pride. *Pope.*
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army found opposition. *Clarendon.*

2. New soldiers.

The powers of Troy
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

RECRUITER.* n. s. [from recruit.] One who recruits; one who supplies a company with new members.

After this he (Christopher Love) was made minister of St. Ann's church near to Aldersgate, a recruiter of the assembly of divines, and at length minister of the church of St. Lawrence. *A. Wood, Fast. Ox. 1st ed. ii. 74.*

RECTANGLE.* n. s. [rectangle, Fr. rectangulus, Lat.] A figure having four sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles.

The mathematician considers the truth and properties belonging to a rectangle, only as it is in idea in his own mind. *Locke.*

RECTANGLE.* } adjec. Having a right
RECTANGLED.* } angle.

If all Athens should decree, that in rectangle triangles the square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, geometers would not receive satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RECTANGULAR. adj. [rectangulaire, Fr. rectus and angulus, Lat.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level row between any supporters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will necessarily sink. *Wotton, Architecture.*

RECTANGULARLY. *adv.* [from *rectangular*.] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will stand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the stone obliquely.

RECTIFIABLE. *adj.* [from *rectify*.] Capable to be set right.

The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another.

RECTIFICATION. *n. s.* [*rectification*, Fr. from *rectify*.]

1. The act of setting right what is wrong. To the cure of melancholy the *rectification* of air is necessarily required.

It behoved the Deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed.

2. In chymistry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer.

At the first *rectification* of some spirit of salt in a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm.

RECTIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *rectify*.]

1. One who sets right what is wrong. I fly for justice and relief into the hands of that great *rectifier* of saddles, and lover of mankind, Dr. B.

2. One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation.

3. An instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.

TO RECTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr. *rectus* and *facio*, Lat.]

1. To make right; to reform; to redress. That whereas unsound times have done amiss, the better ages ensuing must *rectify* as they may.

It shall be bootless That longer you defer the court, as well For your own quiet, as to *rectify* What is unsettled in the king. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his full might. *South.* The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being willing to suppose that many particularities may be *rectified* upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.* If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Addison.* The false judgements he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he *rectified* them. *Atterbury.*

2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation. The skin had been kept white and smooth for above fifteen years, by being included with *rectified* spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass. *Grew, Mus.*

RECTILINEAR. } *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*,
RECTILINEOUS. } Lat.] Consisting of right lines.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must have been not only less elegant, but unequal.

This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.

The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies projected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident.

RECTITUDE. *n. s.* [*rectitude*, Fr. *rectitudo*, Lat. from *rectus*.] This word is rarely used in the plural number.]

1. Straitness; not curvity.

2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their present engagement, would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.* Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wisdom, equity, and absolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterbury.*

3. Right judgement; due deliberation and decision: a philosophical term.

They perceive a result, but they think little of the multitude of concurrences and *rectitudes* which go to form it. *Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 9. § 6.*

RECTOR. *n. s.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Latin.]

1. Ruler; lord; governor.

God is the supreme *rector* of the world, and of all those subordinate parts thereof.

When a *rector* of an university of scholars is chosen by the corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed by the superior of such university. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

A parson is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. — He is sometimes called the *rector*, or governor, of the church. *Blackstone.*

RECTORIAL.* *adj.* [*rectorial*, Fr. from *rector*.] Belonging to the *rector* of a parish. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

Wood is in some countries a *rectorial*, and in some a vicarial tithes. *Blackstone.*

RECTORSHIP. *n. s.* [*rectoratus*, Fr. from *rector*.] The rank or office of *rector*.

Had your bodies No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry Against the *rectorship* of judgement? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

RECTORY. *n. s.* [*rectorerie*, Fr. from *rector*.]

A *rectory* or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed. *Spelman.*

RECTRESS.* *n. s.* [*rectrix*, Lat.] **GO-RECTRIX.** *n. s.* *verness.*

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state, *Rectress* of action, arbitress of fate, To whom all sway, all power, all empire bows, Be present and propitious to our vows! *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded, &c. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels.*

RECUBATION. *n. s.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or *recubation*. *Brown.*

TO RECULÉ. *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] To retire; to fall back; to recoil. *Obsolete. Barret.*

When Hector and the Trojans would have set fire on the Greek ships, Teucer with his bow made them *recule* back again. *Ascham, Toxophilus.*

[They] forced them, however strong and stout They were, as well approv'd in many a doubt, Back to *recule*. *Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 47.*

TO RECUMBE.* *v. n.* [*recumbo*, Lat.] To lean; to repose. Not in use.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumb*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son.

Barrow on the Creed, Sermon. IV. What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries — of a faith justifying the most hardened sinners in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye? Of a faith which so justifies, that the justified can fall no more? Of a faith, which consists in lolling, rolling, and *recumbent* on Christ? *Allen, No Accept. with God by Faith only, (1761,) p. 23.*

RECUMBENCE.* *n. s.* [from *recumbent*.] Act of reposing, or resting in confidence.

Instead of this *πληροφορία*, some of our divines bring in a *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation, which is not exposed to the former dilemma, and may stand for justifying faith, if it may properly be called faith at all; whereof there may be some doubt. *Ld. North, Light to Paradise, (1682,) p. 54.*

RECUMBENCY. *n. s.* [from *recumbent*.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning. In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of musick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festival *recumbency*. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose. When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.]

1. Lying; leaning. The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbutnot.*

Aloft *recumbent* o'er the hanging ridge The brown woods wav'd, while ever-trickling springs Wash'd from the naked roots of oak and pine The crumbling soil. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.*

2. Reposing; inactive; listless.

Shall Heaven, which gave us ardour, and has shewn Her own for man so strongly, not disdain What smooth emollients in theology, *Recumbent* virtue's downy doctors preach? *Young, Night Th. 4.*

RECUPERATION. *n. s.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before.

Moré, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 225.

RECUPERATIVE, or RECUPERATORY. *adj.* [from *recuperation*.] Belonging to recovery. *Recuperative* is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, with the substantive *recuperation*.

TO RECURRE. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it *recurs* the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again

Calamy.

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans recurring on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recurir*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to recur to the first.

Wake, Preparation for Death.

To RECURRE.† v. a. [*recurer*, Fr. *re* and *cure*.] Written more than once by Spenser *recoure*, for the sake of exactness in his rhyme. *Recure* was formerly much in use; and not merely in the sense assigned to it, by Dr. Johnson, of "to recover from sickness or labour."] *Spenser, F. Q.*

1. To recover; to regain.

Freedom of kinde so lost hath he,
That never maie *recured* be.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 4920.

You shall *recure* my right. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To recover from sickness or labour; to find a remedy or cure for.

Pleaseth you ponder your suppliant's plaint,
Caused of wrong and cruel constraint,
Which I your poor vassal daily endure;
And but your goodness the same *recure*,
Am like for desperate doole to die.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Through wise handling and fair governance,
I him *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of dole intemperance. *Spenser.*

Phœbus pure

In western waves his weary wagon did *recure*.

Spenser.

With one look she doth my life dismay,
And with another doth it straight *recure*. *Spenser.*
The wanton boy was shortly well *recur'd*
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

This noble life doth want her proper limbs;
Her face defac'd with scars of injury: —
Which to *recure* we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

These my observations, and collections in my reading, accept, gentle reader; and the slips pass over with a gentle eye, as slips of youth; which more mature years may *recure*, if God prosper and second. *Lightfoot, Miscell. (1629), p. 203.*

Thy death's wound

Which he who comes thy Saviour shall *recure*,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton, P. L.*

RECURRE.† n. s. Recovery; remedy.

Pale malady was plac'd,
Sore sick in bed, her colour all forgone; —
Her breath corrupt; her keepers every one
Abhorring her; her sickness past *recure*.

Sackville, Induct. Mirr. for Mag.

Whatsoever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without *recure*: the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

RECURELESS.* adj. [*recure* and *less*.] Incapable of remedy.

Whether ill timent, or *recureless* pain,
Procure his death; the neighbours all complain,
The unskillful leech murder'd his patient
By poison of some foul ingredient!

Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 4.

RECURRENCE. } n. s. [from *recurrent*.] RE-
CURRENCY.* turn.

Although the opinion at present be well sup-

pressed, yet, from some strings of tradition and fruitful recurrence of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RECURRENT. adj. [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto consumptions. *Harvey.*

RECUSION. n. s. [*recursus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the *recursions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

To RECURVATE.* v. a. [*recurvatus*, Lat.]

To bend back.

The upper mandible of the saury is slightly *recurvated*. *Pennant.*

RECURVATION.* n. s. [*recurvatus*, Lat.]

RECURVITY.* } Flexure backwards.

Ascending first into a capulary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine *recurvation*, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To RECURVE.* v. a. [*curvus*, Lat.]

To bow or bend back. *Cockeram.*

RECURVUS. adj. [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long *recurvatus* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RECUSANCY.* n. s. The tenets of a recusant; non-conformity. See RECUSANT.

The penalty or sanction for *recusancy* was not loss of life or limb, or whole state, but only a pecuniary mulct and penalty; and that also, until they would submit and conform themselves.

Sir E. Coke, Proc. against Garnett, (1606.) H. 2. b.

RECUSANT.† n. s. [*recusans*, Lat.] Our word was originally accented on the second syllable, as Mr. Malone also has observed, and as Dr. Johnson gave it; but it is now generally on the first.] One that refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion; a non-conformist; one that refuses any terms of communion or society.

But sith our Church him disciplin'd so sore,
He, rank *recusant*, comes to church no more.

Davies, Wit's Bedlam, (1615.)

Such *recusants* as have been convicted and condemned.

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of *recusants* should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience!

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

RECUSANT.* adj. Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths.

They demand of the lords, that no *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act.

Ld. Clarendon.

RECUSATION.* n. s. [*recusation*, Fr. *recusatio*, Lat.]

1. Refusal. *Cotgrave, and Cockeram.*

2. [In law.] The act of recusing a judge, that is, of requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.

To RECUSE. v. a. [*recuser*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recused* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge.

Ayliffe.

RED. adj. [from the old Saxon, *peb*; *rhud*, Welsh; as the town of Hertford,

Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia*, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, *Herudford*, the red ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, *ῥοῦγος*; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*.[†] *Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale? —

—Ay, and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shaks.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
To prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakspeare.*

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen. xlix. 12.*

His eyes dart forth red flames which scare the night.

And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright. *Cowley.*

The angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red. *Milton, P. L.*

If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red-making rays more copiously than red lead doth. *Newton, Opt.*

Why heavenly truth,

And moderation fair, were the red marks
Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson, Winter.*

RED.* n. s. Red colour.

The sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the reds.

Newton, Opt.

The George and garter dangled from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red. *Pope.*

To REDACT.* v. a. [*redactus*, Lat.] To force; to reduce or shape into form. Not in use.

He curs'd Petrarch for *redacting* verses into sonnets; which, he said, was like that tyrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, and others too long cut short.

Drummond, Conv. of B. Jonson.

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them into any form for instruments of work, were yet, till Tubal-Cain, to seek. *Bp. Hall, Sermon on Mon.*

To REDARGUE.† v. a. [*redarguer*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *redarguo*, Lat.] To refute; to convict.

The last wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graven with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines.

Hakewell on Providence.

Whosoever he is, that mourns merely upon the account of the party deceased, doth necessarily *redargue* himself of unbelief.

Smith on Old Age, p. 200.

REDARGUTION.* n. s. [*redargucion*, old Fr. *redargutio*, Lat.] A refutation; a conviction.

My purpose is at this time to note only omissions and deficiencies, and not to make any *redargution* of errors. *Bacon on Learning, B. 2.*

A *redargution* and check to impudent and daring inquirers. *Bp. Rust, Disc. of Truth, § 16.*

REDBERRIED Shrub *Cassia*. n. s. A plant.

It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

RED-BREAST. *n. s.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreast* painfully
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*
The *redbreast*, sacred to the household gods,
Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

RED-COAT. *n. s.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a rush,
And sees a *redcoat* rise from every bush. *Dryden.*

TO REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear,
Red'd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals clash. *Dryden, Æn.*

TO REDDEN. *v. n.* [peabian, Sax. *rubescere*.] To grow red.

With shame they *redde'n'd*, and with spite grew pale. *Dryden, Juv.*
Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they *redde'n*, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The *red'n'ing* orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral reddens, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak,
And stares, tremendous, with a threat'n'ing eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

REDDISH. *adj.* [from *red*.] Somewhat red. A bright spot, white, and somewhat reddish. *Levi. xiii. 19.*

REDDISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper, and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the *reddishness* of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDITION. *† n. s.* [redition, Fr. Cotgrave; from *reddo*, Lat.]

1. Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Howell, Voc. For.*

2. Explanation; representation.

This hipshot grammarian cannot set [it] into right frame of construction, neither here in the similitude, nor in the following *reddition* thereof. *Milton, Apol. for Smect. § 4.*

In most interpreters you have, in this place, a deficiency in the *reddition* of the sense. *Knatchbull, Tr. Annot. N. Test. p. 159.*

REDDITIVE. *† adj.* [redditivus, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

Conjunctions disjunctive, *redditive*, conditional,—are more elegantly used.

Instruct. for Oratory, (Oxf. 1692,) p. 20.

REDDE. *n. s.* A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid though not deep red colour.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: in England we have the finest in the world. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

REDE. *† n. s.* [pæb, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. See **READ**.

Such mercy He, by his most holy *rede*,
Unto us taught. *Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Love.*

TO REDE. *†* To advise. See **TO READ**.

TO REDEEM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot *redeem* it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth, iv. 6.*

2. To rescue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that *Romeo*
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shakespeare.*

Thy father
Levied an army, weening to *redeem*
And re-install me in the diadem. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

The Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.
Ps. xxv.

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because
extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing
to *redeem* these. *Sidney.*

This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more
obsequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate
You can secure the constancy of fate,
Whose kindness sent what does your malice seem
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse,
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakespeare.*

5. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton, P. L.*

6. To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ *redeemed* us from the curse. *Gal. iii. 13.*

REDEEMABLE. *† adj.* [from *redeem*.] Capable of redemption. *Sherwood.*

A rent-charge on the whole lands, *redeemable*
on the crown's paying twenty thousand pounds.

Bp. Berkeley, Lett. (1726.)

REDEEMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *redeemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER. *n. s.* [from *redeem*.]

1. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomers.

She inflam'd him so,
That he would aligates with Pyrocles fight,
And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenser.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embassy
From my *Redeemer* to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven. *Shakespeare.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd
Both ransom and *Redeemer* voluntary. *Milton, P. L.*

When saw we thee any way distressed, and
relieved thee? will be the question of those, to whom
heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as
having ministered to their *Redeemer*. *Boyle.*

TO REDELIBERATE. ** v. a.* [*re* and *delibere*;
Fr. *redeliberer*.] To reconsider.

TO REDELIVER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver*.]
To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shakespeare.*

Instruments judiciously exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered*, on the demand of the person that exhibited them.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

REDELIVERY. *† n. s.* [from *deliver*.] The act of delivering back.

Did ye not take one another upon the terms of *redelivery*, when you should be called for?

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them.

Ld. Clarendon, Life, iii. 546.

TO REDEMAND. *v. a.* [*redemand*, Fr. *re* and *demand*.] To demand back.

Threecore attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and rescued them: the duke *redemands* his prisoners, but receiving excuses, resolved to do himself justice. *Addison.*

REDEMPTION. *n. s.* [redemption, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.]

1. Ransom; release.

Utter darkness his place,
Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shaks.*
The Saviour Son be glorify'd,

Who for lost man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

The salvation of our souls may be advanced, by firmly believing the mysteries of our *redemption*; and by imitating the example of those primitive patterns of piety. *Nelson.*

REDEMPTORY. *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman, Il.*

TO REDESCEND. ** v. n.* [*re* and *descend*; Fr. *redescendre*.] To descend again.

Cotgrave.

To thee, sweet spirit, I return
That love wherewith my heart doth burn;
And these bless'd notions of my brain
I now breathe up to thee again:
O, let them *redescend*, and still
My soul with holy raptures fill!

Howell, Lett. iv. 52.

REDGUM. *n. s.* [from *red* and *gum*.] A disease of children newly born.

REDHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness.

Iron *redhot* burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*
Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than *redhot* wood?

Newton, Opt.

The *redhot* metal hisses in the lake. *Pope.*

TO REDINTEGRATE. ** v. a.* [*redintegro*, Lat.] To restore; to make new.

Redintegrate the fame, first of your house.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

The same relation is an excellent security to *redintegrate* and to call that love back, which folly and trifling accidents would disturb.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon, The Marriage Ring.

REDINTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Lat.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being *redintegrated* in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after dissevered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

REDINTEGRATION. *n. s.* [from *redintegrate*.]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leaven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the *redin-*

tegration of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

2. **Redintegration** chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

Quincy.

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical redintegration of it.

Boyle.

- TO REDISBOURSE.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *debours*, Fr.] To repay.

Then backe againe,

His borrow'd waters first to *redisbourse*,
He sends the sea his own with double gaine.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 27.

- TO REDISPOSE.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *dispose*.] To adjust or dispose anew.

It hath been shewn that spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no reparation, or *redisp*osing its parts, as the body doth.

A. Baxter on the Soul, i. 339.

- TO REDISTRIBUTE.*** *v. a.* [*re* and *distrib*ute; Fr. *redistribuer*.] To deal back again.

Cotgrave.

- REDLEAD.** *n. s.* [*red* and *lead*.] Minium; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long pastils, by grinding *redlead* with strong wort, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun.

Peacham.

- REDLY.*** *adv.* [*from red*.] With redness.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

- REDNESS.†** *n. s.* [*Sax. peberne*.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty redness in his lips.

Shaks.

In the Red Sea most apprehend a material redness, from whence they derive its common denomination.

Brown.

The glowing redness of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves.

Spectator.

- REDOLENCE.** } *n. s.* [*from redolent*.] Sweet

- REDOLENCY.*** scent.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars.

Boyle.

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency.

Mortimer.

- REDOLENT.†** *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat. *redolent*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] This is an old word in our language.

Sweet of scent.

Alas, this flourishing flour will fade, this *redolent* rose will be gone.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. B. 1. fol. 90.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;

Thy odours, O how redolent!

Sandys.

- TO REDOUBLE.** *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double*.]

1. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around

To her *redoubled* that her undersong.

Spenser.

2. To repeat often.

They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they *redoubled* strokes upon the foe.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To increase by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnassus sweat,
And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat.

Addison.

- TO REDOUBLE.** *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time.

Addison, Spect.

- REDOUT.** *n. s.* [*reduit*, *redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our safe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to secure them.

Bacon.

- REDOUBTABLE.** *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Linot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me.

Pope.

- REDOUBTED.†** *adj.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not in use, except ironically, or by way of playful exaggeration, as *doughty* is.

His kingdom's seat Cleopolis is read,
There to obtain some such *redoubted* knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might.

Spenser, F. Q.

So far be mine, my most *redoubted* lord,
As my true service shall deserve your love.

Shaks.

- TO REDOUND.** *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]

1. To be sent back by reaction.

The evil, soon

Driv'n back, *redounded*, as a flood, on those
From whom it sprung.

Milton, P. L.

Nor hope to be myself less miserable
By what I seek, but others to make such
As I, though thereby worse to me *redound*.

Milton, P. L.

2. To conduce in the consequence.

As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and prosperity of the publick, than any other act of government, the state of it should be marked out in every particular reign with greater distinction.

Addison.

He had drawn many observations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince.

Addison.

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it.

Rogers, Sermon.

3. To proceed in the consequence.

As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture.

Addison, Guardian.

- TO REDRESS.** *v. a.* [*redresser*, Fr.]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses, intermix'd

With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon.

Milton, P. L.

2. To relieve; to remedy; to ease. It is sometimes used of persons, but more properly of things.

She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity,
and straight laboured to *redress* my pain, which was her pain.

Sidney.

'Tis thine, O king! the afflicted to *redress*.

Dryden.

Lighter affronts and injuries Christ commands us not to *redress* by law, but to bear with patience.

Kettellwell.

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their subjects in liberty, property, and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redress* their grievances.

Swift.

- REDRESS.** *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Reformation; amendment.

To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves.

Hooker.

2. Relief; remedy.

No humble suitors press to speak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redress* to thee.

Shaks.

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no *redress*.

Bacon.

Griefs,—finding no *redress*, ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immediate

Rankle, and fester, and gangrene

To black mortification.

Milton, S. A.

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal.

Davenant.

3. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppresses.

Dryden.

- REDRESSER.*** *n. s.* [*from redress*.] One who affords relief.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries.

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. iv. 25.

- REDRESSIVE.** *adj.* [*from redress*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.

The generous band

Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail.

Thomson.

- REDRESSLESS.*** *adj.* [*redress* and *less*.] Without amendment; without relief.

Sherwood.

- TO REDSEAR.** *v. n.* [*red* and *sear*.] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer.

Mozon, Mech. Ex.

- REDSHANK.†** *n. s.* [*red* and *shank*.]

1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland; a nickname given to the highlanders, according to Dr. Jamieson, on account of their bare legs.

He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing.

Spenser.

By their actions we might rather judge them to be a generation of highland thieves and *redshanks*.

Milton, Obs. on the Art. of Peace.

2. A bird.

Ainsworth.

- REDSTART, or REDTAIL.** *n. s.* [*phœnicurus*, Lat.] A bird.

- REDSTREAK.** *n. s.* [*red* and *streak*.]

1. An apple.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak*: some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture.

Mortimer.

Let every tree in every orchard own

The *redstreak* as supreme.

Philips.

2. Cider pressed from the redstreak.

Redstreak he quaffs beneath the Chian vine,
Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine.

Smith.

- TO REDUCE.** *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, Fr.]

1. To bring back. Obsolete.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would *reduce* these bloody days again.

Shakspeare.

2. To bring to the former state.

It were but just

And equal to *reduce* me to the dust,
Desirous to resign and render back
All I receiv'd.

Milton, P. L.

3. To reform from any disorder.

That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled.

Clarendon.

4. To bring into any state of diminution.

A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass.

Boyle.

His ire will quite consume us, and *reduce* To nothing this essential. *Milton, P. L.*

The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by division would *reduce* them into less fractions. *Locke.*

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.

There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.

The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to desperation.

Arbutnot on Coins.

7. To subdue.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, principdoms, powers, dominions I *reduce*.

Milton, P. L.

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.

To have this project *reduced* to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.

So these—left desert utmost hell
Many a dark league, *reduc'd* in careful watch
Round their metropolis. *Milton, P. L.*

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class; as, the insects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

REDUCEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming; or diminishing; reduction.

The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*

A *reducement* of law to arbitrary power.

Milton, Eiconoclast. § 9.

The *reducement* of a general principle into a particular action. *Bp. Rust, Disc. on Truth,* § 17.

REDUCER. *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces.

They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney.*

REDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Possible to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*

Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South.*

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden, Duffresnoy.*

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be surmised *reducible* into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*

REDUCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.

Spirits of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibility*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle.*

TO REDUCT.† *v. a.* [*reductus*, Lat.] To reduce. Not in use. We use to *conduct*, and to *subduct*; and it is worth knowing, that we had also *reduct*.

To resolve and *reducte* gold into a potable li-coure.

Warde, Secr. of Maister Alexis, (1561), fol. 6. b.

REDUCT.* *n. s.* [In building.] A little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and regular; or for some other convenience. *Chambers.*

REDUCTIO.† *n. s.* [*reduction*, Fr. from *reductus*, Latin.]

1. The act of reducing; state of being reduced.

Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve. *Hale.*

To this head we may refer also, though by an improper *reduction*, his conjuring of a phantasm.

More, Myst. of Godliness, B. 4. ch. 9.

Glories in the body of man that serve either to excretion, to *reduction*, or to nutrition.

Smith on Old Age, p. 186.

Every thing visibly tended to the *reduction* of his sacred majesty, and all persons in their several stations began to make way and prepare for it. *Fell.*

2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDUCTIVE.† *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Latin.] Having the power of reducing. Indirect, or *reductive*, or reflected worship.

Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endors, (1674), p. 352.

REDUCTIVE.* *n. s.* That which has the power of reducing.

Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

REDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive*.] By reduction; by consequence.

If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively*.

Hammond.

Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection.

L'Estrange, Fab.

REDUNDANCE. } *n. s.* [*redundantia*, Lat. *REDUNDANCY.* } from *redundant*.] Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance.

The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist, and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of. *South.*

I shall show our poet's *redundance* of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth.*

Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*.

Addison.

REDUNDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Lat.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.

His head,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant*. *Milton, P. L.*

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watts.*

REDUNDANTLY.† *adv.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.

The one is still running the same round, in a narrow circle, hearing the same words *redundantly*.

Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 17.

TO REDUPLICATE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double.

Embrace that *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour, I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, Fear him.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 12.

REDUPLICATION. *n. s.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby.*

REDUPLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate*.] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watts.*

REDWING. *n. s.* [*turdus illacus*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

TO REE.† *v. a.* [I know not the etymology. Dr. Johnson.—It seems to be a corruption, from the Teut. *rede*, cribrum, a sieve.] To riddle; to sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer.*

TO REECHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back.

Around we stand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *reeches* from the main. *Pope.*

REECHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shaks.*

The kitchen malkin pins

Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shaks.*

REED. *n. s.* [peob, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Latin.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large manured cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller.*

This Deretra, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryd.*

2. A small pipe, made anciently of a reed. I'll speak between the change of man and boy With a *reed* voice. *Shakspeare.*

Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton, P. L.*

3. An arrow; as made of a reed headed. When the Partian turn'd his steed, And from the hostile camp withdrew; With cruel skill the backward *reed* He sent; and as he fled, he slew. *Prior.*

REED'D. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.

Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the reed. *Tusser.*

REED'EN. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Consisting of reeds.

Honey in the sickly hive infuse
Through *reed*en pipes. *Dryden, Georg.*

REED-GRASS. *n. s.* [from *reed* and *grass*, *sarganian*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

REEDIFICATION.* *n. s.* [*reédification*, Fr.]

Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; new building. *Cotgrave.*

TO REEDIFY. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Spenser.*
This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have sumptuously *reedified*. *Shakespeare.*
The *Æolians*, who repopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandys.*

The house of God they first *reedify*. *Milton, P. L.*

REEDLESS. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.

Youth's tomb'd before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*

REEDY. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.

The sportive flood in two divides,
And forms with erring streams the *reedies* isles. *Blackmore.*

Th' adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a *reedly* pool. *Thomson.*

REEF* n. s. [*reef*, Dutch; "*riſt oft riſt* in nemen, in binden; carbasia substringere, vela contrahere; contractiores facere velorum sinus; funiculos inferiore in veli sinus assumtos congerere." Kilian, Teut. Dict.]

1. A certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom, and a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto. The intention of the *reef* is, to reduce the surface of the sail, in proportion to the increase of the wind. *Chambers.*

2. A chain of rocks, lying near the surface of the water. [from the Teut. *riſ*, vadium.]

The people told me that the whole island was surrounded by a *reef*. *Wallis, in Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

TO REEF* v. a. [from the noun.] To reduce the surface of a sail.

We were obliged to take down our small sails, and *reef* our topsails; and haul close to the wind. *Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

REEF* n. s. [hpeaf, Sax.] A cutaneous eruption; a rash. A northern word. Grose, Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. and Craven Dial.

REEFY* adj. [from *reef*.] Scabby. North. Grose.

REEK.† n. s. [pec, peac, Sax. *reuk*, Dutch; *reiker*, Icel. from *riuka*, to smoke. *Reike* was the old English orthography; and the word was defined "smoke, or vapours of the earth." Huloet.]

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakespeare.*
Melancholy overwhelms the fancy with black *reeks* and vapours, and thereby clouds and darkens the understanding. *Scott, Christian Life, P. 1. ch. 4.*

2. [*Reke*, German, any thing piled up; *hrouk*, Icel. from *hreika*, to raise a heap. Serenius. Our Lancashire word for a heap is *rook*.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick*.

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*

The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer.*

TO REEK.† v. n. [pecan, Saxon; *ruchen*,

Germ. *riuka*, Icel.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men as if
'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Dying like men, though buried in your dung-hills,

They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,

And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

When the fleshpots *reek*, and the uncovered dishes send forth a nidor and hungry smells.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon, p. 211.

I found me laid

In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton, P. L.*

Love one descended from a race of tyrants,
Whose blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith.*

REEKY. *adj.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel house,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* shanks and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakespeare.*

REEL. n. s. [neol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.

TO REEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.

It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*

TO REEL.† v. n. [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swedish, to stagger, from *raga*, to roll about like a drunken man. *Ihre, Su. Goth. Lex.*] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. Spenser has applied it to the feet.

While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*,
She can call, help Orgoglio! *Spenser, F. Q.*

What news in this our tottering state?
— It is a *reeling* world,
And I believe will never stand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shaks. Rich. III.*

It is amiss to sit
And keep the turn of tipping with a slave,
To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Ps. cvii. 27.*

Grope in the dark, and to no seat confine
Their wandering feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*

He, with heavy fumes oppress,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope.*

Should he hide his face,
The extinguish'd stars would loosening *reel*
Wide from their spheres. *Thomson.*

REEL* n. s. [perhaps from the verb.] A kind of dance. It appears to have been in use, as Mr. Douce has observed, in the time of Shakespeare.

Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing
this *reil* or daunce upon a small trumpe. *News from Scotland, &c. (1591.) sign. B. iii.*

REELECTION. n. s. [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

TO REEMBATTLE* v. a. [*re* and *embattle*.]

To range again in battle-array.

They, harden'd once, —
Stood *reembattled* fierce, by force or fraud
Weening to prosper. *Milton, P. L.*

TO REENACT. v. a. [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and reenacted by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO REENFORCE. v. a. [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance or support.

The French have *reenforc'd* their scatter'd men. *Shakespeare.*

They used the stones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*

The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reenforces* reason. *Collier.*

REENFORCEMENT. n. s. [*re* and *enforcement*.]

1. Fresh assistance; new help.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny; aidless came off,
And with a sudden *reenforcement* struck
Coriolis like a planet. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

They require a special *reenforcement* of sound
endocrinating to set them right. *Milton on Education.*

What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Iterated enforcement.

The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward.*

TO REENJOY. v. a. [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time.

The calmness of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

TO REENKINDLE* v. a. [*re* and *enkindle*.] To enkindle anew.

A taper, when its crown of flames is newly blown off, retains a nature so symbolical to light, that it will with greediness *reenkindle* and snatch a ray from the neighbour fire. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, sect. 2. ch. 2.*

Doubtless there are some, who, by striving against the inordinacy of their appetites, may at length get the victory again over their bodies; and so by the assistance of the Divine Spirit, who is always ready to promote and assist good beginnings, may *reenkindle* the higher life. *Glanville, Pre-crist. ch. 14.*

TO REENTER. v. a. [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excursion, we may chance
Reenter heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

TO REENTHRO'NE. v. a. *TO* To replace in a throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthro*ne the king. *Southern.*

REENTRANCE. n. s. [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *reentrance* into life. *Hooker.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *reentrance*. *Glanville, Scopsis.*

REERMOUSE. n. s. [hpepemuz, Saxon.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

TO REESTABLISH. v. a. [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew.

To reestablish the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been banished the Christian world, will be speedily *reestablished*. *Smalbridge.*

REESTABLISH.† *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.]
One that reestablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and *reestablishers* of a happy world.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.
REESTABLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration.

The Jews made such a powerful effort for their *reestablishment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.

Addition.
TO REESTATE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *estate*.] To reestablish.

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *reestate* us in it.

Wallis, Two Serms. (1682) p. 26.
REEVE. *n. s.* [Zepepa, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.

The *reeve*, miller, and cook, are distinguished.
Dryden.

TO REEVE.* *v. n.* [*reven*, Teut. delirare.] To talk inconsistently. Craven Dialect.

TO REEXAMINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew.

Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cause.
Hooker.

TO REFECT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

REFECTION. *n. s.* [*refection*, Fr. from *refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition.
Brown.

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of souls, and the richest aliment of grace.
South.

For sweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew.
Pope.

REFECTORY.† *n. s.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect*.] Room of refreshment; eating-room.

They came to a common *refectory*, had nothing of their own, but both meate and apparel was at the appointment of the mother, which he calleth "prepositam," and overseer or maistresse.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 116.

When a man dwells in love, then the eyes of his wife are fair as the light of heaven, and he can lay his sorrows down upon her lap, and can retire home as to his sanctuary and *refectory*, and his gardens of sweetness and chaste refreshments.

Ep. Taylor, Sermon, The Marriage Ring.
He cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large provisions laid of winter fare.
Dryden.

TO REFELLO.† *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repress.

A likely or possible case is put, to make a cleane contrary unto it, as though it were then fully *refelled*.
Beware of M. Jewel, (1566,) fol. 152. b.

How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd.
Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

Friends, not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a mystery,
Worthy a history.
B. Jonson, Gypsies.

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and *refelling* the subtle tricks of sophisters.
Watts.

TO REFER. *v. a.* [*refero*, Latin; *referer*, French.]

1. To dismiss for information or judgement.

Those causes the divine historian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing.
Burnet, Theory.

2. To betake to for decision.
The heir of this kingdom hath *referred* herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
3. To reduce to; as to the ultimate end.
You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself.
Bacon.

4. To reduce, as to a class.
The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixivate, than acid.
Boyle on Colours.

TO REFER. *v. n.*
1. To respect; to have relation.
Of those places, that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job.
Burnet.

2. To appeal.
In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust.
Bacon.

REFERABLE.* *adj.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. See also **REFERIBLE**.

This stanza sets out the nature of each Beironite singly considered by himself, which is *referable* to some bird or beast, who are sometime lightly shadowed out even in their very countenances.

Morse, Song of the Soul, Notes, (1647,) p. 361.

REFEREE. *n. s.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators seldom forget themselves.
L'Estrange.

REFERENCE. *n. s.* [from *refer*.]
1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed.
Hooker.

Jupiter was the son of *Ether* and *Dies*; so called, because the one had *reference* to the celestial conditions, the other described his natural virtues.
Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions.
Tillotson.

2. Dismission to another tribunal.
It passed in England without the least *reference* hither.
Swift.

REFERENDARY.† *n. s.* [*referendus*, Lat.]

1. One to whose decision any thing is referred.

In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust; but let him chuse well his *referendaries*.
Bacon, Ess.

2. [*Referendarius*, Lat. an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.]

The princes of this world have their *referendaries*, or masters of request.

Harmer, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 426.
REFERMENT.* *n. s.* [from *To refer*.] Reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his majesty to my lord's grace of Canterbury, my lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford, &c.

Abp. Laud, Diary, p. 13.
TO REFERMENT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood.
Blackmore.

REFERIBLE. *adj.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
TO REFIND.* *v. a.* [*re* and *find*.] To find again; to experience again.

Seven autumns past, he in the eighth the same *Refinding*, said; If such your power so strange, Once more I'll try.
Sandys, Ov. Met. 3.

TO REFINE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement.
I will *refine* them as silver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried.
Zech. xiii. 9.

Weigh every word, and every thought *refine*.
Anon.

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* sugar.
Mortimer.

2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.
Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poetry with their pens.
Peacham.

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his seat in reason.
Milton, P. L.

The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits.
Swift.

TO REFINE. *v. n.*
1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories.
Dryden.

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines*!
Pope.

2. To grow pure.
The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains, Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*.
Addison.

3. To affect nicety.
He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome.
Atterbury.

REFINEDLY. *adv.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance.

Will any dog *Refinedly* leave his bitches and his bones, To turn a wheel.
Dryden.

REFINEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *refined*.]
1. State of being purified.

In a middling *refinedness* and quickness it [wine] is best.
Feltham, Res. ii. 69.

2. Affected purity.
Sincerity keeps us from making a great semblance of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*, like those Pharisees so often therefore taxed in the Gospel.

Barrow, vol. iii. S. 15.
REFINEMENT. *n. s.* [from *refine*.]

1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrementitious matter.

2. The state of being pure.
The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they.
Norris.

3. Improvement in elegance or purity.
From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*.
Swift.

The religion of the Gospel is only the *refinement* and exaltation of our best faculties.
Law.

4. Artificial practice.
The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning.
Rogers.

5. Affectation of elegant improvement.
Q Q

The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late refinements.
Addison, Guardian.

REFINER. *n. s.* [from *refine*.]

1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recement.

The refiners of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest to melt, which is fullest of metal; and that easiest, which hath most dross.

Bacon, Phys. Rem.

2. Improver in elegance.

As they have been the great refiners of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them.

Swift.

3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.

No men see less of the truth of things, than these great refiners upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and over wise in their conceptions.

Addison, Spect.

Some refiners pretend to argue from the usefulness of parties in such a government as ours.

Swift.

To REFYT. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the refitting of it up again at the deluge.

Woodward.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores, Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.

Dryden.

To REFLECT.† *v. a.* [*reflechir*, French; *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back; to cast back.

Search thou the records of antiquity,
And on our ancestors reflect an eye.

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.

We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment.

Milton, P. L.

Bodies close together reflect their own colour.

Dryden.

To REFLECT. *v. n.*

1. To throw back light.

In dead men's skulls, and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems.

Shakespeare.

2. To bend back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never reflects in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse, or by an intrinsic principle of gravity.

Bentley, Sermon.

3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to reflect upon them.

Duypa.

In every action reflect upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it.

Bp. Taylor.

Who saith, who could such ill events expect
With shame on his own counsels doth reflect.

Denham.

When men are grown up, and reflect on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions.

Locke.

It is hard that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me so ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should reflect upon her and her severity.

Addison, Spect.

Let the king dismiss his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown;
And take the cypress from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on.

Prior.

4. To consider attentively.

Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;
And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd.

Prior.

5. To throw reproach or censure.

Neither do I reflect in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation.

Swift.

6. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives reflect on husbands still.

Dryden.

REFLECTENT. *adj.* [*reflectens*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell.

Digby on the Soul.

REFLECTION. *n. s.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflex*, Lat.]

1. The act of throwing back.

The eye sees not itself,

But by reflection from other things.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by reflections or refractions.

Cheyne.

2. The act of bending back.

Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse.

Bentley, Sermon.

3. That which is reflected.

She shines not upon fools, lest the reflection should hurt her.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his reflection there;
So let us view her here, in what she was,
And take her image in this wat'ry glass.

Dryden.

4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent, on itself.

The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy reflections, which the sense of age, infirmity, and death may give them.

Denham.

This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
To make reflection on th' unhappy man.
Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him.

Atterbury.

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the reflections on his own ingratitude!

Rogers, Sermon.

5. The action of the mind upon itself.

Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got.

Locke.

6. Attentive consideration.

This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations.

South, Sermon.

7. Censure.

He died; and oh! may no reflection shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal head.

Prior.

REFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect*.]

1. Throwing back images.

When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And so shone still in his reflective light.

Dryden.

In the reflective stream the sighing bride,
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide
Her pensive head.

Prior.

2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

For'd by reflective reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess.

Prior.

REFLECTOR.† *n. s.* [from *reflect*.]

1. Considerer.

There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation.

Boyle on Colours.

2. That which reflects; a reflecting telescope.

REFLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the reflex act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it.

Hale.

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent.

Bentley.

REFLEX. *n. s.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection. There was no other way for angels to sin, but by reflex of their understandings upon themselves.

Hooker.

I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.

To REFLEX.* *v. a.*

1. To reflect. Not now in use.

May never glorious sun reflex his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

2. To bend back; to turn back.

A dog lay, — his head reflex upon his tail.

Gregory, Posthum. (1640), p. 118.

REFLEXIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily.

Newton.

REFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible; and that those rays are differently reflexible, that are differently refrangible.

Cheyne.

REFLEXIVE.† *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.]

1. Having respect to something past.

That assurance reflexive cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with.

Hammond, Pract. Catechism.

2. Having a tendency to reproach or censure.

What man does not resent an ugly reflexive word?

South, Sermon. x. 174.

REFLEXIVELY.† *adv.* [from *reflexive*.]

1. In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively also, in respect of what may rebound to ourselves.

Gov. of the Tongue.

2. With a tendency to censure or reproach.

He spoke slightly and reflexively of such a lady.

South, Sermon. vi. 96.

REFLOAT. *n. s.* [*re* and *floa*.] Ebb; reflux.

The main float and reflow of the sea is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion.

Bacon.

To REFLOURISH. *v. n.* [*re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew.

Virtue, given for lost,
Revives, reflows, rises, then vigorous most,
When most unactive deem'd.

Milton, S. A.

To REFLOW.† *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *refluo*, Lat. *re* and *flow*.] To flow back.

Hulot.

Why do not now

W. Browne.

REFLUENCE.* } n. s. [refluens, Lat.] Qua-
REFLUENCY. } lity or state of flowing
back.

In the sea betwixt Norway and Scotland there is clearly observed a flow and *refluence*, because it is near to the ocean.

Summary of Du Bart. (1621.) p. 106.

All things sublunary move continually, in an interchangeable flowing and *refluency*.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. i. (1648.) p. 58.

REFLUENT. *adj.* [refluens, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Tell, by what paths,

Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys

The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays.

Blackmore.

REFLUX. n. s. [reflux, Fr. *refluxus*, Latin.] Backward course of water.

Besides

Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound.

Milton, P. L.

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is incontrovertible.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TO REFOCILLATE.* v. a. [refociller, Fr. Cotgrave; *refocillo*, Latin.] To strengthen by refreshment: a pedantic word.

His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to *refocillate* his wasted spirits.

Aubrey (of Pryune), Anecd. ii. 508.

REFOCILLATION.† n. s. [refocillation, Fr. Cotgrave; from *refocillo*, Lat. This pedantic word, given by Dr. Johnson without any reference or authority, is in the enlarged edition of Bullokar's Expositor, 1656.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

Some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative.

Middleton, Mad World.

TO REFOMENT.* v. a. [re and foment; Fr. *refomenter*.] To cherish or warm again.

Cotgrave.

TO REFORM.† v. a. [reformo, Lat. reformer, Fr.]

1. To form again: the primary meaning. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

And right so in the same forme,
In fleshe and blood he shall *reforme*,
When time cometh, the quick and dede,
At thilke wofull daie of drede,
Where every man shall take his dome,
As well the master as the grome.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

2. To change from worse to better.

A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence also dregs of popery.

Hooker.

Seat worthier of gods, was built
With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old.

Milton, P. L.

May no such storm

Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform*.

Denham.

Now lowering looks presage approaching
storms,

And now prevailing love her face *reforms*.

Dryden.

One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* his
languages of the world, without rendering himself
ridiculous.

Locke.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it.

Swift.

TO REFORM. v. n. To pass by change from worse to better.

Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in this point?

Aiterbury.

REFORM.† n. s. [French.] Reformation.

Tinkers bawl'd aloud to settle

Church-discipline, for mending kettle;

No sow-gelder did blow his horn

To geld a cat, but cry'd *Reform!* Hudibras, i. ii.

The reforms in representation, and the bills for shortening the duration of parliaments, he uniformly and steadily opposed for many years together.

Burke.

REFORMADO.* n. s. [Spanish.]

1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order.

Amongst others this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformados*.

Weever.

2. An officer retained in a regiment, when his company is disbanded.

His knights *reformados* are wound up as high and insolent as ever they were.

B. Jonson, Epicoene.

TO REFORMALIZE.* v. n. [re and formalize.] To affect reformation; to pretend correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees.

Loe, Bliss of Br. Beauty, (1614.) p. 25.

REFORMATION.† n. s. [reformation, Fr. from *reform*.]

1. Act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration.

There are but two kinds of creation in the language of the Scriptures; the one literal, the other metaphorical; one old, the other new; one by way of formation, the other by way of *reformation*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

2. Change from worse to better; commonly used of human manners.

Never came *reformation* in a flood

With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;

Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness

So soon did lose his seat, as in this king.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation*.

Dryden.

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change which the christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate.

Addison.

3. [By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's shoulders.

Aiterbury.

REFORMER. n. s. [from *reform*.]

1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Public *reformers* had need first practise that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others.

King Charles.

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: Abroad every man would be a *reformer*, how very few at home! Sprat, Sermon.

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers*.

South.

2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.

Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world.

Bacon.

REFORMIST.* n. s. [from *reform*.]

1. One who is of the reformed churches.

This comely subordination of degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other *reformists* gave the upper hand.

Howell, Lett. iv. 36.

2. In recent times, one who proposes political reforms.

REFORMATION.* n. s. [refossus, Lat.] Act of digging up.

Hence are murders of men, rapes of virgins, mangling of carcases, *refossion* of graves.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

TO REFOUND.* v. a. [re and found.] To cast anew.

Perhaps they are all ancient bells *refounded*.

Watson, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

TO REFRACT. v. a. [refractus, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted*.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media.

Cheyne.

Refracted from you eastern cloud,

The grand ethereal bow shoots up.

Thomson.

REFRACTION. n. s. [refraction, Fr.]

Refraction, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

Harris.

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular.

Newton, Opt.

REFRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract*.] Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest *refracting* power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their *refractive* densities.

Newton, Opt.

REFRACTORINESS. n. s. [from *refractory*.]

Sullen obstinacy.

I did never allow any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the houses.

King Charles.

Great complaint was made, by some ministers of the presbyterian gang, of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order.

Sanderson, Cases of Consc. p. 160.

REFRACTORY.† *adj.* [refractaire, Fr. *refractorius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractory*, Dr. Johnson observes. It is so written in our old lexicography. See Cotgrave and Sherwood. And, so late as 1675, this orthography was used. "The stubborn and the *refractory*." L. Addison, State of the Jews, 1675, p. 189. See also bishop Hall in the substantive *refractory*. It is now accented on the first syllable, but by Shakespeare on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation,

To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*.

Shakespeare.

A rough-hewn seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying it was better to stand where he was, than to go to a worse place.

Bacon, Apoph.

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a refractory sullenness. *King Charles.*

Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; I know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are refractory and sullen; and therefore like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*

REFRACTORY.* *n. s.*

1. An obstinate person.

How sharp hath your censure been of those refractaries amongst us, that would forego their stations, rather than yield to these harmless impossibilities! *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 306.*

2. Obstinate opposition.

Gloring in their scandalous refractoriness to public order and constitutions. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 138.*

REFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Latin.]

Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrenere*, Fr. *re* and *frēnum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; refrain not thyself. *Ps. lxxxiii. 1.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path. *Prov. i. 15.*

Nor from the Holy One of heaven
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton, P. L.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or thwart the synd of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

To REFRAIN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly refrain to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Is. xlviii. 9.*

That they feed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they refrained therefrom some time after. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

REFRAIN.* *n. s.* [*refrain*, Fr. as "*refrain*" d'une balade." Cotgrave.] The burden of a song, or piece of musick; a kind of musical repetition.

Evermore, alas! was his refrain.

Chaucer, *Tr. and Cress. ii.* 1571.
Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refrain. *Mason on Church Musick*, p. 213.

To REFRAIME.* *v. a.* [*re* and *frāme*.] To put together again.

That most exquisite silver sphere—was unframed and reframed in the grand signior's presence. *Hakevill on Providence*, p. 274.

REFRANGIBILITY. *n. s.* [*from refrangible*.]

Refrangibility of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRANGIBLE.† *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.] Capable of being refracted.

As some rays are more refrangible than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

REFRACTION.† *n. s.* [*refractionem*, Fr. Cotgrave; *re* and *frāno*, Lat.] The act of restraining.

To REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraischir*, Fr. *refrigero*, Lat.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue, or want.

Service shall with steeld sinews toil;

And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shaks.*

Musick was ordain'd to refresh the mind of man.

After his studies or his usual pain. *Shakspeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that

he was content to refresh his men. *Clarendon.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment

warrantable, his sleep certain and refreshing,

neither interrupted with the lasses of a guilty mind,

nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing

impaired.

The rest refresh the scaly snakes, that sold

The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryd.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat refresheth. *Eccius. xliii. 22.*

REFRESH.* *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Act of

refreshing. Not in use.

My field, of flowers quite bereaven,

Wants refresh of better hap. *Daniel, Ode.*

Beauty, sweet love, is like the morning dew,

Whose short refresh upon the tender green

Cheers for a time, but still the sun doth shew,

And straight 'tis gone as it had never been. *Daniel, Sonnet.*

REFRESH. *n. s.* [*from refresh*.] That

which refreshes.

The kind refresher of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRESHING.* *n. s.* Relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

Secret refreshings that repair his strength,

And fainting spirits uphold. *Milton, S. A.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that

no plants be near them, which may deprive them

of nourishment, or hinder refreshings and helps

that they might receive. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

REFRESHMENT. *n. s.* [*from refresh*.]

1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, rest.

He was full of agony and horror upon the

approach of a dismal death, and so had most need of

the refreshments of society, and the friendly

assurances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest refreshments and comforts of life,

our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to

use. *Sprat.*

REFRE'T. *n. s.* The burden of a song.

Dictionary.

REFRIGERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, French,

from refrigerate.] Cooling; mitigating

heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of

dry heat, and resort to things that are refrigerant,

with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

REFRIGERANT.* *n. s.* A cooling medicine.

If it arise from an external cause, apply

refrigerants, without any preceding evacuation. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re*

and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air

in great circles, such as the girdle of the world

produced, do refrigerate; and therefore in those

parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are

great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Whether they be refrigerated inclinately or

somewhat equinoctially, though in a lesser degree,

they discover some veracity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

REFRIGERATION. *n. s.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat.

refrigeration, Fr.] The act of cooling; the

state of being cooled.

Divers do stut; the cause may be the refrigeration

of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere refrigeration of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRIGERATIVE.† *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, Fr.

REFRIGERATORY. † *adj.* [*refrigeratorius*, Lat.]

Cooling; having the power to cool.

His meats must be but very little nutritive, but

rather refrigerative and of a cooling quality.

Ferrand on *Love Melanch.* (1640.), p. 242.

This grateful acid spirit is—highly refrigeratory.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 120.

REFRIGERATORY. *n. s.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Anything internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable refrigeratory. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGERIUM. *n. s.* [*Latin*.] Cool

refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have

talked much of annual refrigeriums, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFR. *part. pret. of reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away. Obsolete.

Thus we well left, he better left,

In heaven to take his place,

That by like life and death, at last,

We may obtain like grace. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,

Like a poor bark, of sails and tackling left,

Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shaks.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,

And would have left the fishers of their prey. *Shakspeare.*

Our dying hero, from the continent

Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards

left. *Waller.*

2. Preterite of reave. Took away. Obsolete.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lambkin left,

And when lambs fall'd left, the old sheeps lives they

left. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw

An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he

In savage forest by adventure slew,

And left the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFR.* *n. s.* A chink. See RIFT.

REFUGE. *n. s.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*,

Latin.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress

protection.

Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of these

Find place or refuge. *Milton, P. L.*

The young virgins supposed to break through

the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for

protection run into it; for then the old one receives

them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being

past, they will return again; which is a peculiar

way of refuge. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Those, who take refuge in a multitude, have an

Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a refuge for the oppressed; a

refuge in times of trouble. *Ps. ix. 9.*

They shall be your refuge from the avenger of

blood. *Jos. xx. 3.*

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress

Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,

Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,

Lov'd me above the measure of a father;

Their latest refuge was to send him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by tarring any story in danger of darkness.

Wotton.

To *REFUGE*. *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr. from the noun.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,

Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have, and others must, sit there.

Shakespeare.

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by those gods, who *refug'd* her, abhorr'd.

Dryden.

To *REFUGE*.* *v. n.* To take refuge.

The duke de Soubise *refuged* hither from France, upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.

Sir J. Finett, *Obs. on Ambass.* (1656,) p. 111.

REFUGEE. *n. s.* [*refugié*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd they domineer. Dryden.
This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them.

Addison.

REFUGENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *refugent*.]
REFUGENCY. } Splendour; brightness.

The *refugence* of the eternal light.

Knatchbull, *Tr. Annot. N. Test.* p. 259.

He [Moses] was obliged to keep at a more awful distance from the tremendous throne of God, and not come within the circle of its *refugency*.

Stockhouse, *Hist. of the Bib. B. 4. ch. 2.*

REFUGENT.† *adj.* [*refugent*, old Fr.] Lacombe, *refugens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know
A more *refugent* light.

Wallers.

So conspicuous and *refugent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it.

Boyle.

Agamemnon's train,

When his *refugent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,

Fled from his well-known face. Dryden, *Æn.*
REFUGENTLY. *adv.* [from *refugent*.] In a shining manner.

To *REFUND*. *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinged with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is.

Ray.

2. To repay what is received; to restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken.

L'Estrange.

Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts.

South.

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dowry? Pope.

3. Swift has somewhere the absurd phrase, to *refund* himself, for to reimburse.

REFUNDER.* *n. s.* [from *refund*.] One who repays what is received.

A city usurer turned into a *refunder* of his ill-gotten estate.

Reas. of New Converts taking the Oaths, (1691,) p. 3.

REFUSABLE.* *adj.* [from *refuse*.] That may be refused; fit to be refused.

Huloet.

A *refusable* or little thing in any one's eye.

Young, *Serm.* ii. 311.

REFUSAL. *n. s.* [from *refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obstinate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day.

Rogers.

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. Swift.

To *REFUSE*. *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him.

Shaks. *Merch. of Ven.*

Having most affectionately set life and death before them, and conjured them to choose one, and avoid the other, he still leaves them to them, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuse* all his calls, to let his talents lie by them unprofitable.

Hammond.

Wonder not then what God for you saw good
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,
To proper substance.

Milton, *P. L.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed.

Locke.

2. To reject; to dismiss without a grant.

I may neither choose whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike.

Shakspeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

To *REFUSE*. *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themselves would choose;

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*.

Garth.

REFUSE. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuse* they destroyed.

1 Sam. xv. 9.

He never had vexatious law-disputes about his dues, but had his thythes fully paid, and not of the most *refuse* parts, but generally the very best.

Fell, *Life of Hammond*.

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision.

Spectator.

REFUSE.† *n. s.* [*refus*, Fr.]

1. That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worthy superiours with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself.

Hooker.

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which counter-vaits that which they have excellent.

Bacon.

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,
To raise with joyful news his drooping son.

Dryden.

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven.

Addison.

2. Refusal: with the accent on the last syllable. Obsolete.

This spoken, ready with a proud *refuse*

Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scorn.

Fairfax, *Tass.* B. 12.

REFUSER. *n. s.* [from *refuse*.] One who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemnors of this catholic practice.

Bp. Taylor.

REFUTABLE.* *adj.* [from *refute*.] That may be proved false or erroneous.

REFUTAL. *n. s.* [from *refute*.] Refutation.

Dict.

REFUTATION. *n. s.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*.

Bentley.

To *REFUTE*. *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction sought, *refutes*

That excellence thought in thee. Milton, *P. L.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes.

Addison.

REFUTER.* *n. s.* [from *refute*.] One who refutes.

My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit: let him try here the power of his audacity.

Bp. Hall, *Hon. of the Marr. Clergy*, p. 20.

To *REGAIN*. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to regain

Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen.

Milton, *P. L.*

We've driven back

These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. Dryden.

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent.

Locke.

REGAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Usurps the *regal* title and the seat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir.

Shaks.

Why am I sent for to a king,
Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts

Wherewith I reign'd? Shakspeare, *Rich. II.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded splendour worn, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell.

Milton, *P. L.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love.

Swift.

REGAL. *n. s.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The sounds, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and parts equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs.

Bacon.

REGALE. *n. s.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To *REGALE*.† *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. from the old word *galer*, to make merry.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

Nothing does so gratify, so *regale* an haughty humour, as this usurped sovereignty over our brethren.

Gov. of the Tongue, p. 87.

I— with a warming puff
Regale chill'd fingers. Philips, *Splendid Shilling*.

To *REGALE*.* *v. n.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling*!

Shenstone.

REGALE. *n. s.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGALEMENT. *n. s.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require

Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploping Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. Philips.

REGALIA.† *n. s.* [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.

Shew
The mighty potentate, to whom belong
These rich *regalia* pompously display'd.

Young, *Night Th. 9.*

REGALITY.† *n. s.* [*regalis*, Latin.]

1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reason of her due *regality*. *Spenser.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of *regality*. *King Charles.*

2. An ensign or token of royalty.

Kings in an open and stately place, before all their subjectes, receive their crowne and other *regalities*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 145. b.*

REGALLY.* *adv.* [from *regal*.] In a regal manner.

Alfred—was buried *regally* at Winchester. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 5.*

To REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He denies
To know their God, or message to *regard*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shaks.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or ténor.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *2 Mac. vii. 12.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rom. xiv. 6.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

REGARD.† *n. s.* [*regard*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

We observe omens, the falling of the salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the screech-owl, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn *regards* of persons, whose imagination is more busy and active than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, melancholicks, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude. *Spencer on Prod. (1665), p. 75.*

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgement by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence; attention.

To him they had *regard*, because long he had bewitched them. *Acts, viii. 11.*

With some *regard* to what is just and right, They'll lead their lives. *Milton, P. L.*

To shew greater *regards* to each other. *Ld. Lyttelton, Obs. on the Conn. of St. Paul.*

He has rendered himself worthy of their most favourable *regards*.

A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sentiments.

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may
Compose our present evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and were. *Milton, P. L.*
Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd;
But with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton, P. L.*

One sweet *regard*, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct *regard*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

8. Matter demanding notice.

A sage old sire,—
That many high *regards* and reasons 'gainst her read. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 43.*

REGARDABLE. *adj.* [from *regard*.]

1. Observable. Not used.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed to the left. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Worthy of notice. Not used.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his present estate, abuteth on the sea. *Carew.*

REGARDER.† *n. s.* [from *regard*.]

1. One that regards.

The *regarders* of times. *Judges, ix. 37.* (margin.)

2. An officer of the king's forest, whose business was to view and inquire into matters respecting it.

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, *regarders*, &c. *Hovell, Lett. iv. 16.*

REGARDFUL. *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South.*

REGARDFULLY. *adv.* [from *regardful*.]

1. Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully.

Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so *regardfully*? *Shakespeare, Timon.*

REGARDLESS.† *adj.* [from *regard*.]

1. Headless; negligent; inattentive.

He liketh is to fall into mischance,
That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spenser.*

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die
For man's offence. *Milton, P. L.*

We must learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things, besides the present subject of our meditation. *Watts.*

2. Not regarded; slighted.

Sounding titles, stately buildings, fine gardens, gilded chariots, rich equipages, what are they? They dazzle every one but the possessor. To him, that is accustomed to them, they are cheap and *regardless* things. *Spectator, No. 626.*

Yes, traitor, Zara, lost, abandoned Zara
Is a *regardless* suppliant now to Osmynn.

Congreve, Mour. Bride.

REGARDLESSLY.† *adv.* [from *regardless*.] Without heed.

If any preciser idiots quarrel with my distaste towards them, I pass by them *regardlessly*.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634), p. 189.

REGARDLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *regardless*.] Heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

They are too bookish; their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving makes them stand in their own light.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 432.

A wretched *regardlessness* of their eternal salvation. *Scott, Christian Life, P. 3. ch. 1.*

REGATTA.* *n. s.* [Italian.] A kind of boat-race.

Though I stayed in this city [Venice] longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a *regatta*, which is a sort of rowing match, with boats of different kinds, not performed in any other part of the world, [that is in 1744, when this remark was made,] & very seldom here, on account, I suppose, of the vast expence to which it subjects the young noblesse. This diversion seems to have taken its rise from a custom introduced by the doge Pietro Landi, in the year 1539. *Drummond, Trav. p. 84.*

REGENCY.† *n. s.* [from *regent*.]

1. Authority; government.

As Christ took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himself; so because manhood is the proper subject of compassion and feeling pity, which maketh the scepter of Christ's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and strength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compensate their subjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*

2. Vicarious government.

This great minister, finding the *regency* shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. *Temple.*

3. The district governed by a vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Those collectively to whom vicarious *regality* is intrusted: as, the *regency* transacted affairs in the king's absence.

Instead of naming the duke of Lancaster sole protector, they constituted a council or *regency*, consisting of twelve persons.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, sect. 5.

REGENERACY.* *n. s.* [from *regenerate*.]

State of being regenerate.

Called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation. *Hammond, Works, iv. 686.*

To REGENERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]

1. To reproduce; to produce anew.

Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, were restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's *grace regenerate* obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads.

Blackmore.

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the cessation

of which, the salts, of which the acid is composed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one regenerated and born a second time into another state of existence.

Addison on the Chr. Religion.

REGENERATE. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]

1. Reproduced.

Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me regenerate,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up
To reach at victory. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

2. Born anew by grace to a Christian life.

For, from the mercy-seat above,
Prevenient grace descending, had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. *Milton, P. L.*

If you fulfil this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a regenerate estate, you live the life of a christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

REGENERATION. *n. s.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

He saved us by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii. 5.*

REGENERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *regenerate*.] The state of being regenerate.

REGENT. *adj.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]

1. Governing; ruling.

The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active regent principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority.

He together calls the regent powers
Under him regent. *Milton, P. L.*

REGENŦ. *n. s.*

1. Governour; ruler.

Now for once beguill'd
Uriel, though regent of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in heaven.

Milton, P. L.

Neither of these are any impediment, because the regent thereof is of an infinite immensity. *Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, regent of the marriage-bed. *Dryden.*

2. One invested with vicarious royalty.

Lord regent, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commission from the king. *Shaks.*

3. [*Regent*, Fr. *professeur*.] One of a certain standing, who taught in our universities; the word formerly in use for a professor; retained in the present academical designation of doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts, whether as necessary regents, regents ad placitum, or non-regents.

REGENTESS. *n. s.* [from *regent*; Fr. *regente*.] Protectress of a kingdom.

Cotgrave.

REGENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *regent*.]

1. Power of governing.

2. Deputed authority.

If York have ill-demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the regentship. *Shaks.*

REGERMINATION. *n. s.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of sprouting again.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regeneration*, or growing up again like a plant.

Gregory, Notes on Script. (ed. 1684.) p. 125.

REGISTER. *n. s.* [*registum*, Latin.] A register. See REGISTER.

Others of later time have sought to assert him by old legends and cathedral registers.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.

REGIBLE. *adj.* Governable. *Dict.*

REGICIDE. *n. s.* [*regicida*, Lat.]

1. Murderer of his king.

I through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your sacred life; which that I miss'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my soul; my soul's a regicide. *Dryden.*

2. [*Regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.

Were it not for this amulet, how were it possible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, sacrilege, murder, regicide, without impeachment to their saintship? *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

Did fate or we, when great Atreides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the regicide? *Pope, Odys.*

REGIMEN. *n. s.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is suitable to every particular course of medicine, or state of body.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain,
Just in the parts where I complain,
How many a message would he send,
What hearty prayers that I should mend,
Enquire what regimen I kept,
What gave me ease, and how I slept. *Swift.*

REGIMENT. *n. s.* [*regiment*, old Fr.] 1. Established government; polity; mode of rule. Not in use.

We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjustly, for the days are evil; but compare them with those times wherein there were no civil societies, with those times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick regiment established, and we have surely good cause to think, that God hath blessed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being presupposed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of regiment. *Hooker.*

They utterly damn their own consistorian regiment, for the same can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy Scripture, nor yet by necessary inference out of Scripture. *White.*

2. Rule; authority. Not in use.

The regiment of the soul over the body, is the regiment of the more active part over the passive. *Hale.*

3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of soldiers under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our regiments. *Shaks.*

The elder did whole regiments afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword. *Waller.*

The standing regiments, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked sister are our own. *Waller.*

Now they aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal prest,
Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.

He sat, with a patient degree of attention, to observe the proceedings of a regimental court-martial. *Langton, of Johnson, in Boswell's Life.*

REGIMENTALS. *n. s. pl.* The uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers.

He now entered, handsomely dressed in his regimentals; and without vanity (for I am above it) he appeared as handsome a fellow as ever wore a military dress. *Goldsmith, Pic. of Wakefield, ii. 12.*

REGION. *n. s.* [*regio*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare.*

Her eyes in heaven

Would through the airy regions stream so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night. *Shakespeare.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless regions of the storm she sought. *Dryd.*

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make from the shaft.
— Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poin: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakespeare.*

REGISTER. *n. s.* [*registre*, Fr. *registre*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — It is a corruption of *registum*: and Milton, as I have shewn, correctly uses *regist*. Spenser also writes the present word *register*, (not *register*;) F. Q. ii. ix. 59. The Lat. *registum* became *registrum*, and then *registrum*. See Du Cange: "Regestum, liber in quem regeantur commentarii quavis, &c. Registrum, liber qui rerum gestarum memoriam continet, &c.]"

1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard achievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly registers above the sun. *Spenser.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the register of your own. *Shakespeare.*

This island, as appeareth by faithful registers of those times, had ships of great content.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the register of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all public registers and inscriptions. *Addison.*

2. [*Registrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

He being able to shew no certificate, save only a ticket from Mr. French, the register was refused. *Alp. Laud, Rem. ii. 182.*

3. [In chymistry.] A sliding plate of iron which, in small chimneys, regulates the heat of the fire: hence the modern term, a register-stove.

Look well to the register:
And let your heat still lessen by degrees.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

4. A sliding piece of wood, called a stop, in an organ, perforated with a number of holes answerable to those in a sound-board: which being drawn one way stops them, and the other opens them, for the readmission of wind into the pipes.

From Petrius, whose work was printed so late as 1615, he learns that registers, by which only a variety of stops could be formed, were not invented till towards the conclusion of the preceding century. *Mason on Church Music, p. 40.*

5. One of the inner parts of the mould wherein printing types are cast; and also the disposing the forms of the press, so as that the lines and pages printed on one side of the sheet meet exactly against those on the other. *Chambers.*

To RE'GISTER. v. a. [*registrar*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To record; to preserve from oblivion by authentic accounts.
The Roman emperors *registered* their most remarkable buildings, as well as actions.

Addison on Italy.

2. To enrol; to set down in a list.

Such follow him, as shall be *register'd*;

Part good, part bad: of bad the longer scrowl.

Milton, P. L.

RE'GISTERSHIP.* n. s. The office of registering.

The *registration* of the vice-chancellor's court petitioned for by John George.

Abp. Laud, Rem. ii. 183.

RE'GISTRAR.* } n. s. [*registrarius*, low
REGISTRARY. } Lat.] An officer whose business is to write and keep the register.

The *registrar* of every ecclesiastical court.

Const. and Canons Ecc. 65.

I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called Pente-Cragg, where my *registrary* had his country-house.

Abp. Laud, Diary, p. 24.

Dr. Pinke required the *registrar* to bear witness of this his protestation.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1628.

My lord's letter came not till ten hours after his death, when the patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworn before the public *registrar*.

Watson, Life of Bathurst, p. 136.

REGISTRATION.* n. s. Act of inserting in the register.

The business of the censors was to make a *registration* of all the Roman citizens.

Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 8. ch. 1.

In France the stamp duties are not much complained of. Those of *registration*, which they call the *contrôle*, are.

A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, B. 5. ch. 2.

RE'GISTRY. n. s. [from *register*.]

1. The act of inserting in the register.

A little fee was to be paid for the *registry*.

Grant.

2. The place where the register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded.

I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented.

Temple.

RE'GLEMENT. n. s. [French.] Regulation. Not used.

To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled.

Bacon, Ess.

RE'GLET. n. s. [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT. adj. [French.]

1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes are shy of their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings.

Watson.

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought, Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote.

Waller.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are *regnant*,

A traitor to the vices *regnant*.

Swift, Miscell.

To REGO'RGE. v. a. [*re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to throw back.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers.

Hayward.

2. To swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine,

And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats.

Milton, S. A.

3. [*Regorger*, Fr.] To swallow back.

As tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleasure to destroy.

Dryden.

To REGRA'DE.* v. n. [*regredior*, Lat. *re* and *gradus*.] To retire.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored; which they attributed to the miraculous passage of the moon across the sun's disk.

Dr. Hales, New Analysis of Chronology, ii. 897.

To REGRA'FT. v. a. [*regresser*, Fr. *re* and *graft*.] To graft again.

Of *regrafting* the same cions, may make fruit greater.

Bacon.

To REGRA'NT. v. a. [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church, in Norwich, and *regranter*ed their lands to them.

Ayliffe, Paregon.

To REGRATE. v. a.

1. To offend; to shock.

The clothing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrate* than pleaseth the eye.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

2. [*Regrater*, Fr.] To engross; to forestal.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereof; for by such engrossing and *regrating*, the dearth that commonly reigneth in England hath been caused.

Spenser.

REGRA'TER.† n. s. [*regrateur*, Fr. from *regrate*.] Forestaller; engrosser: originally a seller by retail; a huckster.

The people would gladly have the *ragrater's* head where his feet are.

Outred, Tr. of Cope on Proverbs, (1580.) fol. 192. b.

Through the scarcity caused by regulators of bread corn, of which starch is made, the ladies, to save charges, have their heads washed at home, and the basins put out their linen to common laundresses!

Tatler, No. 118.

To REGREE'T. v. a. [*re* and *greet*.] To resalute; to greet a second time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But lead the stranger paths of banishment.

Shaks.

REGREE'T. n. s. [from the verb.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.

And shall these hands, so newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*?

Play fast and loose with faith?

Shaks.

REGRESS. n. s. [*regress*, Fr. *regressus*, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor *regress*.

Burnet.

To REGRE'SS. v. n. [*regressus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities.

Brown.

REGRESS'ION. n. s. [*regressus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to unwish their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from *regression* into nothing.

Brown.

REGRE'T.† n. s. [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—The word is probably from the Goth. *greitan*, to weep, to cry. See To GREIT. *Regret* is lamentation repeated.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection.

I never bare any touch of conscience with greater *regret*.

King Charles.

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the soul, upon the commissions of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses.

South, Sermon.

2. Grief; sorrow.

Neger any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts.

Clarendon.

That freedom, which all sorrows claim,
She does for thy content resign;
Her piety itself would blame,
If her *regrets* should waken thine.

Prior.

3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper.

It is a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices?

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

To REGRET. v. a. [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at.

I shall not *regret* the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found serviceable to the purposes of respiration.

Boyle.

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd.

Pope.

2. To be uneasy at. Not proper.

Those, the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions.

Glanville, Scepis.

REGRE'TFUL.* adj. [*regret* and *full*.] Full of regret.

Thou art return'd, but nought returns with thee,
Save my lost joys' *regretful* memory.

Fanshawe, Past. Fido, p. 76.

Think not *regretful* I survey the deed.

Shenstone, Eleg. 19.

REGRE'TFULLY.* adv. [from *regretful*.] With regret.

He departs out of this world *regretfully*.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 104.

REGUE'RDON. n. s. [*re* and *gurdon*.] Reward; recompense.

Stoop, and set your knee against my foot;
And in *regueardon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.

Shakspeare.

To REGUE'RDON.† v. a. [*regueardon*, old French; *re* and *gurdon*. Chaucer uses this verb.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete.

Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war;
Yet never have you tasted your reward,
Or been *regueardon'd* with so much as thanks.

Shakspeare.

REGULAR. adj. [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed.

The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece.

Guardian.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Fuzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search;
Not seeing with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confusion ends.

Addison.

So when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No monstrous height or breadth or length appear;
The whole at once is bold and *regular*.

Pope.

2. Governed by strict regulations.

So just thy skill, so regular my rage. *Pope.*

3. In geometry, *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. *Muschenbroek.*

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.

5. Methodical; orderly.

More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion, by a *regular* kind of sensuality and indulgence, than by gross drunkenness. *Law.*

REGULAR. *n. s.* [*regulier*, Fr.]

In the Romish church, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin stiled *regula*; and do likewise observe the three approved vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

REGULARITY. *n. s.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]

1. Agreeableness to rule.

2. Method; certain order.

Regularity is certain where it is not so apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a similitude continued. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. *Atterbury.*

REGULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very displeasing. *Dryden.*

With one judicious stroke,
On the plain ground Appellus drew
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.

Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, *regulated*, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.

Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wiseman.*

Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her husband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULATION.† *n. s.* [from *regulate*.]

1. The act of regulating.

Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of some intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

Of this sense no example is given; nor is it easy to find any, where the word *regulation* would be perfectly answerable to the meaning of *method*; which should more properly be *rule*. *Mason.*

I may safely affirm, that nothing is, under due *regulations*, improper to be taught in this place, which is proper for a gentleman to learn. *Blackstone.*

REGULATOR. *n. s.* [from *regulate*.]

1. One that regulates.

The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine *regulator*. *Grew, Cosmol.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. *n. s.* [Lat.; *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

TO REGURGITATE.† *v. a.* [*regurgiter*, Fr. Cotgrave; *re* and *gurgus*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and sends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

REGURGITATION.† *n. s.* [*regurgitation*, Fr.] Resorption; the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*

TO REHABILITATE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *habilitate*; Fr. *rehabilitier*.] To restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right; to qualify again: a term both of the civil and canon law.

The king alone can *rehabilitate* an officer noted, condemned, and degraded; or a gentleman who has derogated from his rank. *Chambers.*

As to foreign powers, so long as they were conjoined with Great Britain in this contest, so long they were treated as the most abandoned tyrants, and indeed the basest of the human race. The moment any of them quits the cause of this government, and of all governments, he is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged! *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

Pope Calixtus *rehabilitated* the memory of Jeanne d'Arc, declaring her, by a bull, a martyr to her religion, to her country, and to her sovereign. *Seward, Anecd. iii. 26.*

REHABILITATION.* *n. s.* [from *rehabilitate*.] Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited.

They transmitted to him from his sovereign letters of *rehabilitation*, that established him in his rank of an honest man. *Stuart, Hist. of Scott. ii. 240.*

TO REHEAR.† *v. a.* [*re* and *hear*.] To hear again: principally, a law expression.

Every petition for a rehearing, in the court of Chancery, must be signed by two counsel of cha-

acter, certifying that they apprehend the cause is proper to be *reheard*. *Chambers.*

REHEAR'ING.* *n. s.* [from *rehear*.] A second hearing.

My design is to give all persons a *rehearing*, who have suffered under any unjust sentence of the Examiner. *Addison, Whig-Examiner.*

So far, at that *rehearing*, from redress,
They then turn witnesses against themselves. *Young, Night Th. 8.*

REHEAR'SAL. *n. s.* [from *rehearse*.]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounceth, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it

With sweet *rehearsal* of my morning's dream. *Shakspeare.*

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearsal*, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to these *rehearsals* come. *Dryden.*

TO REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear*. Skinner.]

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told unto thee. *Eccles. xix. 7.*

Of modest poets be thou just,
To silent shades repeat thy verse,
Till fame and echo almost burst,
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearse*. *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.

Great master of the muse! inspir'd
The pedigree of nature to *rehearse*,
And sound the Maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

All Rome is pleased, when Statius will *rehearse*,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse. *Dryden.*

REHEAR'SER.* *n. s.* [from *rehearse*.] One who recites.

The recital of genealogies, which has been considered as very efficacious to the preservation of a true series of ancestry, was anciently made when the heir of the family came of age. This practice has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such *rehearsers*, who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees, either to please their masters, or to hide the deficiency of their own memories. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

TO REJECT.† *v. a.* [*rejecter*, Fr. Cotgrave; *rejicio*, *rejectus*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbarossa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Have I *rejected* those that me ador'd
To be of him, whom I adore, abhor'd? *Brown.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.

Thou hast *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. *1 Sam. xv. 26.*

Give me wisdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wisd. ix. 4.*

He is despised and *rejected* of men, a man of sorrows. *Is. liii. 3.*

3. To refuse; not to accept.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hos. iv. 6.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest when he prayed for his children, God should reject his prayers? *Law.*

4. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physics and mathematics, let principles be examined according to the standard of common sense, and be admitted or rejected according as they are found to agree or disagree with it. *Beattie.*

REJECTABLE.* *adj.* [rejectable, Fr. from reject.] That may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS.* *adj.* [rejectaneus, Lat.] Not chosen; rejected.

Taking notice how sacred a thing the Protestant religion is in the sight of God, and how rejectaneus that of the church of Rome.

More, on the Seven Churches, Dedic.
There have been sects of men, who have fancied themselves the special good men, the godly, the saints, the flower of mankind, the choice ones, the darlings of God, the favourites of heaven, the special objects of divine love and care; all others, they think, are impious and profane, rejectaneus and reprobate people, to whom God beareth no good will or regard. *Barrow, vol. iii. S. 29.*

REJECTER.* *n. s.* [from reject.] One who rejects; a refuser.

Bad men without the covenant, or rejecters of it.

REJECTION. *n. s.* [rejection, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The rejection I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines urinate do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*

REJECTIOUS.* *adj.* [rejectus, Lat.] That may be rejected or refused.

Persons suspicious and rejectitious, whom their families and allies have disowned, and who ought to be set at table with servants.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653), p. 151.
They constituted some legitimate and other rejectitious days. *Cudworth, Sermon. (1676), p. 23.*

REIGLE.† *n. s.* [reigle, Fr. "a line, a square, a form, a pattern," Cotgrave; from regula, Lat.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood-gate is drawn up and let down through the reigles in the side posts.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

To REIGN. *v. n.* [regno, Lat. regner, Fr.] 1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.

This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he reigned, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney.*

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever Reign in this kingdom? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

A king shall reign in righteousness, and princes rule in judgement. *Is. xxxi. 1.*

Did he not first sev'n years, a life-time, reign? *Cowley.*

This right arm shall fix
Her seat of empire; and your son shall reign.

A. Phillips.

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Now did the sign reign, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilence diseases, which commonly reign in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great secrecy reigns in their publick councils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.

That as sin reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Rom. v. 21.*

REIGN. *n. s.* [regne, Fr. regnum, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his reign,
So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.

Queer country puts extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*

The following licence of a foreign reign,
Did all the dregs of hold Socinus drain. *Pope.*

Russel's blood
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy reign. *Thomson.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.

Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold reign
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy reign,
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*

4. Power; influence.

The year againe
Was turning round; and every season's raigue
Renew'd upon us. *Chapman.*

REIGNER.* *n. s.* [from reign.] Ruler.

Not in use. *Sherwood.*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [re and imboddy, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written embody.] To embody again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately reimboddy. *Boyle.*

To REIMBURSE.† *v. a.* [rembourseur, Fr. Cotgrave; re, in, and bourse, a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift, Miscell.*

REIMBURSEMENT. *n. s.* [from reimburse.]

Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the reimbursement. *Ayliffe.*

REIMBURSER.* *n. s.* [from reimburse.]

One who repays, or makes reparation.

Sherwood.

To REIMPORTUNE.* *v. a.* [reimportuner, Fr.] To importune or entreat again.

Cotgrave.

To REIMPLANT.* *v. a.* [re and implant.] To plant or graft again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or reimplant, on their now more aged heads and brows, the reliques, combings, or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair!

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 45.

To REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [re and impregnate.] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRESSION.† *n. s.* [re and impression.]

A second or repeated impression.

I have caused a re-impression of this tract. *Clem. Spelman.*

To REIMPRINT.* *v. a.* [re and imprint.] To imprint again.

I have been often solicited within these two years to reprint this little treatise. *Spelman.*

REIN.† *n. s.* [rein, Fr. "the rein of a bridle," Cotgrave. Renn-snara, Sueth.

laqueus constringens, from renna, constringere. *Serenius.*

1. The part of the bridle, which extends

from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding rein,
And may direct his course as please himself. *Shakespeare.*

Take you the reins, while I from cares remove,
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew;
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard rein, which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

3. To give the REINS. To give license.

War —

[Hath] to disorder'd rage let loose the reins. *Milton, P. L.*

When to his lust Ægisthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we the adulterous act constrain? *Pope.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and reins his horse. *Chapman.*

He, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton, P. L.*

His son retain'd
His father's art, and warrior steeds he rein'd. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to controul.

And where you find a maid,
That, ere she sleep, hath thrice her pray'r said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shakespeare.*

Being once chafed, he cannot
Be rein'd again to temperance; then he speaks
What's in his heart. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

To REINGRA'TIATE.* *v. a.* [re and ingratiate.] To ingratiate again; to recommend to favour again.

Fearing his force, and that probably he would reingratiate himself. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 90.*

Turkill, joining now with Canute, as it were now to reingratiate himself after his revolt, counselled him not to land. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.*

If he were once reingratiated to his majesty's trust. *Ld. Clarendon, Life, l. 152.*

To REINHABIT.* *v. a.* [re and inhabit.] To inhabit again.

It should be such a time, when a commission to cause the people to return and re-inhabit, should be seconded with another, to build the wall of Jerusalem, and the plot within the wall.

Mede on Dem. p. 10.

Towns and cities were not re-inhabited, but lay ruined and waste. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.*

REINLESS.* *adj.* [rein and less.] Without rein; unchecked.

A wilful prince, a relentless raging horse. *Mir. for Mag. p. 386.*

REINS. *n. s. pl.* [renes, Lat. reins, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my reins be consumed. *Job, xix. 27.*

To REINSE'RT. *v. a.* [re and insert.] To insert a second time.

To REINSPIRE. *v. a.* [re and inspire.] To inspire anew.

Time will run
On smoother, till Favonius reinspire
The frozen earth, and clothe in fresh attire
The lily and rose. *Milton, Sonnet.*

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground
When on a sudden reinspir'd with breath,
Again she rose. *Dryden.*

To REINSTAL. *v. a.* [re and instal.]

1. To seat again.

That alone can truly reinstall thee
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.

Thy father

Levied an army, weening to redeem
And reinstate me in the diadem. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*
To REINSTATE. *v. a.* [re and instate.] To put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, reinstated him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Modesty reinstates the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

The reinstating of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [reintegrer, Fr. re and integrer, Lat. It should perhaps be written *redintegrate*.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are reintegrated to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To REINTHRO'NE. ** v. a.* [re and inthronize.] To place again upon the throne.

These things were acting upon a pretence to reenthron the king.

Sir T. Herbert, *Mem. of K. Charles I.*

To REINTHRO'NIZE. ** v. a.* [re and inthronize.] To reenthronize.

This Mustapha they did reenthronize, and place in the Ottoman empire. *Howell, Lett. i. iii. 32.*

To REINTERROGATE. ** v. a.* [re and interrogate; Fr. *reinterroguer*.] To question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

To REINVEST. *st. † v. a.* [re and invest.] To invest anew.

This day of awaking me, and reinvesting my soul in my body, shall present me to the day of judgement. *Donne, Dev. p. 359.*

To REJOICE. *v. n.* [*rejoir*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure for something past.

This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. *Zeph. ii. 15.*

I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. *Jer. xxxi. 13.*

Let them be brought to confusion, that rejoice at mine hurt. *Ps. xxxv. 26.*

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exod. xviii. 9.*

They rejoice each with their kind. *Milton, P. L.*

To REJOICE. *† v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

On May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walke into the sweete meadows and greene woods, there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweete flowers. *Stow, Surv. of Lond. (1603.)*

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;

While she great saint rejoices heaven,
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

REJOICE. ** n. s.* Act of rejoicing. Not in use.

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable rejoices for the conversion of lost sinners. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 6.*

REJOICER. *n. s.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices.

Whatsoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he, that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

REJOIC'ING. ** n. s.* Expression of joy; subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever, for they are the rejoicing of my heart. *Ps. cxix. 111.*

Behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. *Isa. lxx. 18.*

Thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart. *Jer. xv. 16.*

We should particularly express our rejoicing by love and charity to our neighbours. *Nelson.*

REJOIC'INGLY. ** adv.* [from *rejoicing*.] With joy; with exultation.

Parsons rejoicingly relateth, out of Walsingham, the answer of king Henry the Third of England to king Lewis of France, called the saint. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616.) p. 263.*

To REJOIN. *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.]

1. To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and rejoined together at Sues. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot, Meet and rejoin me in the pensive groat. *Pope.*

To REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I rejoin, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.*

REJOIN'DER. *n. s.* [from *rejoin*.]

1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. *Glanville to Albion.*

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

To REJOIN'DER. ** v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a reply. Not in use.

When Nathan shall rejoinder with a "Thou art the man!"—then their hearts come to the touchstone. *Hammond, Works, iv. 604.*

To REJOIN'T. ** v. a.* [re and joint.] To reunite the joints.

Ezekiel saw dry bones rejoined and reinspired with life. *Barrow on the Creed, Resur. of the Body.*

REJOINT. *n. s.* [*rejoillir*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward rejoits and recoillings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

To REJOURN. ** v. a.* [*readjourner*, Fr.] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry.

To the Scriptures themselves I rejoin all such atheistical spirits; as Tully did Atticus, doubting of this point, to Plato's Phædon. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 27.*

You rejoin a controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

REIT. *† n. s.* Sedge or sea-weed. *Bailey.*

Calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, of flag or rush, tang, rack or reet, in Latin, algae; which reddish weeds in abundance grew in it. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655.) p. 11.*

REITER. ** n. s.* [Germ. *reiter*.] A rider; a trooper: better known in old English, as *rutter*. See *RUTTER*.

To REITERATE. *v. a.* [re and itero, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to reiterate, were sin. *Shaks.*

With reiterated crimes he might
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton, P. L.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain. *Smauldridge.*

REITERATION. *n. s.* [*reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterare*.] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward of Inidelity.*

To REJUDGE. *v. a.* [re and judge.] To re-examine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

The muse attends thee to the silent shade;
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignity disgrace. *Pope.*

REJUVENESCENCE, or REJUVENESCENCY. ** n. s.* [re and *juvenescens*, Lat.] State of being young again.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*. *Smith on Old Age, (1666.) p. 264.*

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*. *Ld. Chesterfield, Miscell. Works, iv. 275.*

To REKINDLE. *v. a.* [re and kindle.] To set on fire again.

These disappearing, fixed stars, were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne, Phil. Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*

To RELAPSE. *† v. n.* [*relaps*, Fr. "fallen into an error which he had recanted, or sickness of which he had recovered,"

Cotgrave; *relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error.

The oftener he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.

He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. *Wiseman.*

RELAPSE. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.

This would but lead me to a worse relapse
And heavier fall. *Milton, P. L.*

We see in too frequent instances the *relapses* of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse? *Spenser.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

4. A person fallen into an error once forsaken.

Many other priests would defame me, and pursue me as a relapse. *Exam. of W. Thorpe, in 1407, Fox's Acts.*

RELAPSE.* *n. s.* [from *relapse*.] One who falls into vice or error once forsaken.

Speculative *relapsers*, that have, out of policy or guiltiness, abandoned a known and received truth.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

To RELATE.† *v. a.* [*relater*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.

Your wife and babes

Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,

Were to add the death of you. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Here I could frequent

With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd

Presence divine; and to my sons relate.

Milton, P. L.

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does relate. *Dryden.*

2. To vent by words. Unauthorized.

A man were better relate himself to a statute, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

3. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not,

To whom related, or by whom begot;

A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

4. To bring back; to restore: a Latinism.

Abate

Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe

Both light of heaven and strength of men relate.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 51.

To RELATE.† *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect; to have relation.

Certainly had men a deep and lively sense of that eternal misery that Christ has declared the portion of those who relate not to him, they would give their eyes no sleep, nor their thoughts any rest, till they had satisfied themselves of that sincerity that alone must stand between them and eternal wrath. *South, Sermon xi. 153.*

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in reason. *Tatler.*

RELA'TER.† *n. s.* [from *relate*; Fr. *relateur*.]

Teller; narrator; historian.

We find report a poor *relater*.

Bacon, and Fl. Isl. Princess.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their *relaters*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Her husband the *relater* she preferr'd

Before the angel. *Milton, P. L.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*

RELATION. *n. s.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate*.]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,

Unblemish'd probity and truth;

Just unto all relations known,

A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. *South.*

Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

Our intersection is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer relation: it then becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts. *Law.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connection between one thing and another.

Of the eternal relations and fitnesses of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve. *Beattie.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relations dear, and all the charities

Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton, P. L.*

Be kindred and relation laid aside,

And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? no relation? that cannot be: the gospel stiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Smyth.*

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinswoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations. *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, relations,

Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper. *Burnet, Theory.*

The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation. *Dennis, Lett.*

RELATIONSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *relation*.]

The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance. *Mason.*

Herein there is no objection to the succession of a relation of the half-blood; that is, where the relationship proceeds not from the same couple of ancestors (which constitutes a kinsman of the whole blood) but from a single ancestor only. *Blackstone.*

The only general private relation, now remaining to be discussed, is that of guardian and ward. — In examining this species of relationship, I shall first consider the different kinds of guardians. *Blackstone.*

RELATIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relativ*, Fr.]

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

Though capable it be not of inherent holiness, yet it is often relative. *Holyday.*

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil governor, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*

Wholesome and unwholesome are relative, not real qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.

I'll have grounds

More relative than this. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

RELATIVE. *n. s.*

1. Relation; kinsman.

'Tis an evil dutiffulness in friends and relatives, to suffer one to perish without reproof. *Bp. Taylor.*

Confining our care either to ourselves and relatives, *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the relative with the antecedent. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. Somewhat respecting something else.

When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are relatives. *Locke.*

RELATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.

All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Spirit.*

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. *Watts.*

RELATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.

To RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense.

The slaves, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Adam, amaz'd,

Astonied stood, and black, while horror chill

Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.

The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature. *Swift.*

3. To make less attentive or laborious.

Nor praise relax, nor difficulty fright. *Vanity of Hum. Wishes.*

4. To ease; to divert: as, conversation relaxes the student.

5. To open; to loose.

It serv'd not to relax their serr'd files. *Milton, P. L.*

To RELAX. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

If in some regards she chose

To curb poor Paulo in too close;

In others she relax'd again,

And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

RELAX.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relaxation.

Labours and cares may have their relaxes and recreations. *Foltham, Res. ii. 58.*

RELAXABLE.* *adj.* [from *relax*.] That may be remitted.

Relaxable to him by some pardon. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 34.*

RELAXATION. *n. s.* [*relaxation*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.]

1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.

Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Many, who live healthy, in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon relaxation in a moist one. *Arbutnot.*

2. Cessation of restraint.

The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea stood upon a heap higher than the shore; and at the deluge relaxation being made, it overflowed the land. *Burnet.*

3. Remission; abatement of rigor.

They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a relaxation to one Bertelier, whom the eldership had excommunicated. *Hooker.*

The *relaxation* of the statute of mortmain is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us. *Swift*.

4. Remission of attention or application.
As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation; so doubtless he indulges the same *relaxation* to our minds.

Gov. of the Tongue.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison, Freeholder.*

RELAXATIVE.* *n. s.* [*relaxativus*, Lat.] That which has power to relax.

You must use *relaxatives*. *B. Jonson, Mag. Lady.*
The Moresco festivals seem—as *relaxatives* of corporeal labours.

L. Addison, West Barbary, p. 217.

RELAX† *n. s.* [*relax*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson defines this word, without any reference or example, merely “horses on the road to relieve others.” Anciently, it was a term of hunting, when hounds were set in readiness where it was supposed a deer would pass, and were cast off after the other hounds had passed by. See the *Expos. of Bullokar*, ed. 1656. So the word had been used by Chaucer; and so it continued to be till late in the seventeenth century. The word is from the old Fr. verb *relayer*, *relaira*, to succeed in the place of the weary. Hence Cotgrave: “*Relayer* coche et chevaux, to take new or fresh horses and coach.” Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey.

A grete rout

Of hunters, and of foresters,
And many *relaxes*, and limers,
That hied ‘hem to the forest fast.

Chaucer, Dreame, ver. 362.

What *relays* set you? — None at all; we laid not in one fresh dog. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

Their choice *relays*

Of horse and hounds.

Davenant, Gondibert, B. 1. C. 2.

RELAXABLE.* *adj.* [from *release*.] Capable of being released.

He discharged all monasteries of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts: excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *relaxable*.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.

TO RELEA'SE, *v. a.* [*relascher*, *relaxer*, Fr.]

1. To set free from confinement or servitude.

Pilate said, Whom will ye that I *release* unto you? *St. Matt. xxvii. 17.*

You *releas'd* his courage, and set free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to *release* him from her? *Dryden.*

2. To set free from pain.

3. To free from obligation, or penalty.

From death *releas'd* some days. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To quit; to let go.

Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbour shall *release* it. *Deut. xv. 2.*

He had been base had he *releas'd* his right,
For such an empire none but kings should fight. *Dryden.*

5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE† *n. s.* [*relasche*, Fr. from the verb; *relasches*, old Fr. “abandonne de bien,” Lacombe.]

1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain.

2. Relaxation of a penalty.

O fatal search, in which the labouring mind,
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find
A shadow of delights, a dream of peace,
From years of pain, one moment of *release*. *Prior.*

3. Remission of a claim.

The king made a great feast, and made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Esth. ii. 18.*

The king would not have one penny abated of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other countries to pray the like *release* or mitigation. *Bacon.*

4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.

5. A legal method of conveying land.

Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that has some former estate in possession. *Blackstone.*

RELEA'SER.* *n. s.* [from *release*.] One who releases or sets free from servitude.

Of evils thou the chief and best

Releaser. *Heywood's Hier. of Ang.* (1635), p. 221.

Passamont 'i' the name of all the rest,
Bowing his body as became him best,
“Honour'd *releaser*,” said, “command what is
“Feasible.” *Gayton on D. Quixote*, p. 125.

RELEA'SEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *release*.] Act of discharging; act of dismissing from servitude or pain.

Immediate rest and *releasement* from all evils.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Prof.

If there be any *releasement*, any mitigation.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

TO RELEGATE† *v. a.* [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To banish; to exile.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke.*

RELEGATION. *n. s.* [*relegation*, Fr. *relegatio*, Latin.] Exile; judicial banishment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or *relegation*. *Ayliffe.*

TO RELENT. *v. n.* [*ralentir*, Fr.]

1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers;
When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth relenting feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

2. To melt; to grow moist.

Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent*, and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein, if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved. *Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers,
Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flowers;

If Delia smile, the flowers begin to spring,
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing. *Pope.*

3. To grow less intense.

I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a slackening of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed. *Sidney.*

The workmen let glass cool by degrees in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats,

lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.

Can you behold

My tears, and not once *relent*? *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,

To shake the head, *relent*, and sigh, and yield

To christian intercessors. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

Undoubtedly he will *relent*, and turn

From his displeasure. *Milton, P. L.*

He sung, and held consented

To hear the poet's pray'r;

Stern Proserpine *relented*,

And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

TO RELENT† *v. a.*

1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.

Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue. *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify.

Air hated earth, and water hated fire,

Till love *relented* their rebellious ire. *Spenser.*

3. To dissolve.

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,

But vinegar made of devotion's tears.

Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. C. 2.

RELENT.* *part. adj.* Dissolved.

The water is *relent* from frost.

Vulg. Hormanni.

RELENT.* *n. s.* Remission; stay.

She forward went

To seek her love where he was to be sought;

Ne rested, till she came without *relent*

Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent. *Spenser, F. Q. v. vii. 24.*

RELENTLESS† *adj.* [from *relent*.]

1. Unpitiful; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

She's obdurate,

Flinty, *relentless*. *Beaumont and Fl. Lou. Progress.*

For this the avenging power employs his darts;

Thus will persist; *relentless* in his ire,

Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire. *Dryden.*

Why should the weeping hero now

Relentless to their wishes prove? *Prior.*

2. In Milton, it perhaps signifies unremitted;

intensely fixed upon disquieting objects. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, perhaps, as Mr. Upton also thought, not knowing where to stay; wandering, confused, perplexing thoughts.

Only in destroying I find ease

To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

RELEVANCY.* *n. s.* [from *relevant*.] State of being relevant.

The matter of the charge, which is there called the *relevancy* of the libel, was to be argued by lawyers, whether the matter, supposed it be proved, did amount to high treason or not.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, temp. Q. Anne.

RELEVANT† *adj.* [French.] Relieving;

lending aid; affording something to the purpose. This is not a modern word; though as Dr. Johnson has given

no example, it might by many persons be supposed so.

Having shewed you that we differ about the meaning of Scripture, and are like to do so; certainly there ought to be a rule, or a judge, between us, to determine our differences, or at least to make our probations and arguments *relevant*.

K. Ch. Let. to A. Hend. Papers, &c. (1649), p. 55.

A positive regulation respecting marriage, *relevant* to a like regulation of the institution of the theocracy. *Foswell on Antiq.* (1782), p. 140.

RELEVATION. *n. s.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A

raising or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE. *n. s.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind: with *on* before the object of trust.

His days and times are past,
And my *reliances* on his fracted dates
Has smit my credit. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution. *Woodward.*

He secured and increased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful reliance on his providence. *Atterbury.*

They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm reliance on the promises contained in it. *Rogers.*

Resignation in death, and reliance on the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better reliance, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

RELICK.† *n. s.* [*reliquiae*, Lat. *relique*, French.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. Dr. Johnson.—Of the word in the singular number Dr. Johnson has not produced an instance; as such, however, it is of high authority and antiquity.

Up dreary dame of darkness queen,
Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
Or else go thou evenge. *Spenser.*

Shall we go see the *reliques* of this town? *Shakespeare.*

The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy *reliques*

Of her o'er-eaten faith are bound to Diomedes. *Shakespeare.*

Nor death itself can wholly wash their stains,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains;
The *reliques* of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.

What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,

The labour of an age in piled stones?

Or that his hollow'd *reliques* should be hid
Under a star-pointed pyramid?

Milton, Ep. on Shakespeare.

In peace, ye shades of our great grandsires, rest;
Eternal spring, and rising flowers adorn
The *reliques* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*

Shall our *reliques* second birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*

Thy *reliques*, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

And swear it were a *relike* of a saint.

Chaucer, Pard. Tale.

Cowls, hoods, and habits,—*reliques*, beads,—
The sport of winds. *Milton, P. L.*

This church is very rich in *reliques*; among the rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasures of *reliques* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison on Italy.*

The pilgrim that journeys all day

To visit some far-distant shrine,

If he bear but a *relick* away,

Is happy, nor heard to repine. *Shenstone, Pastoral Ballad.*

RELICKLY. *adv.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of *reliques*. A word not used, nor elegantly formed.

Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen stuff,
And barreling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

RELICT. *n. s.* [*relicite*, old Fr. *relicta*, Lat.]

A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be strangers in this household. *Sprat, Serm.*

Chaste *relict*!

Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love

Of such a spouse, as now resides above. *Garth.*

RELIEF.† *n. s.* [*relief*, Fr.]

1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow; not often found in the plural.

Charitable *reliefs* of the needy.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig. (ed. 1605), sign. P.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,

Tending to some *relief* of our extremes. *Milton, P. L.*

2. That which frees from pain or sorrow.

He found his designed present would be a *relief*,
and then he thought it an impertinence to consider what it would be called besides.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

So should we make our death a glad *relief*

From future shame. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Nor dar'd I to presume, that press'd with grief,

My light should urge you to this dire *relief*;

Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Dismission of a sentinel from his post.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,

And I am sick at heart. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. [*Relievum*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.

5. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture.

The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. *Addison on Medals.*

Not with such majesty, such bold *relief*,
The form august of kings, or conquering chief,
E'er swell'd up on marble, as in verse have shi'd;
In polish'd verse, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*

6. The exposure of any thing, by the proximity of something different.

7. [*Relief*, old Fr. Lacombe. V. Coutume de Normandie.] In the feudal law, a payment made to the lord by the tenant coming into possession of an estate, held under him.

The fines on the succession to an estate, called in the feudal language *reliefs*, were not fixed to any certainty; and were therefore frequently made so excessive that they might rather be considered as redemptions, or new purchases, than acknowledgments of superiority and tenure. *Burke, Abridg. of Engl. Hist.* iii. 8.

8. [*Relief*, old Fr. "remnant of meat left at meals." Cotgrave.] Broken meat. Obsolete. *Huloot.*

Este of the *relief* that they left.

Lib. Fest. fol. 32.

RELIE'R.* *n. s.* [from *rely*.] One who places reliance.

My friends [are] no *relievers* on my fortune.

Beaumont and Fl. Tam. Tamed.

RELIE'VABLE. *adj.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law. *Hale.*

To **RELIEVE.** *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.]

1. To ease pain or sorrow.

2. To succour by assistance.

From thy growing store,
Now lend assistance, and *relieve* the poor;
A pittance of thy land will set him free. *Dryden.*

3. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.

Honest soldier, who hath *relieved* you?

—Bernardo has my place, give you good night. *Shakespeare.*

Relieve the sentries that have watch'd all night. *Dryden.*

4. To right by law.

5. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.

As the great lamp of day,

Through different regions, does his course pursue,

And leaves one world but to revive a new;

While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night

Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

6. To support; to assist; to recommend to attention.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they pleasurable together. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RELIE'VER. *n. s.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves.

He is the protector of his weakness, and the *reliever* of his wants. *Rogers, Serm.*

RELIE'VO. *n. s.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirror makes the objects in the middle come out from the superficies: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more strength. *Dryden, Dufresnay.*

To **RELIGH'T.** *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew.

His power can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

RELIGION.† *n. s.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.]

1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.

He that is void of fear, may soon be just,

And no *religion* binds men to be traitors. *B. Jonson.*

One spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above. *Milton, P. L.*

By *religion*, I mean that general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to worship and serve God after such a manner as we conceive most agreeable to his will, so as to procure his favour and blessing. *Wilkins.*

If we consider it as directed against God, it is a breach of *religion*; if as to men, it is an offence against morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we best *religion* learn,
Its glorious object by her aid discern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God. *Watts.*

I never once in my life considered, whether I was living as the laws of *religion* direct, or whether my way of life was such, as would procure me the mercy of God at this hour. *Law.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.

The christian religion, rightly understood, is the deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is.

More.
The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.

3. Religious rites : in the plural.

The Britons were taken up with religions, more than feats of arms. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.*
Gay religions full of pomp and gold.

Milton, P. L.

RELIGIONARY.* *adj.* [from religion.]
Relating to religion; pious.

His [bishop Sanderson's] religious professions in his last will and testament, contain something like prophetic matter in his mentioning his belief of the happy future state of our church in a conditional manner. *Bp. Barlow, Rem, p. 638.*

RELIGIONIST.† *n. s.* [from religion.] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The boldest religionists, and mock-prophets, are very full of heat and spirits ; and have their imagination too often infected with the fumes of those lower parts, the full sense and pleasure whereof they prefer before all the subtle delights of reason and generous contemplation.

More, Conj. Cabb. (1653), p. 291.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject ; under such a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each religionist to advance his own tribe, and depress the others !

Swift.

RELIGIOUS.† *adj.* [religios, old French ; *religieux*, modern ; *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious ; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more religious, from whose habits the same proceed.

Hooker.

When holy and devout religious christians are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence ;

So sweet is zealous contemplation !

Shakespeare.

Their lives

Religious titled them the sons of God.

Milton, P. L.

2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend ;
And entertains the harmless day
With a religious book or friend.

Wotton.

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

Certain fryars and religious men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the christian faith.

Abbot.

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and religious.

Addison, State of the War.

4. Exact ; strict.

5. Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties.

Her family has the same regulation as a religious house, and all its orders tend to the support of a constant regular devotion.

Lavo.

RELIGIOUS.* *n. s.* One, among the Romanists, bound by vows.

What the Protestants call a fanatic, is in the Roman church a religious of such an order.

Addison.

RELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from religious.]

1. Piously ; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

For, who will have his work his wished end to win,

Let him with hearty pray'r religiously begin.

Drayton.

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold

Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain

Religiously they ask a sacrifice. *Titus Andronicus.*

3. Reverently ; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and religiously bowing thyself before him ?

Dryden, Rules to Devotion.

4. Exactly ; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are religiously to be maintained.

Bacon.

RELIGIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from religious.]

The quality or state of being religious.

As for princes and great persons, it is a rare thing, and surely an happy, wheresoever it falleth out of them, that any of them hath any extraordinary store of religiousness of any sort.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605), P. 4.

I have always looked upon this disputative religiousness, as no better than a new-fashioned knight-errantry. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.*

To RELINQUISH. *v. a.* [relinquo, Lat.]

1. To forsake ; to abandon ; to leave ; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly relinquished.

Abbot.

The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty ; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English.

Davies.

2. To quit ; to release ; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God ; by which act he relinquishes and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God. *South, Serm.*

3. To forbear ; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisome quality ; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still.

Hooker.

RELINQUISHER.* *n. s.* [from relinquish.]

One who relinquishes.

Sherwood.

RELINQUISHMENT. *n. s.* [from relinquish.]

The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it : this is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.

Hooker.

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a relinquishment of it, is took away by a customary repeated course of sinning.

South.

RELINQUARY.* *n. s.* [reliqueire, Fr.] A casket in which relics are kept.

I stopped at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France ; — rubies and emeralds, as big as small eggs ; crucifixes and vows, crowns and reliquaries, of inestimable value.

Gray, Lett. to West, (1739.)

RELISH. *n. s.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minsheu*, and *Skinner*.]

1. Taste ; the effect of any thing on the palate : it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar relishes or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern.

Boyle on Colours.

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

Boyle.

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd From this delightful fruit, nor known till now True relish, tasting.

Milton, P. L.

Could we suppose their relishes as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven suits every palate.

Locke.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant.

Locke.

2. Taste ; small quantity just perceptible.

The king-becoming graces ;

As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude ; I have no relish of them.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. Liking ; delight in any thing.

We have such a relish for faction, as to have lost that of wit.

Addison, Freeholder.

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those settled in them.

Addison, Spect.

4. Sense ; power of perceiving excellently ; taste. Addison uses it both with *of* and *for* before the thing.

A man, who has any relish for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.

Addison.

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a relish of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better.

Addison, Spect.

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the relish of the spectator.

Seeds, Serm.

5. Delight given by any thing ; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirls me round ; The imaginary relish is so sweet, That it enchants my sense.

Shaks. Tr. and Cress.

When liberty is gone, Life grows insipid, and loses its relish.

Addison, Cato.

6. Cast ; manner.

It preserves some relish of old writing.

Pope.

To RELISH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smacking lard they dine ;

A savoury bit that serv'd to relish wine.

Dryden.

2. To taste ; to have a liking.

I love the people ;

Though it do well, I do not relish well

Their loud applause.

Shakespeare.

How will dissenting brethren relish it ?

What will malignants say ?

Hudibras.

Men of nice palates would not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen.

Baker, Reft. on Learning.

He knows how to prize his advantages, and relish the honours which he enjoys.

Atterbury.

You are to nourish your spirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, fastings, and prayers, that you may taste, and relish, and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends.

Lavo.

3. To taste of ; to give the cast or manner of.

'Tis order'd well, and relisheth the soldier.

Beaumont and Fl. Beggar's Bush.

To RELISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates.

Hakewill on Providence.

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredit.

Shakspeare, *Wint. Tale*.

3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

Woodward.

RELISHABLE. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

To RELIVE.† *v. n.* [*re* and *live*.] To revive; to live anew.

In March the sunneth his finished course, and the seasonable spring refresheth the earth; and the pleasure thereof, being buried in the sadness of the dead winter now worse away, reliveth. *Argum. to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar*.

Will you deliver

How this dead queen relives? *Shaks. Pericles*.

To RELIVE.† *v. a.* To bring back to life; to revive. Not in use, nor proper; though Spenser has often thus employed it.

Which whenas Una saw, through every vaine The crudled cold ran for her well of life, As in a sowne; but, soone reliv'd againe, Out of his hand she snatcht the cursed knife.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To RELOVE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love*.] To love in return. Not used.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be relived by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.

Boyle.

RELUCTANT.† *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.]

1. Shining; eminent.

That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucant* in despite of jealousies.

Hackel's *Life of Alp. Williams*, (1693), p. 46.

2. Transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucant* stream

Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson, Summer*.

To RELUCT.† *v. n.* [*relucter*, old Fr. *reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle against.

He was by nature passionate, but more apt to *reluct* at the excesses of it.

Walton, *Life of Donne*.

We, with studied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again.

Decay of *Chr. Piety*.

RELUCTANCE. } *n. s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Un-
RELUCTANCY. } willingness; repugnance;
struggle in opposition: with *to* or *against*.

It savours

Reluctance against God, and his just yoke

Laid on our necks. *Milton, P. L.*

Bear witness, heav'n, with what *reluctancy* Her hapless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden*.
Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their *reluctancy* to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum.

Boyle.

How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue!

Atterbury.

Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the *reluctancies* of his corruption.

Rogers.

With great *reluctancy* man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity.

Rogers.

RELUCTANT.† *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.]

1. Struggling against; resisting with vio-

lence. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this distinction.

Clouds began

To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll

In dusky wreaths, *reluctant* flames. *Milton, P. L.*

Down he fell

A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,

Reluctant, but in vain; a greater power

Now rul'd him, punish'd in the shape he sinn'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy.

And sweet, *reluctant*, amorous delay.

Milton, P. L.

Some refuge in the muse's art I found;

Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string,

Bereft of him who taught me how to sing.

Tickell.

RELUCTANTLY.† *adv.* [from *reluctant*.] With resistance; with unwillingness.

To RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

Decay of *Chr. Piety*.

RELUCTATION.† *n. s.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Repugnance; resistance; unwillingness.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some *reluctation*.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation*.

Bacon.

Some sour faces made in our *reluctation*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

He had a *reluctation*, a deprecation of death, in the approaches thereof.

Donne, Dev. p. 280.

These tender *reluctations* that should become your sex.

Beaumont, and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

He left his friends at Lincoln's Inn, and they him, with many *reluctations*.

Walton, Life of Donne.

To RELUME.† *v. a.* [*ralumer*, Fr. Our word *relume* is the reading of the folio edition of Shakspeare: *relumine*, that of one of the quartos.] To light anew; to rekindle.

I know not where is that Promethean heat, That can thy light *relume*.

Shakspeare, Othello.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new.

Pope.

Aratus, who awhile *relum'd* the soul

Of fondly lingering liberty in Greece.

Thomson, Winter.

To RELUMINE. *v. a.* To light anew. See To RELUME.

To RELY.† *v. n.* [*re* and *lye*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon: with *on*.

Go, in thy native innocence; *rely*

On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!

For God tow'ards thee hath done his part; do thine!

Milton, P. L.

Egypt does not on the clouds *rely*,

But to the Nile owes more than to the sky.

Waller.

Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd, Demanded, on what succour he *rely'd*,

When with so few he boldly did engage?

He said, he took his courage from his age.

Denham.

Though reason is not to be *relied* upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied* upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do.

South.

Fear *relies* upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation.

Tillotson.

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that *relies* on them.

Locke.

The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be *relied* upon for a decision.

Atterbury.

Do we find so much religion in the age, as to *rely* on the general practice for the measures of our duty?

Rogers.

No prince can ever *rely* on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator.

Rogers.

To REMAIN.† *v. n.* [*remaner*, *remaner*, old French; *remaneo*, Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that *remains*, shall be buried in death.

Job, xxvii. 15.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning.

Ex. xvi. 23.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state.

He for the time *remain'd* stupidly good.

Milton, P. L.

I was increased more than all that were before me, also my wisdom *remained* with me.

Eccles. ii. 9.

3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*.

Milton, P. L.

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance.

Locke.

4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless souvenance Among the shepherds may for aye *remain*.

Spenser.

If what you have heard, shall *remain* in you, ye shall continue in the Son.

1 Jo. ii. 24.

5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, *remains* to be proved.

Locke.

6. To continue in a place.

To REMAIN.† *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be Of craft coloured with simplicity;

And such end, pardie, does all them *remain* That of such falsers friendship shall be fain.

Spenser.

With oaken staff

I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,

Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,

That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,

Thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath to boast,

But never shalt see Gath. *Milton, S. A.*

If thence he 'scape, — what *remains* him less

Than unknown dangers? *Milton, P. L.*

The easier conquest now

Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,

Back on thy foes more glorious to return.

Milton, P. L.

REMAIN.† *n. s.* [*remain*, old French, "le restant, le surplus," Roquefort; from the verb.]

1. Relic; that which is left.

I know your master's pleasure, and he mine;

All the *remain*, is welcome. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small *remain* of life seem'd destined to undergo.

Pope.

Among the *remains* of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient.

Addison on Italy.

The only poor *remain* of people that can dispense the word profitably.

Richard, Obs. Ans. to Cont. of Cl. p. 106.

At Bury in Suffolk is a very complete *remain* of a Jewish synagogue.

Warton.

[That single monument and sovereign record,
[monumentum Ancyraum,] by some esteemed
the most precious *remain* of all antiquity.

Bp. Burgess.

2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his remains,
And dogs had torn him. *Pope, Odyssey.*
Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windsor
bore,

Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd remains,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains.

Pope.

3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often since my here *remain* in England,
I've seen him do. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

REMAINDER. *adj.* [from *remain*.] Re-
maining; refuse; left.

His brain

Is as dry as the remainder basket

After a voyage. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them; nor the remainder
viands

We do not throw in unrespective place,
Because we now are full. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

REMAINDER.† *n. s.*

1. What is left; remnant; relics.

The gods protect you,
And bless the good remainders of the court!

Shakspeare.

It may well employ the remainder of their lives
to perform it to purpose, I mean, the work of evan-
gelical obedience. *Hammond.*

Mahomet's crescent by our feuds increase,
Blasted the learn'd remainders of the East.

Denham.

Could bare ingratitude have made any one so
diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second
to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of
all remainders of humanity?

South.

There are two restraints which God hath put
upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is
the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom
there are some remainders of virtue. *Tillotson.*

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last remainders of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

If he, to whom ten talents were committed,
has squandered away five, he is concerned to make
a double improvement of the remainder. *Rogers.*

If these decoctions be repeated till the water
comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt.

Arbuthnot.

Of six millions raised every year for the service
of the publick, one third is intercepted through
the several subordinations of artful men in office,
before the remainder is applied to the proper use.

Swift.

2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.

Shew us

The poor remainder of Andronicus.

Titus Andronicus.

3. [In law.] An estate limited in lands, tenements, or reñts, to be enjoyed after the expiration of another particular estate.

Cowel.

A fine is levied to grant a reversion or remain-
der, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent.

Bacon.

To REMAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make*.] To
make anew.

That, which she owns above her, must perfectly
remake us after the image of our Maker.

Glanville, Apology.

To REMAND.† *v. a.* [*remanend*, French,
Cotgrave; *re* and *mando*, Latin.] To
send back; to call back.

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled
into England, and never returned, though many
laws were made to *remand* them back.

Davies on Ireland.

Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of
Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries;
from whence being *remanded*, at his return Dio-
nysius produced some other of his verses, which as
soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply,
but, calling to the waiters, said, Carry me again to
the quarries. *Gon. of the Tongue.*

REMANENT. *n. s.* [*remanens*, Lat. *reman-
ant*, old Fr.] It is now contracted to
remnant.] The part remaining.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *reman-
ent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

REMANENT.* *adj.* [*remanens*, Lat.] Re-
maining; continuing.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory
of those spiritual delights.

Bp. Taylor, Polem. Disc.

REMARK. *n. s.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Ob-
servation; note; notice taken.

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble specu-
lations from trifling and vulgar remarks.

Collier on Pride.

To REMARK. *v. a.* [*remarque*, Fr.]

1. To note; to observe.

It is easy to observe what has been *remarked*,
that the names of simple ideas are the least liable
to mistakes. *Locke.*

2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark. Not in use.

The prisoner Samson here I seek.

— His manacles *remark* him, there he sits.

Milton, S. A.

REMARKABLE. *adj.* [*remarquable*, Fr.]
Observable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world
had beginning in time, from the will of the most
high God, whose remarkable words are thus con-
verted. *Raleigh.*

'Tis remarkable, that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes,
unless we note down what *remarkables* we have
found. *Watts.*

REMARKABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *remark-
able*.] Observableness; worthiness of
observation.

They signify the *remarkableness* of this punish-
ment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the cru-
cified Christ. *Hammond.*

REMARKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable*.]
Observably; in a manner worthy of ob-
servation.

Chiefly assur'd,

Remarkably so late, of thy so true,

So faithful love. *Milton, P. L.*

Such parts of these writings, as may be *remark-
ably* stupid, should become subjects of an occa-
sional criticism. *Watts.*

REMARKER. *n. s.* [*remarqueur*, Fr.] Ob-
server; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outshine
the author by writing a better book on the same
subject, he would soon be convinced of his own
insufficiency. *Watts.*

To REMARRY.* *v. a.* [*re* and *marry*.] To
marry again; to marry a second time.

Hoping that when divine goodness shall restore
our land to her former peace and tranquillity, and
when the king shall be *remarried* to the state, (to
which there is a probable and promising forward-
ness, if our sins in this land forbid not the
banes,) all things will be settled and modeled in an
excellent method and polittique uniformity.

Standard of Equality, sect. 9.

That queen being *remarried* shortly after to the
duke of Suffolk, and returning into England,
Anna Bullen was left in France.

Tindal, Rapin's Hist. of Eng.

To REMBLE.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *pyman*,

Sax.] To move or remove. Lincoln-
shire. Grose.

REMEDABLE.† *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Cap-
able of remedy.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity.

Bacon to the King on Sutton's Estate.

REMEDIAL.* *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Afford-
ing remedy.

Every good political institution must have a
preventive operation as well as a *remedial*.

Burke, Thoughts on the Disc. (1770.)

REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Medic-
inal; affording a remedy. Not in use.

All you, unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

REMEDIBLES.† *adj.* [from *remedy*.] "On
the authorities of Spenser and Milton
Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the
second syllable, *remédibles*; but it is irre-
gular; for every monosyllabic termi-
nation, added to a word accented on the
antepenult, throws the accent to the
fourth syllable from the end." Nares,
Elem. of Orthoepey, pp. 187. 360.] Not
admitting remedy; irreparable; cure-
less; incurable.

Sad Æsculapius

Imprison'd was in chains *remediless*. *Spenser.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remediless*
necessity, may be termed the general, the *remedi-
less*, or the necessary war. *Raleigh, Ess.*

We, by rightful doom *remediless*,
Were lost in death, till he, that dwelt above
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust
Emptied his glory. *Milton, Ode.*

Flatter him it may, as those are good at flatter-
ing, who are good for nothing else; but in the
mean time, the poor man is left under a *remediless*
delusion. *South.*

REMEDILESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *remediless*.]
Incurableness.

REMEDY. *n. s.* [*remedium*, Lat. *remede*,
Fr.]

1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.

The difference between poisons and *remedies* is
easily known by their effects; and common reason
soon distinguishes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

2. Cure of any uneasiness.

Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy*. *Dryden.*
O how short my interval of woe!

Our griefs how swift, our remedies how slow! *Prior.*

3. That which counteracts any evil: with to, for, or against; for is most used.

What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own disdeeds have wrought.

Milton, P. L.

Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the
inconveniences of the state of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for some *remedy*
against this evil. *Swift.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
In the death of a man there is no *remedy*.

Wisd. ii. 1.

To REMEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.]

1. To cure; to heal.

Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind
should be grieved with that which is done; but to
remedy their grief, lieth not so much in us as in
themselves. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove mischief.

To REMEMBER. *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old
Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.]

1. To hear in mind any thing; not to forget.

Remember not against us former iniquities.

Ps. lxxix. 8.

Remember thee!

Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a place
In this distracted brain. *Remember thee! Shaks.*

2. To recollect; to call to mind.

He having once seen and remembered me, even
from the beginning began to be in the riward.

Sidney.

We are said to *remember* any thing, when the
idea of it arises in the mind with a consciousness
that we have had this idea before.

Watts on the Mind.

3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.

*Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;
And shun the bitter consequence. Milton, P. L.*

This is to be remembered, that it is not possible
now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a
total ignorance of it; unless you will all his life
mew him up. *Locke.*

4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.

Cry unto God; for you shall be remembered of
him. *Barrow.*

He brings them back,
Remembering mercy and his covenant sworn.

Milton, P. L.

5. To mention; not to omit.

A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the
person cited; for, if such certainty be therein
omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases
hereafter to be remembered. *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.

His hand and leg commanding without threat-
ning, and rather remembering than chastising.

Sidney.

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth remember me the more of sorrow. *Shaks.*

It grieves my heart to be remember'd thus
By any one, of one so glorious. *Chapman.*

These petitions, and the answer of the com-
mon council of London, were ample materials for
a conference with the lords, who might be thereby
remembered of their duty. *Clarendon.*

I would only remember them in love and pre-
vention, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the
example of the Grecians. *Holyday.*

7. To preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over, to remember me. *Shaks.*

- REMEMBERER. *n. s.* [from remember.]
One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a rememberer
of the least good office; for his flock he trans-
planted most of them into plentiful soils. *Wotton.*

- REMEMBRANCE.† *n. s.* [remembrance, old Fr.]

1. Retention in memory; memory.

Though Cloten then but young, time has not
wore him

From my remembrance. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Had memory been lost with innocence,
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store
The sad remembrance what he was before. *Denham.*

Sharp remembrance on the English part,
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart.

Dryden.

This ever grateful in remembrance bear,
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air.

Pope, Odys.

2. Recollection; revival of any idea; re-
miniscence.

I hate thy beams,

That bring to my remembrance from what state
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere.

Milton, P. L.

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs,
without the operation of the like object on the
external sensory. *Locke.*

3. Honourable memory. Out of use.

Rosemary and rue keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long;
Grace and remembrance be unto you both. *Shaks.*

4. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan,

Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail,
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison.*

5. Account preserved.

Those proceedings and remembrances are in the
Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Ed-
ward I. *Hale.*

6. Memorial.

But in remembrance of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have long'd to redeliver. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake. *Shakspeare.*

8. Notice of something absent.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakspeare.*

9. Power of remembering.

Thence I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my remembrance. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Admonition.

You did commit me:
For which, I do commit unto your hand
The unstained sword that you have us'd to bear;
With this remembrance, — That you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

11. Memorandum; a note to help memory.

Let the understanding reader take with him but
three or four short remembrances: — the memo-
randaums I would commend to him are these.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Protest. ch. 5. § 29.

- REMEMBRANCER. *n. s.* [from remem-
brance.]

1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.

A sly knave, the agent for his master,
And the remembrancer of her, to hold
The hand fast to her lord. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

God is present in the consciences of good and
bad; he is there a remembrancer to call our ac-
tions to mind, and a witness to bring them to
judgement. *Bp. Taylor.*

Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd remem-
brancers: *Olway, Venice Preserved.*

2. An officer of the exchequer.

All are digested into books, and sent to the
remembrancer of the exchequer, that he make pro-
cesses upon them. *Bacon.*

- TO REMEMORATE.* *v. a.* [rememo-
ratus, Lat.] To call to remembrance;

to remember.
Let our knowledge come how it will, either by
learning anew, or recording what the soul knew
before; she having need, howsoever it be, of the
ministry of the senses; and seeing it is almost
necessary to pass through the same means from
not knowing to knowledge; we shall ever find the
like difficulties, whether we rememorate or learne
anew. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life, (1606), p. 128.*

- REMEMORATION.* *n. s.* [rememoratio, Lat.]
Remembrance.

Helps of memory, of affection, of rememoratio.
Mountagu, App. to Cas. (1625), p. 255.

How apt we are to forget those duties, where-
with we are only encharg'd in common, without
the design of a particular rememoratio.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 298.

- TO REMERCY. *v. a.* [remercier, Fr.] To
thank. Obsolete.

Off'ring his service and his dearest life
For her defence, against that carle to fight; —
She him remerci'd, as the patron of her life.

Spenser.

- TO REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [remigro, Lat.]
To remove back again.

Some other ways he proposes to divest some
bodies of their borrowed shapes, and make them
remigrate to their first simplicity. *Boyle.*

- REMIGRATION. *n. s.* [from remigrate.] Re-
moval back again.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became ac-
quainted with our customs, which, by occasional
remigrations, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

- TO REMIND. *v. a.* [re and mind.] To
put in mind; to force to remember.

When age itself, which will not be defied, shall
begin to arrest, seize, and remind us of our mor-
tality by pains and dullness of senses; yet then
the pleasure of the mind shall be in its full vigour.

South, Serm.

The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring
on his finger, reminded me of Juvenal's majoris
pondera gemmæ. *Addison on Italy.*

- REMINDER.* *n. s.* [from remind.] One
who reminds; an admonisher. *Johnson*
in V. PROMPTER.

- REMINISCENCE.† *n. s.* [reminiscence,
REMINISCENCY. } Fr. Cotgrave;
reminiscens, Lat.] Recollection; re-
covery of ideas.

I cast about for all circumstances that may re-
vive my memory or reminiscence.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

They have much troubled themselves and con-
founded others, in finding out another receptacle
of the intelligible species, which they call remi-
niscency or recoordation. *Smith on Old Age, p. 46.*

For the other part of memory, called remnis-
cence, which is the retrieving of a thing at present
forgot, or but confusedly remembered, by setting
the mind to ransack every little cell of the brain;
while it is thus busied, how accidentally does the
thing sought for offer itself to the mind! *South.*

- REMINISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from reminis-
cence.] Relating to reminiscence.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with
Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance,
that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential
evocation. *Brown.*

- REMISSE. *adj.* [remis, Fr. remissus, Lat.]
1. Not vigorous; slack.

The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them
out along with it, till its motion becomes more
languid and remiss. *Woodward.*

2. Not careful; slothful.

Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while remiss traitors sleep.

Shakspeare.

If when by God's grace we have conquered the
first difficulties of religion, we grow careless and
remiss, and neglect our guard, God's spirit will
not always strive with us. *Tillotson.*

Your candour in pardoning my errors, may
make me more remiss in correcting them. *Dryden.*

3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold, those languid and remiss;
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss.

Roscommon.

REMISSIBLE.† *adj.* [*remissible*, Fr.] That may be forgiven or remitted.
Punishments *remissible* or expiable.

REMISSION.† *n. s.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.

Error, misclaim, and forgetfulness do now and then become suitors for some *remission* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

2. Cessation of intenseness.

In September and October these diseases do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat. *Woodward.*

This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himself. *Locke.*

3. In physick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go off quite before it returns again.

4. Release; abatement of right or claim.
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax, were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison.*

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tithes. *Swift.*

5. Forgiveness; pardon.

My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shakespeare.*
That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.
Milton, S. A.

Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of holy life.
Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

6. Act of sending back.

The fate of her [Lot's wife] for her looking back from behind him, her being thereupon changed into a statue of metallic salt, gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice, and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her. *Stachhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 3. ch. 1.*

REMISSIVE.* *adj.* [*remissus*, Lat.] Forgiving; pardoning.

O Lord, of Thy abounding love,
To my offence *remissive* be.

Wither, Transl. of the Psalms, (1632), p. 96.
I treat of a most merciful king, who was most *remissive* of wrongs.

Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 226.

REMISSLY. *adv.* [*from remiss.*]

1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.

How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly*? so that our desires being natural, is also in that degree of earnestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker.*

2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.

There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding more *remissly* in it. *Clarendon.*

REMISSNESS. *n. s.* [*from remiss.*] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour; inattention.

Future evils,
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shaks.*
No great offenders 'scape their dooms;
Small praise for lenity and *remissness* comes.

Denham.
Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always found means to escape. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our utmost care. *Rogers, Sermon.*

To **REMIT.** *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.]

1. To relax; to make less intense.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.

Milton, P. L.
Our supreme foe in time may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd
With what is punish'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To forgive a punishment.

With suppliant prayers their powers appease;
The soft Napaean race will soon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden.*
The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*

3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.

At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults.
Titus And.
Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *St. John, xx. 23.*

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince to be punished in the place where they have offended. *Hayward.*
Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*.
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*
Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*.
Dryden, Tyr. Love.

5. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.

The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front, though there were a piliat clause at the foot, that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion.
Bacon, Hen. VII.
I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings within them?
Gov. of the Tongue.

6. To put again in custody.

This bold return with seeming patience heard,
The pris'n'r was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To send money to a distant place.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments.
Addison on Italy.

8. To restore. Not in use.

The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To **REMIT.** *v. n.*

1. To slacken; to grow less intense.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

2. To abate by growing less eager.

As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts. *South, Sermon.*

3. [In physick.] To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

REMITMENT. *n. s.* [*from remit.*] The act of remitting to custody.

REMITTANCE. *n. s.* [*from remit.*]

1. The act of paying money at a distant place.

2. Sum sent to a distant place.
A compact among private persons furnished out the several *remittances*. *Addison on Italy.*

REMITTER.† *n. s.* [*remettre*, Fr.]

1. One who forgives or pardons.
Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sins, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth.
Pulke against Allen, (1580), p. 143

2. One who remits, or procures the conveyance and payment of money.

3. [In common law.] A restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seized of them by his latter title, under his title that is more ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*

You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,
I should be in *remitt* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters should take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

REMNANT.† *n. s.* [*corrupted from remanent.* Dr. Johnson.—Gower follows the old French form: "The remanent of folke about." Conf. Am. B. 3.] Residue; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost?
Shakespeare, Rich. III.
Bear me hence
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts.
Shakespeare.

About his shelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles.*

It seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in such a delicate saved. *Bacon.*
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden, Km. Tale.*
A feeble army and an empty senate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain.
Addison.

See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares.
Pope!

The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

REMNANT. *adj.* [*corruptly formed from remanent.*] Remaining; yet left.

It did her feel
No future pain for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

To **REMODEL.*** *v. a.* [*re and model.*] To model anew.

There is perhaps nothing improbable in the supposition, that the lamentations, poured forth on the defeat and death of Josiah, may have been *re-modelled* and adapted by the author to the heavier state of distress and calamity, when Jerusalem was taken, and her kings and her princes were captive among the Gentiles. *Lam. ii. 9.*

Churton, Note to a Sermon, pref. to Dr. Townson's Works.
REMOULTEN. *part.* [*from remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glass already made and *remoltten*, do not facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon.*

REMONSTRANT.* *n. s.* [*remonstrans*, Lat.] One that joins in a remonstrance.

We had not thought that legion could have furnished the *remonstrant* with so many brethren.
Milton, Anim. Rem. Def. § 1.

REMONSTRANT.* *adj.* [*remonstrans*, Lat.] Expostulatory; containing strong reasons. *Ash.*

REMONSTRANCE. *n. s.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. *from remonstrare.*]

1. Show; discovery. Not in use.

'You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power,
Than let him be so lost.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

2. Strong representation.

The same God, which revealeth it to them,
would also give them power of confirming it unto
others, either with miraculous operation, or with
strong and invincible remonstrance of sound rea-
son.

Hooker.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a
remonstrance, in which they set forth, that their
father, having refused to take in the Spectator,
they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and
butter in the tea-table.

Addison, Spect.

Importunate passions surround the man, and
will not suffer him to attend to the remonstrances
of justice.

Rogers.

To REMONSTRATE.† *v. n.* [*remonstro*,
Lat. *remonstrer*, Fr.] To make a strong
representation; to show reasons on any
side in strong terms.

I remember with pleasure, and remonstrate with
gratitude, that your lordship made me known to
him, [Bp. Sanderson.]

Walton, Ded. of Life of Sanderson.

To REMONSTRATE.† *v. a.* To shew by a
strong representation.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this
unexpected visit, remonstrated to his brother-officer
the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his
friend.

Hist. of Duelling, (1770), p. 145.

REMONSTRATION.† *n. s.* [*remonstration*,
old Fr.] Act of remonstrating.

REMONSTRATOR.† *n. s.* [*from remonstrare*.]
One who remonstrates.

Orders were sent down for clapping up three of
the remonstrators.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, K. Ch. II.

RE'MORA.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A let or obstacle.

Ambition, malice, adultery, covetousness, and
the like, have been great remoras and impediments
in matters of religion.

Bp. Andrews, Expos. of the Decalogue, Intr. ch. 1.

What mighty and invisible remora is this in ma-
trimony!

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. i. 8.

We had his promise to stay for us; but the re-
moras and disappointments we met with in the
road, had so put us backward in our journey, that,
fearing to be too late at Jerusalem, he set out from
Sidon the day before our arrival there.

Maunderell, Trav. p. 46.

2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to
ships, and retards their passage through
the water. ["*Remora ex natura tor-
pedinis est; effundit e corpore suo mu-
morem quandam viscosissimum et frigi-
dissimum, qui eam aquam, quæ et
circa gubernaculum navis vehit, con-
gelat, ut ad motum reddatur inhabilis*."] *Fracastorius*: Qualities I leave to better
inquiry. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 385.]

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, her-
ring, roach, and remora. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

The remora is about three quarters of a yard
long; his body before three inches and a half
over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth
two inches and a half over; his chops ending an-
gularly; the nether a little broader, and produced
forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great
number of little prickles.

Grew.

To REMORATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, Lat.] To
hinder; to delay.

Dict.

To REMOR'D.† *v. a.* [*remordeo*, Lat.]
To rebuke; to excite to remorse. Not
now in use.

Sometime he must vices remorde.

Skelton, Poems, p. 11.

To REMOR'D.† *v. n.* To feel remorse.

His conscience remording against the destruc-
tion of so noble a prince.

Sir T. Eliot, Gov. fol. 97. b.

REMOR'DENCY.† *n. s.* [*remordens*, Lat.]
Compunction.

That remordency of conscience, that extremity
of grief they feel within themselves, from the ap-
prehension of what they have lost, &c.

Killingbeck, Serm. p. 175.

REMORSE.† *n. s.* [*remors*, Fr. *Cotgrave*;
"remors de conscience;" from *remorsus*,
Lat.]

1. Pain of guilt.

Deep remorse wrought upon her heart for her
former viciousness.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Not that he believed they could be restrained
from that impious act by any remorse of conscience,
or that they had not wickedness enough to design
and execute it.

Clarendon.

2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sor-
row.

Many little esteem of their own lives, yet, for
remorse of their wives and children, would be with-
held.

Spenser.

Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

The rogues slighted me into the river, with as
little remorse as they would have drowned a bitch's
blind puppies.

Shakespeare.

Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears
can draw

To no remorse; who rules by lion's law.

Dryden.

REMORSED.† *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Feel-
ing the pain of guilt; struck with re-
morse.

The remorse'd sinner begins first with the tender
of burnt offerings.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

The soul of the remorse'd draweth near to the
grave.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 9.

REMORSEFUL.† *adj.* [*remorse and full*.]
1. Full of a sense of guilt; denoting the
pain of guilt; this primary meaning is
overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Never were thy feet, O Saviour, bedewed with
more precious liquor than this of remorseful tears.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

How many remorseful souls have sent back,
with Jacob's sons, their money in their sacks'
mouths!

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

From a blacker cause
Springs this remorseful gloom? Is conscious guilt
The latent source of more than love's despair?

Shenstone, Econ. P. ii.

2. Tender; compassionate.

O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wise, remorseful, well accomplish'd.

Shakespeare.

Love, that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great sender turns a sour offence.

Shaks.

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The Briton maid, remorseful of her woes,
In their defence did lift her royal hand.

Mir. for Mag. p. 802.

3. It seems to have had once the sense of
pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hastened the report
Of this his fellows' most remorseful fate.

Chapman.

REMORSELESS. *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Un-
pituiting; cruel; savage.

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless
deep

Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas?

Milton, Lycidas.

O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon
a sinner, when he stands arraigned at the bar of
divine justice! when he shall see his accuser, his
judge, the witnesses, all his remorseless adversaries.

South, Serm.

REMORSELESSLY.† *adv.* [*from remorseless*.]
Without remorse.

This excused not the rigour of a merciless pro-
ceeding from him, who had but newly tasted of
mercy; and, being pardoned a thousand talents, re-
morselessly and unworthily took his fellow by the
throat for an hundred pence. *South, Serm. x. 172.*

REMORSELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [*from remorse-
less*.] Savageness; cruelty.

Famine, now releas'd to her own will,
Revenge her restraint with greedy spite; —
For never with such fell remorselessness
She rag'd in any breast, as now in his.

Beaumont, Psyche, (1651), p. 147.

REMOTÉ.† *adj.* [*remot*, old Fr. *remotus*,
Lat.]

1. Distant; not immediate.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all
remote and even apparent good that affects us.

Locke.

2. Distant; not at hand.

Their rising all at once was as the sound
Of thunder heard *remote*.

Milton, P. L.

3. Removed far off; placed not near.

The arch-chynick sun, so far from us *remote*,
Produces with terrestrial humour mixed
Here in the dark so many precious things.

Milton, P. L.

Remote from men with God he pass'd his days,
Prayer all his business; all his pleasure praise.

Parnell.

In quiet shades, content with rural sports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts.

Granville.

4. Foreign.

5. Distant; not closely connected.

An unadvised transiliency from the effect to the
remotest cause.

Glansville.

Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with
intermediate ideas, that shew the connection of re-
mote ones.

Locke.

6. Alien; not agreeing.

All those propositions, how *remote* soever from
reason, are so sacred, that men will sooner part
with their lives, than suffer themselves to doubt of
them.

Locke.

7. Abstracted.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought,
either amongst, or *remote* from all bodies, it can,
in this uniform idea of space, no where find any
bounds.

Locke.

REMOTELY.† *adv.* [*from remote*.] Not nearly;
at a distance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was
thinly inhabited, at least not *remotely* planted be-
fore the flood.

Brown.

Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed
remotely allied to Virgil's sense, but too like the
tenderness of Ovid.

Dryden.

How, while the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire,
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he died.

Smith.

REMOTENESS. *n. s.* [*from remote*.] State
of being *remote*; distance; not near-
ness.

Titian employed brown and earthly colours
upon the forehead, and has reserved his greater light
for *remoteness* and the back part of his landscapes.

Dryden.

The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by
reason of our *remoteness* appear extremely little.

Boyle.

If the greatest part of bodies escapes our notice
by their *remoteness*, others are no less concealed by
their minuteness.

Locke.

His obscurities generally arise from the remoteness of the customs, persons, and things he alludes to. Addison.

REMO'TION. n. s. [from *remotus*, Lat.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance.

All this safety were *remotion*, and thy defence absence. Shakspeare.

The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to conclude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of the consequent, or from the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

REMOVABLE. adj. [from *remove*.] That may be removed.

The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removable* at their bishop's will, yield what pleaseth him. Spenser.

In such a chapel, such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. Aycliffe, *Parergon*.

REMO'VAL. n. s. [from *remove*.]

1. The act of putting out of any place.

By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere exchange of the evil before felt. Hooker.

2. The act of putting away.

The *removal* of such a disease is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be taken away by violence. Arbuthnot.

3. Dismission from a post.

If the *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced something more fatal. Addison.

Whether this *removal* was caused by his own fears or other men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of government they pleased. Swift.

4. The state of being removed.

The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a *removal*, is voluntary. Locke.

TO REMOVE. v. a. [*removeo*, Lat. *remuer*, Fr.]

1. To put from its place; to take or put away.

Good God, *remove* The means that makes us strangers! Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

He *removeth* away the speech of the trusty, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. Job, xii. 20.

So would he have *removed* thee out of the straight, into a broad place. Job, xxvii. 16.

He longer in this paradise to dwell Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come, And send thee from the garden forth to till The ground. Milton, *P. L.*

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. Locke.

You, who fill the blissful seats above! Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway, But every monarch be the scourge of God, If from your thoughts Ulysses you *remove*, Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. Pope, *Odyss.*

2. To place at a distance.

They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other. Locke.

TO REMOVE. v. n.

1. To change place.

2. To go from one place to another.

A short exile must for show precede; The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove*, And happy each at home enjoys his love. Dryden.
How oft from pomp and state did I *remove* To feed despair. Prior.

REMO'VE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Change of place.

To hear, from out the high-hair'd oake of Jove, Counsaile from him, for means to his *remove* To his lov'd country. Chapman.

2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.

What is early received in any considerable strength of impress, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of difficult *remove*. Glanville, *Scep sis*.

3. Translation of one to the place of another.

Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear; Hold, take you this, my sweet, and give me thine, So shall Biron take me for Rosaline: And change your favours too; so shall your loves Woo contrary, deceiv'd by these *removes*. Shaks.

4. State of being removed.

This place should be both school and university, not needing a *remove* to any other house of scholarship. Milton on Education.

He that considers how little our constitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise Architect has suited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another. Locke.

5. Act of moving a chess-man or draught.

6. Departure; act of going away.

So look'd Astrea, her *remove* design'd, On those distressed friends she left behind. Waller.

7. The act of changing place.

Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he *removeth*. Bacon, *Ess.*

8. A step in the scale of gradation.

In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. Locke.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator, and ought to stand up in the defence of those laws. Addison.

9. A small distance.

The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circumstances, of but a very small *remove* one from another. Rogers.

10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. Swift.

11. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMO'VED.† particip. adj. [from *remove*.] Remote; separate from others.

Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in so *removed* a dwelling. Shakspeare, *As you like it*.

Some still *removed* place will fit. Milton, *Il Pens.*

REMO'VEDNESS. n. s. [from *removed*.] The state of being removed; remoteness.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. Shakspeare, *Wint. Tale*.

REMO'VER. n. s. [from *remove*.] One that removes.

The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he defineth amiss. Bacon.

Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*, but the exercised fortune maketh the able man. Bacon.

TO REMOU'NT. v. n. [*remonter*, Fr.] To mount again.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two His rival's head. Dryden.

The rest *remounts* with the ascending vapours, or is washed down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. Woodward.

REMU'GIENT.* adj. [*remugiens*, Lat.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes and ghastly murmurs from below.

More, *Myst. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 63.

REMUNERABILITY.* n. s. [from *remunerate*.] Capability of being rewarded.

The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions. Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.

REMU'NERABLE. adj. [from *remunerate*.] Rewardable.

TO REMU'NERATE.† v. a. [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.— Thus our word at first was after the French form. "Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved atte last; and ever do wele, and atte last thou shalt be *remunerer* therfor." Lord Rivers, *Dictes*, &c. of the Philosophers, sign. E. iii. b.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.

Is she not then beholden to the man, That brought her for this high good turn so far? Yes; and will nobly *remunerate*. Titus Andronicus.

Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and because he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. Bacon.

In another parable he represents the great concussions, wherewith the Lord shall *remunerate* the faithful servant. Boyle.

REMUNERA'TION. n. s. [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneration*, Lat.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta: there is *remuneration*; for the best ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. Shakspeare, *L. Lab. Lost*.

He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the last *remunerations*. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed without any prospect of an evil *remuneration*. Aycliffe.

REMU'NERATIVE. adj. [from *remunerate*.] Exercised in given rewards.

The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of his punitive and *remunerative* justice. Boyle.

REMU'NERATORY.* adj. [*remuneratoire*, Fr. from *remunerate*.] Affording recompence, or reward; requiring.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood. *Remuneratory* honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. Johnson, *Ramb.* No. 145.

TO REMU'RMR. v. a. [*re* and *murmur*.] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze, And told in sighs to all the trembling trees, The trembling trees, in every plain and wood, Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. Pope.

TO REMU'RMR. v. n. [*remurmuro*, Lat.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to the Athenian shores rebound.

Dryden.

In his untimely fate, the Angitian woods
His *rensurmur'd* to the Fucine floods.

Dryden.

RENAL.* *n. s.* [*renal*, Fr. Cotgrave; *renalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

RENARD.* *n. s.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable.

Renard through the hedge had made his way.

Dryden.

RENA'SCENCY.* *n. s.* [*renascens*, Lat.] State of being produced again.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 25.

Leave the stools as close to the ground as may be, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.

Evelyn, iii. iii. 31.

RENA'SCENT. *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *adj.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *navigate*.] To sail again.

RENCONTRE.† *n. s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]

1. Clash; collision.

You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by rubbing, as that the *rencontre* of any bodies should awaken them into perception. *Collier.*

2. Personal opposition.

Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech, that has a relation to the *rencontre*.

Addison.

So when the trumpet sounding gives the sign,
The justling chiefs in rude *rencontres* join;
So meet, and so renew the dext'rous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock resound.

Granville.

3. Loose or casual engagement.

The confederates should turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencontres* and engagements.

Addison.

4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

He gan to feare

His toward peril, and untoward blame,
Which by that new *rencontre* he should reare.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 9.

To RENCOU'NTER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack hand to hand.

He thought attence him to have swallowed quite,
And rush'd upon him with outrageous pryde;
Who him *rencounting* fierce as hauke in flight,
Perforce rebutted backe. *Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 53.*
Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issewed
To have *rencounted* him in equal race.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 3.

To RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]

1. To clash; to collide.

2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

3. To skirmish with another.

4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent*. [*renban*, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

Will you hence

Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend

Like interrupted waters, and o'erbeut
What they are used to bear? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He *rent* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand.

I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy son.

1 Kings, xl. 13.

By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is rent,
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent.

Cowley.

What you command me to relate,
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent*.

Dryden.

Look round to see

The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it off.

Dryden, Æn.

Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided among revolted subjects, that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by *rending* a settled empire into a multitude of little governments.

Locke.

When its way the impetuous passion found,
I *rend* my tresses, and my breast I wound.

Pope.

To REND.* *v. n.* To separate; to be dis-

united.

The rocks did *rend*, the veil of the temple di-

vided of itself.

Bp. Taylor, Mor. Dem. of the Chr. Relig.

From cloud to cloud the *rending* lightnings rage.

Thomson.

RENDER.† *n. s.* [from *rend*.] One that

rends; a tearer.

Our *renders* will needs be our reformers and

repairers.

Bp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 242.

To RENDRE.† *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]

1. To return; to pay back.

They that *render* evil for good are adversaries.

Ps. xxxviii.

Will ye *render* me a recompense? *Joel, iii. 4.*

Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds.

Locke.

2. To restore; to give back: commonly with the adverb *back*.

Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render* back their cargo to the main.

Addison.

3. To give upon demand.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can *render* a reason.

Prov. xxvi. 16.

Saint Augustine *renders* another reason, for which the apostles observed some legal rites and ceremonies for a time.

White.

4. To invest with qualities; to make.

Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the same nature *renders* him solicitous about the issue.

South, Serm.

Love

Can answer love, and *render* bliss secure.

Thomson.

5. To represent; to exhibit.

I heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men.

Shakespeare.

6. To translate.

Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly *rendered* a sphere.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries *render* them by.

Locke.

He uses a prudent dissimulation; the word we may almost literally *render* master of a great presence of mind.

Broome.

7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.

I will call him to so strict account,
That he shall *render* every glory up,
Or I will tear the reckoning from his heart.

Shaks.

My *rendering* my person to them, may engage

their affections to me.

King Charles.

One, with whom he used to advise, proposed to

him to *render* himself upon conditions to the earl

of Essex.

Clarendon.

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Asytanax, I should be blest!

A. Philips.

8. To afford; to give to be used.

Logick *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue.

Watts.

9. To separate; to disperse: also, to melt down; as, to *render* suet. North. Grose. To RENDRE.* *v. n.* To shew; to give an account.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render* Of whom he had this ring.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

RENDER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dr. Johnson defines this unusual substantive *surrender*, and cites the passage from Shakespeare's Cymbeline in illustration of it; but it there means, as elsewhere in Shakespeare, an *account*. Dr. Johnson mistook the meaning in Cymbeline, by stopping at the word *render*.

Newness

Of Cloten's death (we being not known, nor muster'd

Among the bands) may drive us to a *render*

Where we have liv'd.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

[They] send forth us to make their sorrow'd

render.

Shakespeare, Timon.

RENDERABLE.* *adj.* [from *render*.] That may be rendered.

Sherwood.

RENDERER.* *n. s.* [from *render*.] Re-

storcer; distributor.

Shew me a lawyer that turns sacred law

The equal *renderer* of each man his own.

Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois.

RENDEZVOU'S.† *n. s.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.

"I know not how this word came to make its fortune in our language. It is of an awkward and ill construction, even in the French." Bp. Hurd on Addison's Guardian, No. 167.—It is not often found in an English plural form; nor has Dr. Johnson cited such an instance. Sprat so uses it.]

1. Assembly; meeting appointed.

Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; perhaps in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvous*.

Syrat, Hist. of the Royal Soc. p. 93.

2. A sign that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat.

Bacon.

3. Place appointed for assembly.

A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together, than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would consume time and victual.

Raleigh, Apology.

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough.

Clarend. This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and, mingled more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up.

Burnet, Theory.

To RENDEZVOU'S.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To meet at a place appointed.

The next spring, he *rendezvoused* at Erzurum.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 287.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.

To RENDEZVOU'S.* *v. a.* To bring to-

gether; to bring to a place appointed.

He minces the text so small, that his parishioners, until he *rendezvoused* it again, can scarce tell what is become of it.

Echard, Cont. of the Clergy, (ed. 1696,) p. 42.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly.

Philips, Conf. of the Dan. Mission. (1719,) p. 310.

RENDIBLE.* *adj.* [*rendable*, Fr.] It has

been suggested to me, that in the example from Howell *rendible* is perhaps

a misprint for *renderable*. I think not. Cotgrave translates the Fr. *rendable* into *rendible*, *renderable*, making these two words synonymous.]

1. That may be yielded, given up, or restored. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*
2. That may be translated.

Touching translations, it is to be observed, that every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically.

Howell, Lett. iii. 21.

RENDITION.† *n. s.* [from *render*.]

1. Surrendering; the act of yielding.

Articles granted upon the *rendition* of Pendennis. *Fairfax, Lett. in 1650, Grey's Hudibr. i. ii.*

They have assigned unto it [memory] three operations, viz. reception, retention, and *rendition*; that this faculty doth not only keep what is committed to it, (which indeed it doth most faithfully,) but that it doth also take into custody that which it keeps, and deliver it up again when called for.

Smith on Old Age, p. 46.

2. Translation.

The Jews, who at all hands lie upon the catch, charge Paul as a perverter of the prophet's meaning, in a false *rendition* of the sense of the place.

South, Sermon vii. 27.

RENEGA'DE.† *n. s.* [*renegado*, Spanish; *RENEGA'DO.* † *renegat*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — So our word at first was *renegate*: "A false knight, and a *renegate*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2. The word is the low Lat. *renegatus*, "qui religionem suam ejuravit." See Du Cange.]

1. One that apostatises from the faith; an apostate.

O Piety! for this, thou *renegade*,
Did Jesus wash thy flying feet of late?

Sundays, Christ's Passion, (1640), p. 17.

He that is a *renegade* from charity, is as unpardonable as he that returns to solemn atheism or infidelity.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon, (1651), p. 223.

Who would suppose it, that one that was educated in the church of England, should become such a fierce and overdoing *renegade*?

Bp. Parker, Repr. of Reh. Transp. p. 474.

There lived a French *renegade* in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners.

Addison.

2. One who deserts to the enemy, a revoler.

Some straggling soldiers might prove *renegados*, but they would not revolt in troops.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had *renegade* seamen and shipwrights enough.

Arbutnot.

TO RENE'GE.† *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renoiar*, *renier*, old French; and so Chaucer uses *reneyng*, for *disowning*.] To disown; to renounce.

His captain's heart,

Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.

Shakespeare.

The design of this war is to make me *renego* my conscience and thy truth.

King Charles.

TO RENE'GE.* *v. n.* To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these south every passion,
Renego, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shaks.*

TO RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Lat.]

1. To renovate; to restore to the former state.

In such a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there.

1 Sam.

The eagle casts its bill, but *renews* his age.

Holyday.

Renew'd to life, that she might daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow.

Dryden, Theo. and Hon.

2. To repeat; to put again in act.

Thy famous grandfather

Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shaks.*

The body percuss'd hath, by reason of the percussion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *reneweth* the percussion of the air.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The bearded corn ensued
From earth unask'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*.

Dryden.

3. To begin again.

The last great age, foretold by sacred rymes,

Renews its finish'd course, Saturnian times

Roll round again. *Dryden, Virg. Past.*

4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

It is impossible for those that were once enlightened — if they shall fall away, to *renew* them again unto repentance.

Heb. vi. 6.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God.

Rom. xii. 2.

RENEWABLE. *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed.

The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift, Miscell.*

RENEWAL. *n. s.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the Deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renewal* and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed.

Forbes.

RENEWEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *renew*.] State of being made anew.

Inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart.

Hammond, Works, iv. 663.

RENEW'ER.* *n. s.* [from *renew*.] One who renews.

Sherwood.

RENIT'ENCE.† *n. s.* [from *renitent*.]

1. The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight.

Quincy.

A burning fire — flameth out the more, the more men seek to smother it; being kindled more vehemently by that antiprestasis of a contrary *renitency* in those that endeavour to suppress it; and so, flashing out, like the lightning, when it is in danger to be choked.

Fotherby, Atheism. (1622), p. 147.

2. Disinclination; reluctance.

A certain *renitency* and regret of mind.

Bp. Hall, Chr. Mod. B. i. § 8.

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.

Wollaston, Rel. of Nature.

RENITENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain.

Ray.

RENNET.† *n. s.* [*rinnen*, Germ. to flow; applied to milk, to curdle. *Wachter.*]

A putridous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned.

Floyer on the Humours.

RENNET.† *n. s.* [properly *rennette*, a **RENNETING.** † little queen. Dr. Johnson. — Our forefathers seem to have considered it by their orthography, and their paraphrase on the word, as derived from the Latin *renatus*, reproduced. Thus Drayton, in his Polyolbion, Song 18.

"The *renat*, which though first it from
the pippin came;

"Grown through his pureness nice,
assumes that curious name."

And thus Fuller, in his worthies of Lancashire:

"Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *renates*; bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction." A kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large sort and the small.

Mortimer.

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

TO RENO'VATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye
In ruin seen.

Thomson, Winter.

RENOVATION. *n. s.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.

Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percuss'd hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *reneweth* the percussion of the air.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were raised; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

To second life,

Wak'd in the *renovation* of the just,

Resigns him up, with heaven and earth *renew'd*.

Milton, P. L.

TO RENOUN'CE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]

1. To disown; to abnegate.

From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race.

Dryden.

2. To quit upon oath.

This world I do *renounce*; and in your sights
Shake patiently my great affliction off.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Pride and passion, and the opinions of the world,
must not be our counsellors; for we *renounced* them at our baptism.

Kettlewell.

TO RENOUN'CE.† *v. n.*

1. To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere Gallicism: *renoncer à mon sang.*

On this firm principle I ever stood;
He of my sons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.

Dryden.

2. [At cards.] Not to follow the suit led, though the player has one of the suits in his hand.

RENOU'NCE.* *n. s.* Used only perhaps at cards; the act of not following the suit, when it might be done.

If with these cards you tricks intend to win,
Prevent *renounces*, and with trumps begin.

Whist, a Poem, p. 119.

RENOU'NCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted ;
By your *renoucement*, an immortal spirit. *Shaks.*
RENOU'NCER.* *n. s.* [from *renounce*.] One
who disowns or denies.

An apostate and *renouncer* or blasphemer of religion.
Wilkins, Nat. Rel. B. 1. ch. 14.
A timorous *renouncer*, as St. Peter, if he be disposed to repent, is capable of mercy.

Barrow, vol. iii. S. 16.

RENOU'NCING.* *n. s.* [from *renounce*.] The
act of disowning or denying; apostasy.

Those desperate atheists, those Spanish *renoucing*,
and Italian blasphemings, have now so prevailed in our Christian camps, that, if only restrain them, he shall be upbraided as no soldier.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

RENO'WN.† *n. s.* [renommé, Fr. And accordingly our word was at first *renomme*, or *renown*; and continued to be so written in the early part of the seventeenth century. "They may—come to worship and good *renomme*." Knight of the Toure, Prol. 1483. "A *renowned* advocate." Huloet. "Thou far *renowned* sonne of great Apollo." Spenser, *F. Q. Renowned* and *renownedly*, Sherwood's Dict. 1632.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.

See

Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom so often I have heard *renown*. *Shaks.*

'Tis of more *renown*

To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller.*
Nor envy we

Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryd.*

To **RENO'WN. v. n.** [renommer, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.

Let us satisfy our eyes

With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renoun* this city. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Soft elocution does thy style *renoun*,
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*

In solemn silence stand

Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renoun*,
And emperors in Parian marble from. *Addison.*

A bard, whom pillar'd pastorals *renoun*. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED. particip. adj. [from *renoun*.]
Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.
These were the *renowned* of the congregation,
princes of the tribes, heads of thousands.

Num. i. 16.

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king,
finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription,
wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he
who sung his mistress's praise seven years before
her death, should twelve years want an epitaph.

Peacham on Poetry.

The rest were long to tell, though far *renoun'd*.
Milton, P. L.

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and most *renoun'd* Ravenna stands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts.

Dryden.

Iva,

An isle *renoun'd* for steel and unexhausted mines.

Dryden.

RENO'WNEDLY.* *adv.* [from *renoun*.] With
celebrity; with fame. In Sherwood, it is
renownedly. See **RENO'WN**.

RENO'WNLESS.* *adj.* [renown and less.]
Inglorious; without renown. In Huloet,
it is *renowless*. See **RENO'WN**.

RENT. n. s. [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration.

This council made a schism and *rent* from the
most ancient and purest churches which lived before
them. *White.*

Thou viper

Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*

He who sees this vast *rent* in so high a rock, where
the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the
concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was
the effect of an earthquake. *Addison on Italy.*

To **RENT.†** *v. a.* [rather to *rend*. Dr. Johnson.—To *rent* is the constant language of our old writers; though Dr. Johnson cites only a solitary passage from the translation of Ecclesiasticus. The translation of the Bible indeed abounds with this word, which in many modern editions, through the desire of correctness, is altered to *rend*; on the ground, no doubt, that what is the preterit and participle passive of *rend*, ought not to be an active participle or the present tense of the indicative and infinitive moods. Our ancestors did not regard this distinction.] To tear; to lacerate.

To bescratchen all her face
And for to *rent* in many place
Her clothes. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 324.*

Four principal heresies there are which have in
those things withstood the truth: Nestorians, by
renting Christ asunder, and dividing him into two
persons. *Hooker, Ecccl. Pol. v. § 54.*

Rent your heart, and not your garments.

Joel, ii. 13.

A time to *rent*, and a time to sew. *Eccclus. iii. 7.*
What griefs my heart did *rent*!

Donne, Poems, p. 318.

It was the custom of the Jews, when they heard
the name of God blasphemed, to *rent* their clothes.
Lowth on Isaiah, (1714), p. 299.

To **RENT. v. n.** [now written *rant*.] To
roar; to bluster: we still say, a *tearing*
fellow, for a noisy bully.

He ventur'd to dismiss his fear,
That partings went to *rent* and tear,
And give the desperate attack
To danger still behind its back. *Hudibras.*

RENT. n. s. [pent, Sax. redditus; *rente*,
Fr.]

1. Revenue; annual payment.

Idol ceremony,

What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth!

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live just as you see I do.

Pope, Ep. of Horace.

2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Waller.*

Folks in mudwall tenement,
Present a peppercorn for *rent*. *Prior.*

To **RENT.†** *v. a.* [renter, Fr.]

1. To hold by paying *rent*.

When a servant is called before his master, it is
often to know, whether he passed by such a ground,
if the old man who rents it is in good health.

Addison, Spect.

2. To set to a tenant.

On the other side there is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle.

Swift, Lett. (1736.)

RE'NTABLE. adj. [from *rent*.] That may
be rented.

RENTAGE.* *n. s.* [rentage, old Fr.] Money
paid for any thing held of another.

Fond man, that looks on earth for happiness,
And here long seeks what here is never found!

For all our good we hold from heaven by lease,
With many forfeits and conditions bound;
Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.

P. Fletcher, Purp. Isl. vii. 2.

RE'NTAL. n. s. [from *rent*.] Schedule or
account of rents.

RE'NTER. n. s. [from *rent*.] One that holds
by paying *rent*.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or
less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the *rent* he
pays be divided. *Locke.*

RE'NTROLL.* *n. s.* [rent and roll.] List of
rents, or revenues.

The whole review or expence of their house was
set down in their calendar, *rent-roll*, or count-book.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 418.

It shall be allowed to all such, who think riches
the chief distinction, to appear in the ring with a
rentroll hanging out of each side of their coach!

Tatler, No. 66.

To **RENVERSE.†** *v. a.* [re and inverse; old Fr. *renverse*. Dr. Johnson barely notices *renversed* as an adjective used by Spenser for *overturned*. Spenser only uses it as a verb, and participle, in the ancient sense of degradation, by the custom of reversing or turning upside down the shield of the conquered person.] To reverse.

Whose shield he bears *renverst*.

Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 41.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent;
Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 37.

RENVE'RSEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *renverse*.]
Act of reversing. Not in use.

'Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature
before 'tis begun, and every consideration opposes
it. *Stukely, Palaeogr. Sacr. (1763.) p. 60.*

RENUNCI'ATION. n. s. [renunciatio, from *renuncio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world.

Bp. Taylor.

To **REOBTAIN.*** *v. a.* [re and obtain.] To
obtain again.

I came to *reobtain* my dignity,
And in the throne to seat my sire againe.

Mir. for Mag. p. 752.

REOBTAIN'ABLE.* *adj.* [from *reobtain*.]
That may be obtained again. *Sherwood.*

To **REORDAIN.†** *v. a.* [reorderer, Fr. re and ordain.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission granted to a minister.

They did not pretend to *reordin* those that had been ordained by the new book in king Edward's time.

Burnet's Hist. Ref. P. II. B. 2.

REORDINA'TION. n. s. [from *reordain*.] Re-
petition of ordination.

He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination*.

Aterbury.

To **REPA'CIFY. v. a.** [re and pacify.] To
pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the state,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Danist.*

REPA'D. part. of repay.

To **REPAIR.†** *v. a.* [repero, Lat. *reparer*,
Fr.]

1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.
Let the priests *repair* the breaches of the house.

2 Kings.

The fines imposed were the more repined against,
because they were assigned to the rebuilding and
repairing of St. Paul's church.

Clarendon.

Heaven soon *repair'd* her mural breach,

Milton, P. L.

2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.

He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepest hell; and, to repair their loss,
Created this new happy race of men.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.

To be reveng'd,

And to repair his numbers thus impair'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

4. To recover : a Latinism.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire*,
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortal steel quite through the body
strooke.

Spenser, *F. Q. v. xi. 13.*

REPAIR' *n. s.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.

Before the curing of a strong disease,
E'r'n in the instant of repair and health,
The fit is strongest.

He cast in his mind for the repair of the cathedral church.

Fell, *Life of Hammond.*

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily repairs to the daily decays of our wasting bodies.

Temple, *Miscell.*

All automata need a frequent repair of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed being subject to fail.

Wilkins, *Math. Magic.*

To REPAIR' *v. n.* [repairer, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself.

May all to Athens back again repair.

Shaks.

Depart from hence in peace,

Search the wide world, and where you please repair.

Dryden.

'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:

Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,

Go mount the winds, and to the shades repair.

Pope.

REPAIR' *† n. s.* [repaire, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Resort; abode.

He saw Ulysses; at his ships *repaire*,
That had been brusht with the enraged aire.

Chapman.

The Lord will be the hope [in the margin, place of repair, or harbour.] of his people.

Joel, iii. 16.

So 'scapes the insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air;

There the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first repair.

Dryden.

2. Act of betaking himself any whither.

The king sent a proclamation for their repair
to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace.

Clarendon.

REPAIR' *ABLE* adj.* [from repair.] That may be repaired: now, *reparable*.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

REPAIR' *RER. n. s.* [from repair.] Amender; restorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he
that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious
thing to have been the *repaire* of a decayed intel-
lect.

South, *Serm.*

O sacred rest!

O peace of mind! *repaire* of decay,
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the
day.

Dryden.

REPA'NDOUS. *adj.* [repandus, Lat.] Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandous* or convexly
crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth
Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine
depressed in another.

Brown.

REPARABLE. *adj.* [reparable, Fr. *reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended,

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retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.

The parts in man's body easily *reparable*, as
spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the embracement of
the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves, and
membranes.

Bacon.

When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not,
by the reunion of its constituent liquors, be re-
duced to its pristine nature; because the work-
manship of nature, in the disposition of the parts,
was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by
the bare apposition of those divided parts to each
other.

Boyle.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of
the injury, so far as it is *reparable*, and can be
made to the wronged person; to make provision
for the children begotten in unlawful embraces.

Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy.*

REPARABLY. *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.REPARATION. *n. s.* [reparation, Fr. *reparatio*, from *reparo*, Lat.]

1. The act of repairing; instauration.

Antonius Philosophus took care of the *repara-
tion* of the highways.

Arbutnot on Coins.

2. Supply of what is wasted.

When the organs of sense want their due repose
and necessary *reparations*, the soul exerts herself
in her several faculties.

Addison.

In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts
must be consumed; and both demand a constant
reparation.

Arbutnot.

3. Recompense for any injury; amends.

The king should be able, when he had cleared
himself, to make him *reparation*.

Bacon.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by
my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am
able.

Dryden.

REPARATIVE. *n. s.* [from *repair*.] What-
ever makes amends for loss or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *re-
paratives* of the former beaten at sea.

Wotton, *D. of Buckingham.*

REPARATIVE* *adj.* Amending defect,
loss, or injury.

Reparative inventions, by which art and inge-
nuity studies to help and repair defects or deformi-
ties.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom. p. 60.*

Suits are naturally entered, when they are
vindictive, not *reparative*; and begun only for re-
venge, not for *reparation* of damages.

Kettlewell.

REPARTEE' *†* [repartie, Fr. "an answer-
ing blow, or thrust, in fencing; and
thence a return of or answer in speech."]

Cotgrave.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with smart *repartees*, and
were only distinguished from the intended wit
by being called coxcombs.

Dryden, *Dufresnoy.*

Cupid was as bad as he;

Hear but the youngest's *repartee*.

Prior.

To REPARTEE' *† v. n.* To make smart
replies.

If wise thou wilt appear, and knowing,

Repartee, *repartee*,

To what I'm doing,

Denham, *Song.*

High flights she had, and wit at will,

And so her tongue lay seldom still;

For in all visits who she, but

To argue, or to *repartee*?

Prior.

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [repasser, Fr.] To pass
again; to pass or travel back.

Well we have pass'd, and now *repass*'d the seas,
And brought desired help.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*

We shall find small reason to think that Ab-
raham passed and *repassed* those ways more often
than he was enforced so to do, if we consider that
he had no other comforter in this wearisome jour-
ney than the strength of his faith in God.

Rakegh.

If his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Homeward with pious speed *repass* the main,
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain.

Pope, *Odys.*

To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road.
Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone
Glow with the passing and *repassing* sun.

Dryden.

REPA'ST. *n. s.* [repas, Fr.; *re* and *pastus*,
Lat.]

1. A meal; act of taking food.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn

Desirous; all in circles as they stood,

Tables are set.

Milton, *P. L.*

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine.

Milton, *Sonnet.*

Sleep, that is thy best *repast*,

Yet of death it bears a taste,

And both are the same thing at last.

Denham.

The day

Had summon'd him to due *repast* at noon.

Dryden.

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep.

* Arbutnot.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*;

I care not what, so it be wholesome food.

Shaks.

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [repaistre, Fr. from the
noun.] To feed; to feast.

To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,

Repast them with my blood.

Shakspeare.

REPA'STURE. *n. s.* [re and *pasture*.] Ent-
ertainment. Not in use.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?

Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.

Shaks.

To REPA'TRIATE* *v. a.* [repatrier, Fr.
re and *patria*, Lat.] To restore to one's
own home or country. This word,
though now not used, is old in our lan-
guage. Cotgrave and Sherwood give it.
Expatriate, which is modern, might
owe its introduction into our language to
this forgotten word.To REPAY. *v. a.* [repayer, Fr. *re* and
pay.]1. To pay back in return, in requital, or
in revenge.

According to their deeds he will *repay* recom-
pense to his enemies, to the islands he will *re-
compense*.

Is. lix. 18.

2. To recompense.

He clad

Their nakedness with skins of beasts, or slain,
Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. To compensate.

The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed,
was plentifully *repaid* in contempt.

Bacon.

4. To requite either good or ill.

The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks.

Shakspeare.

Favouring heaven *repaid* my glorious toils

With a sack'd palace, and barbaric spoils.

Pope.

I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*

The benefit of birth with honest service.

Rowe.

5. To reimburse with what is owed.

If you *repay* me not on such a day,
Such sums as are express'd in the condition,
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh.

Shakspeare.

REPAYMENT. *† n. s.* [from *repay*.]

1. The act of repaying.

They sin against this commandment, [the eighth,]
that are forward to run into debt knowingly be-
yond their power, without hopes or purposes of
repayment.

Bp. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, ch. 4. § 8.

T T

2. The thing repaid.

The centesima usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a repayment of part of the principal.

Arbutnot on Coins.

To REPEAL. v. a. [rappeller, Fr.]

1. To recall. Out of use.

I will *repéal* thee, or be well assur'd,
Adventure to be banished myself. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*
I here forget all former griefs;
Cancel all grudge, *repéal* thee home again. *Shaks.*

2. To abrogate; to revoke.

Laws that have been approved, may be again *repéal*ed, and disputed against by the authors themselves.

Hooker, Pref.

Adam soon *repéal*'d
The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton, P. L.*

Statutes are silently *repéal*ed, when the reason ceases for which they were enacted.

Dryden, Pref. to Fab.

REPEAL. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in use.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy *repéal*, we shall not send
O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shaks.*

2. Revocation; abrogation.

The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all found himself grieved with this resumption or *repéal* of liberties, and declared his dislike.

Davies on Ireland.

If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have most at heart, by the *repéal* of the test; I mean the benefit of employments.

Swift, Presbyt. Plea.

REPEALER.* n. s. [from *repéal*.] One who revokes or abrogates.

If the repeal of American taxes destroys all our government in America, he is the man; and he is the worst of all the *repéal*ers, because he is the last.

Burke, Sp. on American Taxation, (1774.)

To REPEAT. v. a. [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.]

1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.

He, though his power
Creation could *repéal*, yet would be loth
Us to abolish. *Milton, P. L.*

Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect may be obtained by the *repéal*ed force of diet with more safety to the body.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. To speak again.

The Psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be oftener *repéal*ed; but that their multitude permitteth not any oftener repetition.

Hooker.

3. To try again.

Neglecting for Creusa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*
Beyond this place you can have no retreat;
Stay here, and I the danger will *repéal*. *Dryden.*

4. To recite; to rehearse.

These evils thou *repéal*'st upon thyself,
Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
Thou thir natures know'st, and gav'st them names,

Needless to thee *repéal*ed. *Milton, P. L.*
He *repéal*ed some lines of Virgil suitable to the occasion.

Waller's Life.

REPEAT.* n. s. A repetition: in music, a mark denoting the repetition of a preceding part of the air.

Notes to introduce the *repéal*.

Avison on Musical Express. p. 117.

REPEATEDLY. adv. [from *repéal*.] Over and over; more than once.

And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *repéal*edly, and most forcibly cautioned against?

Stephens.

REPEAT.† n. s. [from *repéal*.]

1. One that repeats; one that recites.

Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 121.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a spring.

REPEDIATION.* n. s. [*repedatus*, Lat. *re* and *pes*, the foot.] Act of going back; return. Not in use.

You shall find direction, station, and *repedation* in these planets. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 406.*

To REPEL. v. a. [*repello*, Lat.]

1. To drive back any thing.

Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakness in striking only, but also in *repéal*ing their strokes with whom he contendeth.

Hooker.

With hills of slain on every side,

Hippomedon *repéal*'d the hostile tide.

Pope.

2. To drive back an assailant.

Stand fast;

And all temptation to transgress *repéal*.

Milton, P. L.

Repéal the Tuscan foes, their city seize,
Protect the Latians in luxurious ease.

Dryden, Æn.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,
And virtue may *repéal*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

To REPEL. v. n.

1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.

From the same *repéal*ing power it seems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet.

Newton.

2. To *repéal*, in medicine, is to prevent such an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a tumour.

Quincy.

REPELLENT. n. s. [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an erisipelas, whilst the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repéal*ents, and by discutients you will increase the heat.

Wiseman.

REPELLENT.* adj. Having power to repel.

Why should the most *repéal*ent particles be the most attractive upon contact?

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 237.

REPELLER. n. s. [from *repéal*.] One that repels.To REPEAT. v. n. [*repentir*, Fr.]

1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every such deviation; that is, *repéal* of it.

South.

First she relents

With pity, of that pity then *repéal*s. *Dryden.*

Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
Teach traitors to *repéal* of faithless leagues.

A. Philips.

2. To express sorrow for something past.

Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repéal*. *Shaks.*

3. To change the mind from some painful motive.

God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest peradventure the people *repéal*, when they see war, and they return. *Ezod. xiii. 17.*

4. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life.

Nineveh *repéal*ed at the preaching of Jonas.

St. Matt. xii. 41.

I will clear their senses dark

What may suffice, and soften stony hearts

To pray, *repéal*, and bring obedience due.

Milton, P. L.

To REPEAT. v. a.

1. To remember with sorrow.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and *repéal* my unlawful solicitation.

Shakspeare.

2. To remember with pious sorrow.

Thou, like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repéal*
These vanities and giddinesses, lo
I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go.

Donne.

3. [*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

I *repéal* me, that the duke is slain.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

No man *repéal*ed him of his wickedness; saying,
what have I done?

Jer. viii. 6.

Judas, when he saw that he was condemned,
*repéal*ed himself.

St. Matt. xxvii. 3.

My father has *repéal*ed him ere now,
Or will *repéal* him when he finds me dead.

Dryden.

Each age sinn'd on;
Till God arose, and great in anger said,
Lo! it *repéal*eth me that man was made.

Prior.

REPENTANCE. n. s. [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrow for any thing past.

The first step towards a woman's humility, seems to require a *repentance* of her education.

Law.

2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.

Repentance so altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure.

Whitgift.

Who by *repentance* is not satisfied,
Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleased;
By penitence th' Eternal's wrath's appeas'd.

Shakspeare.

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable state of new life, which is called regeneration.

Hammond.

In regard of secret and hidden faults, unless God should accept of a general *repentance* for unknown sins, few or none at all could be saved.

Perkins.

This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon what ground can a man promise himself a future *repentance*, who cannot promise himself a futurity?

South.

REPENTANT. adj. [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent*.]

1. Sorrowful for the past.

2. Sorrowful for sin.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood.

Milton, P. L.

3. Expressing sorrow for sin.

After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty see you.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
And strew'd *repentant* ashes on its head.

Shakspeare, K. John.

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.

Pope.

REPENTANT.* n. s. One who expresses sorrow for sin.

God is ready to forgive the *repentant* of what nation soever.

Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 38.

REPENTER.* n. s. [from *repent*.] One who repents.

Those sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.

Donne, Devot. p. 221.

REPENTING.* n. s. [from *repent*.] Act of repentance.

Mine heart is turned within me; my *repentings* are kindled together.

Hos. xi. 8.

Nor had I any reservations in my own soul,
when I passed that bill; nor *repentings* after.

King Charles.
REPE'NTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *repenting*.]
With repentance. *Sherwood.*

To REPEO'PLE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *re-*
peupler, Fr.] To stock with people
anew.

I send, with this, my discourse of ways and
means for encouraging marriage, and *repeopling*
the world. *Tadler*, No. 195.

REPEO'PLING.* *n. s.* The act of *repeop-*
pling.

An occurrence of such remark, as the universal
flood and the *repeopling* of the world, must be
fresh in memory for about eight hundred years;
especially considering, that the peopling of the
world was gradual. *Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

To REPERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*repercussio*,
repercussus, Lat.] To beat back; to drive
back; to rebound. Not in use.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate
itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise.
Bacon.

REPERCU'SSION. *n. s.* [from *repercuss*;
repercussio, Lat. *repercussio*, Fr.] The
act of driving back; rebound.

In echoes, there is no new elision, but a *reper-*
cussion. *Bacon*.

By *repercussion* beams engender fire,
Shapes by reflection shapes beget;
The voice itself when stopp'd does back retire,
And a new voice is made by it. *Cowley*.

They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
By mutual *repercussions* to and fro. *Blackmore*.

REPERCU'SSIVE. *adj.* [*repercussif*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of driving back or
causing a rebound.

And *repercussive* rocks renew'd the sound.
Patison.

2. Repellent.

Blood is stanch'd by astringent and *repercussive*
medicines. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

3. Driven back; rebounding. Not pro-
per.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* roar; with mighty crush
Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson*.

REPERCU'SSIVE.* *n. s.* A repellent.

Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to
the place affected, and do not take away the cause,
will shift to another place. *Bacon*.

REPERTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*repertus*, Latin.]
Found; gained by finding. *Dict*.

REP'ERTORY.† *n. s.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *reper-*
torium, Lat.] A treasury; a magazine;
a book in which any thing is to be
found.

This *repertory* of the endowments of vicarages
in the diocese of Canterbury, is a second edition
of a work printed in 1763. *Dr. Ducarel*.

The revolution of France is an inexhaustible
repertory of one kind of examples. *Burke*.

REPETI'TION. *n. s.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*,
Lat.]

1. Iteration of the same thing.

The frequent *repetition* of aliment is necessary
for repairing the fluids and solids.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Recital of the same words over again.

The Psalms, for the excellency of their use,
deserve to be oftener repeated; but that the multi-
tude of them permitteth not any oftener *repetition*.
Hooker.

3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.

If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
Whose *repetition* will be dogg'd with curses.
Shakespeare.

4. Recital.

I love such tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what heaven hath done.

Chapman.
5. Recital from memory, as distinct from
reading.

REPETI'TIONAL.* *adj.* [from *repetition*.]
REPETITIONARY. } Containing *repeti-*
tion.

This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a
recapitulation and compendium of the first.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 15.
Where Moses delivered the second or *repeti-*
tionary law. *Ibid. i. 27.*

To REPINE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.]

1. To fret; to vex himself; to be discon-
tented: with at or against.

Of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you *repin*'d.

Shakespeare.
The fines imposed were the more *repined* against,
because they were assigned to the rebuilding of
St. Paul's church. *Clarendon*.

If you think how many diseases, and how much
poverty there is in the world, you will fall down
upon your knees, and instead of *repining* at one
affliction, will admire so many blessings received
at the hand of God. *Temple*.

2. To envy.

The ghosts *repine* at violated night;
And curse the invading sun, and sicken at the sight.
Dryden.

Just in the gate
Dwell pale diseases and *repining* age. *Dryden*.

REPIN'ER.† *n. s.* [from *repine*.] One that
frets or murmurs.

What marvel if such *repiners* blow out the foggy
vapourous blast of seditious words against our
highest court of parliament?

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 208.

We are not to think every clamorous harangue,
or every splenetic *repiner* against a court, is
therefore a patriot. *Bp. Berkeley, Max. § 23.*

Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd,
In Thee who dare not trust. *Young, Resign. P. ii.*

REPIN'ING.* *n. s.* [from *repine*.] Act of
murmuring or complaining.

He bore it decently without breaking out into
repinings, or impatient complaints.

Burnet, Life of Ld. Rochester, p. 155.

Did we understand the reason of God's deal-
ings, and see what he seeth, and know what he
knoweth, we should praise him, on our bended
knees, for those crosses which are now the inno-
cent causes of our *repinings* against him.

Scott, Works, (ed. 1718), ii. 7.

REPIN'INGLY.* *adv.* [from *repining*.] With
complaint; with murmuring.

[They] teach us how *repiningly*, how unjustly,
they stooped under this yoke.

Bp. Hall, Epist. D. 2. E. 3.

To REPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and
place.]

1. To put again in the former place.

The earl being apprehended, upon examination
cleared himself so well, as he was replaced in his
government. *Bacon*.

The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac*'d; and soon restor'd the cheer.
Dryden.

2. To put in a new place.

His gods put themselves under his protection,
to be replaced in their promised Italy.

Dryden, Ded. to Virgil.

To REPLAI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait*.] To
fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings
often *replaited*, which look like so many whipscoats.
Dryden.

To REPLANT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re*
and *plant*.] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn
with dung until the spring, take up and *replant* in
good ground. *Bacon*.

REPLA'NTABLE.* *adj.* [*replantable*, Fr.]
That may be *replanted*. *Cotgrave*.

REPLANTATION.† *n. s.* [from *replant*.]
The act of planting again.

Refining and purifying the minds and spirits of
the lapsed creation, and every where attempting
the *replantation* of that beautiful image [which]
sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, (1677), p. 108.

To REPLE'NISH. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and
plenus, Lat. *replenir*, old Fr.]

1. To stock; to fill.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen. i. 28.*
The woods *replenished* with deer, and the plains
with fowl. *Heylin*.

The waters
With fish *replenish*'d, and the air with fowl.
Milton, P. L.

2. To finish; to consume; to com-
plete. Not proper, nor in use.

We smother'd
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd.

Shakespeare.

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To recover the
former fulness. Not in use.

The humours in men's bodies increase and de-
crease as the moon doth; and therefore purge some
day after the full; for then the humours will not
replenish so soon. *Bacon*.

REPLE'TE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*,
Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to
exuberance.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shaks*.

This mortification, if in over high a degree, is
little better than the corrosion of poison; as reple-
tions in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete*
with humours; for where humours abound, the
humours save the parts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won.

Milton, P. L.

In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the
aqueous humour did copiously flow, yet in six
hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its
humour, without the application of any medicines.

Ray on the Creation.

REPLE'TION. *n. s.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The
state of being overfull.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was op-
pressed with its own sap: for *repletion* is an enemy
to generation. *Bacon*.

All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden*.

Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden*.

The action of the stomach is totally stopped by
too great *repletion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

REPLE'TIVE.* *adj.* [*repletif*, Fr.] Reple-
nishing; filling. *Cotgrave*.

REPLE'TIVELY.* *adv.* [from *repletive*.] So
as to be filled.

Not in the body *repletively*.
Summary of Du Bart. (1621), p. 291.

REPLE'VABLE.† *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, low
REPLE'VISABLE. } Lat. *replevisabile*, old
Fr.] That may be *replevied*; bail-
able.

Such offenders were not *repleviable*.
Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr.

To REPLEVIN.† } v. a. [*replevin*, old Fr.
To REPLEVY. } of *re* and *plevir*, or
plegir, to give a pledge; *replegio*, low
Lat.] To take back or set at liberty,
upon security, any thing seized.

And yet not his, nor his in equite,
But yours the wait by high prerogative:
Therefore I humbly crave your majesty
It to *replevie*. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 31.*

Every plain countryman knows what belongs to
distraining, impounding, *replevying*.

Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, § 44.

That you're a beast, and turn'd to grass,

Is no strange news, nor ever was:

At least to me, who once, you know,

Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras.*

REPLICATION. n. s. [*replico*, Lat.]

1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.

Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds,
Made in his concave shores. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

2. Reply; answer.

To be demanded of a sponge, what *replication*
should be made by the son of a king?

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before
offered, concerning the transplantation of Ulysses
to Sparta. *Broome.*

To REPLY. v. n. [*reply*, Fr.] To answer;
to make a return to an answer.

O man! who art thou that *replieth* against God?

Rom. ix.

Would we ascend higher to the rest of these
few persons, we should find what reason Castalia's
painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed
him for putting a little too much colour into St.
Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their
life-time they were pale mortified men, but that
since they were grown ruddy, by blushing at the
sins of their successors. *Aberbury, Serm.*

To REPLY. v. a. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd

The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*.

Milton, P. R.

His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;

With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd:

Eurydice the rocks and river banks *reply'd*. *Dryd.*

REPLY. n. s. [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; re-
turn to an answer.

But now return,

And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shaks.*
If I send him word, it was not well cut; he would
send me word, he cut it to please himself: if again,
it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish.

Shakspeare.

* One rises up to make *replies* to establish or con-
fute what has been offered on each side of the
question. *Watts.*

To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*;
Ah, why ill-suiting pastime must I try? *Pope.*

REPLYER. n. s. [from *reply*.] He that an-
swers; he that makes a return to an
answer.

At an act of the commencement, the answerer
gave for his question, that an aristocracy was better
than a monarchy; the *replyer* did tax him, that,
being a private bred man, he would give a question
of state: the answerer said, that the *replyer* did
much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would
be much straighten'd if they should give questions
of nothing, but such things wherein they are prac-
tised; and added, we have heard yourself dispute
of virtue, which no man will say you put much in
practice. *Bacon, Aphor.*

To REPOLISH. v. a. [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *pol-
ish*.] To polish again.

A sundred clock is piecemeal laid

Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand

Repolish'd, without error; then to stand. *Donne.*

To REPORT.† v. a. [*rapporter*, Fr.]

1. To noise by popular rumour.

Is it upon record? or else reported successively
from age to age? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

It is reported,

That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd.
Shakspeare.

Report, say they, and we will report it.
Jer. xx. 10.

2. To give repute.

Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren.

Acts, xvi.

A widow well reported of for good works,

1 Tim. v. 10.

3. To give an account of.

There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be
reported to the king. *Neh. vi. 7.*

4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from
above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you
stand by the close end wall over against the door.
Bacon.

5. To refer. [See also Cotgrave in V. rap-
porter.] Not now in use.

I report the reader to the Belgian histories: he
may see the change of war betwixt these two sides.
Fuller's Holy State, (1648,) p. 507.

REPORT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Rumour; popular fame.

2. Repute; publick character.

My body's mark'd

With Roman swords; and my report was once

First with the best of note. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

In all approving ourselves as the ministers of
God, by honour and dishonour, by evil report and
good report. *2 Cor. iv.*

3. Account returned.

Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;

From Thetis sent as spies to make report;

And tell the wonders of her sov'reign's court.
Waller.

4. Account given by lawyers of cases.

After a man has studied the general principles of
the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases will
richly improve his mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.

The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the
report of an ordnance, the voice. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The lashing billows make a long report,

And beat her sides. *Dryden, Cæsar and Alc.*

REPORTER.† n. s. [from report.]

1. Relater; one that gives an account.

There she appear'd; or my reporter devis'd well
for her. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Rumours were raised of great discord among the
nobility; for this cause the lords assembled gave
order to apprehend the reporters of these surmises.
Hayward.

If I had known a thing they concealed, I should
never be the reporter of it. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] One who draws up reports
of adjudged cases. *Mason.*

James the first, at the instance of lord Bacon,
appointed two reporters with a handsome stipend.

Blackstone.

REPORTINGLY. adv. [from reporting.] By
common fame.

Others say thou dost deserve; and I

Believe it better than *reportingly*. *Shaks. Much Ado.*

REPOSAL.† n. s. [from repose.]

1. The act of reposing.

Dost thou think,

If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*

Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,

Make thy words faith'd? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. That on which a person reposes.

His chief pillow and *reposal*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 83.

REPOSANCE.* n. s. [from repose.] Reli-

ance.

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget.

J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 92.

To REPOSE. v. a. [*repono*, Lat.]

1. To lay to rest.

Rome's readiest champions, *repose* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells.
Shakspeare.

Have ye chos'n this place,

After the toil of battle, to *repose*

Your wearied virtue? *Milton, P. L.*

2. To place as in confidence or trust: with

on or in.

I *repose* upon your management, what is dearest

to me, my fame. *Dryden, Pref. to Ann. Mir.*

That prince was conscious of his own integrity
in the service of God, and relied on this as a founda-
tion for that trust he *reposed* in him, to deliver
him out of his distresses. *Rogers.*

3. To lodge; to lay up.

Pebbles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth,
being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left
behind. *Woodward.*

To REPOSE. v. n. [*reposer*, Fr.]

1. To sleep; to be at rest.

Within a thicket I *reposed*; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, asleep interminate. *Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence: with on.

And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,

I do desire thy worthy company,

Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*. *Shakspeare.*

REPOSE.† n. s. [*repos*, Fr.]

1. Sleep; rest; quiet.

Merciful powers!

Restrain in me the curs'd thoughts, that nature

Gives way to in *repose*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The hour

Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,

Mind us of like *repose*. *Milton, P. L.*

I all the livelong day

Consume in meditation deep, recluse

From human converse; nor at shut of eve

Enjoy *repose*. *Philips.*

2. Cause of rest.

After great lights must be great shadows, which
we call *reposes*; because in reality the sight would
be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering
objects. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. *Repose*, or quietness, is applied to a pic-
ture, when the whole is harmonious;
when nothing glares either in the shade,
light, or colouring. *Gilpin.*

REPOSEDNESS.† n. s. [from *reposed*.] State
of being at rest.

With wondrous *reposedness* of mind, and gentle
words, Reputation answered.

Tr. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 104.

To REPOSIT. v. a. [*repositus*, Lat.] To

lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety.

Others *reposit* their young in holes, and secure
themselves also therein, because such security is
wanting, their lives being sought.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

REPOSITION.† n. s. [from *reposit*.]

1. The act of laying up in a place of
safety.

That age [youth] which is not capable of ob-
servation, careless of *reposition*.

Bp. Hall, Quo Vadis.

2. The act of replacing.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take
care to keep it so by deligation. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

REPOSITORY. n. s. [*repositoire*, Fr. *reposit-
orium*, Lat.] A place where any thing

is safely laid up.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us not without the appearance of irrefragable confusion, but with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and methodical repositories. *Rogers, Serm.*

TO REPOSSESS. *v. a.* [*re* and *possess.*] To possess again.

How comes it now, that almost all that realm is repossessed of them? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Her suit is now to repossess those lands, Which we in justice cannot well deny. *Shakspeare.*
Nor shall my father repossess the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope, Odys.*

REPOSSESSION.* *n. s.* [*re* and *possession.*] Act of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed, or spoiled, of his lands or goods, may lawfully seek *repossession* by force; yet so, as before any force be used, he first civilly seek restitution.

Raleigh, Arts of Emp. Of War Def. & Invas. ch. 21.

TO REPOUR.* *v. a.* [*re* and *pour.*] To pour anew.

The horrid noise amaz'd the silent night,
Repouring downe black darkness from the skie. *Mir. for Mag. p. 832.*

TO REPREHEND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To reprove; to chide.

All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we would be surely as loth as they, who most *reprehend* or deride what they do. *Hooker.*

Praydon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shakspeare.*
They like dumb statues star'd;
Which when I saw, I *reprehended* them;
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence? *Shakspeare.*

2. To blame; to censure.

He could not *reprehend* the fight, so many strew'd the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor advise, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marley-hill. *Philips.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

4. To charge with as a fault; with *of* before the crime.

Aristippus, being *reprehended* of luxury, by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered, Why, what would you have given? the other said, Some twelve pence: Aristippus said again, And six crowns is no more with me. *Bacon, Apoph.*

REPREHENDER. *n. s.* [*from reprehend.*] Blamer; censurer.

These fervent *reprehenders* of things, established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence for the most part ariseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. *Hooker, Eccl. Pol. B. 5.*

REPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehensible*, Fr. *reprehensibilis*, Lat.] Blamable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [*from reprehensible.*] Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [*from reprehensible.*] Blamably; culpably.

REPREHENSION. *n. s.* [*reprehensio*, Lat.] Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully resolute, counsel is tedious, but *reprehension* is loathsome. *Bacon.*

There is likewise due to the publick a civil *reprehension* of advocates, where there appeareth

cunning counsel, gross neglect, and slight information. *Bacon, Ess.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow-christians, or the governors of the church, then more publick *reprehensions* and imprecations. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his most zealous *reprehensions*, who lays himself open to recrimination? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REPREHENSIVE.† *adj.* [*from reprehend.*] 1. Given to reproof.

By a *reprehensive* shortness, he [Christ] both clears the man's innocence, and vindicates God's proceedings. *South, Serm. viii. 299.*

TO REPRESENT. *v. a.* [*repræsentō*, Lat. *represento*, Fr.]

1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To describe; to show in any particular character.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate. *Addison on Italy.*

3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate: as, the parliament *represents* the people.

4. To exhibit; to show: as, the tragedy was *represented* very skilfully.

5. To show by modest arguments or narrations.

One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful piece of ingenuity, by *representing* to him, that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminish the rents of the church. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

REPRESENTANCE.* *n. s.* [*from represent.*] Representation; likeness.

They affirm foolishly, that the images and likenesses they frame of stone, or of wood, are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 93.*

REPRESENTANT.* *n. s.* [*from represent.*] One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

There is expected the count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother. *Wotton, Rem. p. 279.*

REPRESENTATION.† *n. s.* [*representation*, Fr. *from represent.*]

1. Image; likeness.

If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Celsus denied, or as *representations* of God; which cannot be, because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Sittingfleet.*

2. Act of supporting a vicarious character; acting for others by deputation.

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed. *Burke.*

3. Respectful declaration.

4. Publick exhibition.

The spectators are secured, that their poet shall not juggle or put upon them in the matter of place, and time, other than is just and reasonable for the *representation*. *Rymer on Tragedy, p. 2.*

REPRESENTATIVE. *adj.* [*representativus*, Fr. *from represent.*]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Alterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another.

This counsel of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people; though the people collective reserved a share of power. *Swift.*

REPRESENTATIVE. *n. s.*

1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.
A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.

I wish the welfare of my country; and my morals and politics teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our *representatives* above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*

3. That by which any thing is shown.

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that the perfections of God are the *representatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REPRESENTATIVELY.* *adv.* [*from representative.*]

1. In the character of another; by a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, our Lord was solemnly reinstated in favour; and we *representatively*, or virtually in him. *Barrow, vol. ii. S. 30.*

2. Vicariously; by legal delegacy.

That alteration — was brought in with peaceable and orderly proceeding, by general consent of the realm *representatively* assembled in parliament. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

REPRESENTER. *n. s.* [*from represent.*]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story, are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary *representer*, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*

2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

My muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers*. *Swift.*

REPRESENTMENT. *n. s.* [*from represent.*] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in *representation*, and his grace in real exhibition. *By. Taylor.*

We have met with some, whose realms made good their *representments*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO REPRESS. *v. a.* [*repressus*, Latin; *reprimer*, Fr.] To crush; to put down; to subdue.

Discontents and ill blood having used always to *repress* and appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond sea. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again, but they were speedily *repressed*, and thereby the sedition suppressed wholly. *Hayward.*

Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold,
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Walter.*

How can I
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The sad remembrance? *Denham.*

Thus long succeeding critics justly reign'd,
Licence *repress'd* d, and useful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*

REPRESS.† *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Repression; act of crushing. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and I may add, not in existence, perhaps, unless in some corrupt edition of the Government of

the Tongue, from which Dr. Johnson cites his example, viz. "Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, &c." where, in the original edition of this treatise, and in the folio edition of the author's works, [Whole Duty of Man, &c.] as Mr. Bagshaw also has observed, the true reading is *redress*.

REPRESSER.* *n. s.* [from *repress*; Fr. *reprimeur*.] One who represses.

Sherwood.

REPRESSION. n. s. [from *repress*.] Act of repressing.

No declaration from myself could take place, for the due *repression* of these tumults.

King Charles.

REPRESSIVE. adj. [from *repress*.] Having power to repress; acting to repress.

REPRISAL.* *n. s.* [from *reprivee*.] Respite.

His [the sailor's] sleeps are but *reprisals* of his dangers; and when he wakes, 'tis the next stage to dying.

Overbury, Character. G. 7.

To REPRIVE. v. a. [*reprandre, repris, Fr.*] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite.

He cannot thrive,

Unless her prayers, whom heaven delights to hear, And loves to grant, *reprive* from the wrath Of greatest justice.

Shakespeare, All's Well.

Company, though it may *reprive* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot secure him from his conscience.

South.

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majesty had been pleased to *reprive* him, with several of his friends, in order to give them their lives.

Addison.

He *reprives* the sinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance.

Rogers, Serm.

REPRIVE. n. s. [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of death.

In his *reprive* he may be so fitted, That his soul sicken not.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

I hope it is some pardon or *reprive*

For Claudio. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

The morning sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprive* was sent to suspend the execution for three days.

Clarendon.

All that I ask, is but a short *reprive*, Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve.

Denham.

To REPRIMAND. v. a. [*reprimander, Fr. reprimi, Lat.*] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permission.

Arbutnot.

They saw their eldest sister once brought to her tears, and her perverseness severely *reprimanded*.

Law.

REPRIMAND. n. s. [*reprimande, reprimende, Fr. from the verb.*] Reproof; reprehension.

He enquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent.

Addison, Spect.

To REPRINT. v. a. [*re and print.*]

1. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition.

South.

2. To print a new edition.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the Essay on Criticism.

Pope.

REPRINT.* *n. s.* A reimpression. Modern.

REPRISAL. n. s. [*represalia, low Lat. represalia, Fr.*] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The English had great advantage in value of *reprisals*, as being more strong and active at sea.

Hayward.

Sense must sure thy safest plunder be, Since no *reprisals* can be made on thee.

Dorset.

REPRISE.† *n. s.* [*reprise, Fr.*]

1. The act of taking something in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear Of threatening floods and inundations near; If so, a just *reprise* would only be Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea.

Dryden.

2. [In law.] An annual deduction, or duty, paid out of a manor or lands.

To REPRISE.* *v. a.* [*reprandre, repris, French.*]

1. To take again.

Forthy he can some other wayes advise How to take life from that dead-living swayne, Whom still he marked freshly to arise From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprise*.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 44.

You shall read of one town taken by a boat of turfs, and *reprised* many years afterwards by a boat of flagots.

Howell, For. Trav. (1642.) p. 163.

2. To recompense; to pay in any manner.

If any of the lands, so granted by his majesty, should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands.

Grant, in Ld. Clarendon's Life, ii. 252.

To REPROACH. v. a. [*reprocher, Fr.*]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.

Mezentius with his ardour warm'd His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their shameful flight,

Dryden, Æn.

The French writers do not burden themselves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault.

Dryden.

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ, happy are ye.

1 Pet. iv. 14.

That shame There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean.

Milton, P. L.

3. To upbraid in general.

The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality, by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will *reproach* our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation.

Rogers.

REPROACH. n. s. [*reproche, Fr. from the verb.*] Censure; infamy; shame.

With his *reproach* and odious menaces, The knight embolishing in his haughty heart, Knit all his forces.

Spenser.

If black scandal or foul-fac'd *reproach* Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me.

Shakespeare.

Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne Universal *reproach*.

Milton, P. L.

REPROACHABLE.† *adj.* [*reproachable, Fr.*]

1. Worthy of reproach.

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous.

Catullus the poet wrote against him [Jul. Cæsar] contumelious or *reproachable* verses.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 170. b.

REPROACHFUL. adj. [from *reproach*.]

1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

O monstrous! what *reproachful* words are these!

Shakespeare.

I have sheath'd

My rapier in his bosom, and withal Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.

Shakespeare.

An advocate may be punished for *reproachful* language, in respect of the parties in suit.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and *reproachful* to christianity.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

The punishment

He shall endure, by coming in the flesh

To a *reproachful* life and cursed death.

Milton, P. L.

REPROACHFULLY. adv. [from *reproach*.]

1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

Shall I then be us'd *reproachfully*?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully*.

1 Tim. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; infamously.

REPROBATE. adj. [*reprobus, Latin.*] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.

They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work *reprobate*.

Ti. i. 16.

Strength and art are easily outdone By spirits *reprobate*.

Milton, P. L.

God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience, for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins.

South, Serm.

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and *reprobate*, Miranda has her eye upon them.

Law.

REPROBATE. n. s. A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.

What if we omit

This *reprobate*, till he were well inclin'd?

Shakespeare.

I acknowledge myself for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived.

Raleigh.

All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became *reprobates*.

By. Taylor.

To REPROBATE. v. a. [*reprobo, Lat.*]

1. To disallow; to reject.

Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears.

Ayliffe.

2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly *reprobated*?

Hammond.

A *reprobated* hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death.

L'Estrange.

3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out

To *reprobated* exile round the world, A cautive, vagabond, abhor'd, accus'd.

Southern.

REPROBATENESS. n. s. [from *reprobate*.] The state of being reprobate.

REPROBATOR.* *n. s.* [from *reprobate*.] One who reprobates.

John, duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprober of French modes.

Noble, Contin. of Granger, iii. 490.

REPROBATION. *n. s.* [reprobation, French, from *reprobate*.]

1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction; the contrary to election.

This sight would make him do a desperate turn ;
Yea curse his better angel from his side,
And fall to reprobation. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

This is no foundation of discriminating grace,
or consequently fruit of election and reprobation.

Hammond.

Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the reprobation of any man to hell-fire.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.

Maine.

2. A condemnatory sentence.

You are empowered to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on clipp'd poetry and false coin.

Dryden.

REPROBATIONER. ** n. s.* [from *reprobation*.] One who hastily abandons others to eternal destruction.

Let them take heed, that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God.—But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model, which sort of sanctified reprobationers we abound with, either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses.

South, Sermon, iii. 429.

TO REPRODUCE. *v. a.* [re and produce; reproduce, Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

If horse-dung reproduceth oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth.

Brown.

Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they reproduce the same white light as before.

Newton, Opt.

REPRODUCER. ** n. s.* [re and producer.] One who produces anew.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the reproducer of this fatal scheme; whom I cannot even now remember without some degree of sensibility. In truth, he was the delight and ornament of this house, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence.

Burke, Sp. on American Taxation.

REPRODUCTION. *n. s.* [from *reproduce*.]

The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a reproduction in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable.

Boyle.

REPROOF. *n. s.* [from *reprove*.]

1. Blame to the face; reprehension.

Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof the easier.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.

Pope.

2. Censure; slander. Out of use.

Why, for thy sake, have I suffered reproof? shame hath covered my face.

Ps. lxi. 7.

REPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.

If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but reprobable.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communion.

TO REPROVE.† *v. a.* [reprover, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—The French word is rendered by *Cotgrave*, among others applicable to the definitions which are here given, to *disallow*. And this appears to have been the ancient meaning of the word in our language: "The stoon which the bilerdis *reproveden*, this is made in to the head of the corner." *Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxi.* Our translators of the present authorized version of the N. Test. thus render 1 Pet. ii. 7. "The stone which the builders *disallowed*."] 1. To blame; to censure.

I will not reprove thee for thy sacrifices.

Psal. l. 8.

This is the sin of the minister, when men are called to reprove sin, and do not.

Perkins.

2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.

What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will reprove them?

Whitgift.

There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but reprove.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

What if thy son

Prove disobedient; and, reprov'd, retort,
Wherefore didst thou beget me?

If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to reprove him.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

He reproveth, exhorts, and preaches to those, for whom he first prays to God.

Law.

3. To refute; to disprove.

My lords,

Reprove my allegation if you can.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

4. To blame for: with *of*.
To reprove one of laziness, they will say, doth thou make idle a coat? that is, a coat for idleness.

Carew.

REPROVER. *n. s.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold reprover?

South.

This shall have from every one, even the reprovers of vice, the title of living well.

Locke on Education.

TO REPRUNE. *v. a.* [re and prune.] To prune a second time.

Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed.

Evelyn, Kalendar.

REPTILE. *adj.* [reptile, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines reptile is confounded with serpent.

Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sully'd reptile race with moss.

Gay.

REPTILE. *n. s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or reptiles, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philos.

Holy retreat! siithence no female hither,
Conscious of social love and nature's rites,
Must dare approach, from the inferior reptile,
To woman, form divine.

Prior.

REPUBLICAN.† *adj.* [from *republic*.] Placing the government in the people; approving this kind of government.

You can better ingraft any description of republic on a monarchy, than any thing of monarchy upon the republican forms.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

It has been a great point with republican divines to explain away the force of this text, Rom. xiii. 1. But for this purpose they have never been able to fall upon any happier expedient, than to say that the word *powers*, *ἐξουσίαι*, signifies not persons bearing power, but forms of government.—I will venture to add, that not a single instance is to be found in any writer, sacred or profane, of the use of the word *ἐξουσία* to signify form of government; nor is that sense to be extracted by any critical chymistry from the etymology and radical meaning of the word.

Bp. Horsley, Sermon, Jan. 30, (1793.)

REPUBLICAN. *n. s.* [from *republic*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.

These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to republicans.

REPUBLICANISM. ** n. s.* Attachment to a republican form of government.

He distinguishes it with the same care from the principles of regicide and republicanism.

Burke.

REPUBLIC.† *n. s.* [respublic, Lat. *republicue*, French.]

1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

They are indebted many millions more than their whole republic is worth.

Addison, State of the War.

2. Common interest; the publick.

Those that by their deeds will make it known,

Whose dignity they do sustain;

And life, state, glory, all they gain,

Count the republic's not their own. *B. Jonson.*

REPUBLIC of Letters. The whole body of the people of study and learning.

Chambers.

REPUBLICATION. ** n. s.* [re and publication.]

1. Reimpression of a printed work.

2. [In law.] A second publication; an renewed renewal.

The republication of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again.

Blackstone.

TO REPUBLISH. ** v. a.* [re and publish.] To publish anew.

The book is extant, published by warrant, and republished by command this present year.

Mountague, App. to Cæs. (1695,) p. 31.

REPUDIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.

TO REPUDIATE. *v. a.* [repudio, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not those, that have repudiated the more inviting sins, shew themselves philtred and bewitched by this.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they repudiate all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquility of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquility they seek for.

Bentley, Sermon.

REPUDIATION.† *n. s.* [repudiation, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.

What repudiations, and new weddings upon divorcements!

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) L. iii.

The Jewish *reputations* never found favour in heaven.

By. Hall, Chr. Myst. § 8.
It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of *reputation* of a wife.

Arbutnot on Coins.
To REPU'GN.* v. n. [*repugno*, Latin; *repugner*, Fr.] To oppose; to make resistance.

Nature *repugning*, they scarce taste any thing that may be profitable. Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 46. b.
Many things *repugning* quite both to God's law, and man's.

Spenser on Ireland.
As though this did *repugne* both unto their nature and grace.

Salkeld on *Angels*, (1613,) p. 326.
To REPU'GN.* v. a. To withstand; to resist.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth
About a certain question of the law
Argued betwixt the duke of York and him.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

REPU'GNANCE. } n. s. [*repugnance*, Fr.
REPU'GNANCY. } from *repugnant*.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is.

Hooker.
It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity.

2. Reluctance; resistance.

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*?

Shakespeare, Timon.

3. Struggle of opposite passions.
Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats, or *repugnances*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stillness of composure.

South, Sermon.

4. Aversion; unwillingness.
That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour.

Dryden.
REPU'GNANT.† adj. [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Latin.]

1. Disobedient; not obsequious.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.
2. Contrary; opposite; inconsistent: generally with *to*, sometimes *with*.

All contrary and *repugnant* religions.
Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565,) fol. 152.
There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or less *repugnant* unto the will of the law-giver, God himself.

Perkins.
Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly *repugnant* thereunto.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.
Your way is to wrest and strain some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense *repugnant* with their other known doctrines.

Waterland.
REPU'GNANTLY. adv. [from *repugnant*.]
Contradictorily.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
To REPU'LLULATE. v. n. [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat still left in the field.

Howell, Voc. For.
REPU'LSE. n. s. [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.

My *repulse* at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it.

Nor much expect
A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;
So bent, the more shall shame him his *repulse*.

Milton, P. L.
By fate repell'd, and with *repulses* tir'd.

Denham.
To REPU'LSE. v. a. [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.

The Christian defendants still *repulsed* them with greater courage than they were able to assail them.

Knolles.
This fleet attempting St. Minoes, were *repulsed*, and without glory or gain, returned into England.

Hayward.
Complete to have discover'd and *repuls'd* Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.

Milton, P. L.
REPU'LSE.* n. s. [from *repulse*.] One who beats back.

Sherwood.
REPU'LSION. n. s. [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.

Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulsion* or flying off from one another.

Arbutnot.
REPU'LIVE. adj. [from *repulse*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulsive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another?

Newton, Opt.
To REPU'RCHASE. v. a. [*re* and *purchase*.]
To buy again.

Once more we sit on England's royal throne,
Repurchase'd with the blood of enemies;
What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride!

Shakespeare.
If the son alien those lands, and *repurchase* them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.

Hale, Law of England.
REPU'TABLE. adj. [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice shall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself.

Rogers, Sermon.
In the article of danger it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one.

Broome.
REPU'TABLENESS. n. s. [from *reputable*.]
The quality of a thing of good repute.

REPU'TABLY. adv. [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.

To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse.

Aterbury, Sermon.
REPU'TATION. n. s. [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.]

1. Character of good or bad.
Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly.

Addison.
2. Credit; honour.

Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving: you have lost no *reputation* at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser.

Shakespeare.
A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.
To REPU'TE. v. a. [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent.

Shakespeare.
I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal seat.

Shakespeare.
I do know of those,
That therefore only are *reputed* wise,
For saying nothing.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.
Men, such as chuse
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worse than embrothl'd strumpets prostitute.

Donne.
If the grand vizier be so great, as he is *reputed*, in politics, he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary.

Temple.
REPU'TE.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Character; reputation.
A man of good *repute*, carriage, bearing, and estimation.

Shakespeare, L. Lab. Lost.
2. Established opinion.
He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.

Milton, P. L.
REPU'TEDLY.* adv. [from *reputed*.] In common estimation; according to established opinion. Barrow somewhere uses it.

REPU'TLESS. adj. [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful. A word not elegant, but out of use.
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.
REQUE'ST. n. s. [*requeste*, Fr.]

1. Petition; entreaty.
But ask what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your requests.

Shakespeare.
Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther.

Esther.
All thy *request* for man, accepted Son!
Obtain; all thy *request* was my decree.

Milton, P. L.
Ask him to lend
To this, the last *request* that I shall send,

Denham.
A gentle ear.
2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.

Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no *request* of his country.

Shakespeare.
Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in *request*, many excellent notions are suppressed.

Boyle.
Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now.

Temple.
To REQUE'ST. v. a. [*requester*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll *request* your presence.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.
It was to be *requested* of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace.

Knolles.
The virgin quire for her *request*
The god that sits at marriage feast;
He at their invoking came,
But with a scarce well-lighted flame.

Milton, Ep. M. Winch.
In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to *request*, because all things considered, they must not be denied.

South, Sermon.
REQUE'STER.† n. s. [from *request*.] Petitioner; solicitor.

Too much importunity does but teach a wise man how to deny. The more we desire to gain, the more others desire that they may not lose.

The earnestness of the *requester* teacheth the pe-

tioned to be suspicious; and suspicion teaches him how to hold, and fortify.

Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1639), p. 748.

TO REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit *Requicken'd* what in flesh was fatigued, And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

REQUIEM.† *n. s.* [Latin. "It is called *requiem*, because the introits in the masses for the dead begin with this word." Pegge.]

1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest.

We should profane the service of the dead, To sing a *requiem* and such peace to her, As to peace-parted souls. *Shakespeare.*

2. Rest; quiet; peace.

The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes, With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes; Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept, And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*
Singing a *requiem* to his soul, and projecting his future ease upon a survey of his present stores. *South, Sermon vi. 201.*

REQUIETORY.* *n. s.* [*requietorium*, low Lat.] A sepulchre.

The bodies — are not only despoiled of all outward funeral ornaments, but digged up out of their *requietories*. *Weever, Fun. Mon. p. 419.*

REQUIRABLE. *adj.* [*from require.*] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances *requirable* in a history to inform. *Hale.*

TO REQUIRE.† *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.]

1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right.
Ye me *require*
A thing without the compass of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain sire,
From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenser.*

We do *require* them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
This the very law of nature teacheth us to do,
And this the law of God *requireth* also at our hands. *Spelman.*

This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle sway. *Milton, P. L.*

Of our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we seek of you, of us *requir'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To make necessary; to need.
The king's business *required* haste. *1 Sam. xxi. 8.*

High from the ground the branches would *require*
Thy utmost reach. *Milton, P. L.*

But why, alas! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden.*

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour; and the penalty of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*

3. To request.

Two things have I *required* of thee; deny me them not before I die. *Prov. xxx. 7.*

One thing have I desired of the Lord, which I will *require*. *Psa. xxvii. 4. Com. Pr.*

REQUIRER.* *n. s.* [*from require.*] One who requires, *Huloet.*

REQUISITE. *adj.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was *requisite*, that he

should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South, Sermon.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever *requisite* to sleep. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately *requisite* to this performance. *Wake.*

REQUISITE. *n. s.* Any thing necessary.

Res non parva labore, sed relictis, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requisites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of these *requisites*, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*
God on his part has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

REQUISITELY. *adv.* [*from requisite.*] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.
We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

REQUISITENESS. *n. s.* [*from requisite.*] Necessity; the state of being requisite.
Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons, and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. *Boyle.*

REQUISITION.* *n. s.* [*from requisite*; Fr. *requisition*.] Demand; application for a thing as of right.
Had you been well, I am sure you would have written, according to your engagement and my *requisition*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
It was an incident of good fortune, that I should be at Rennes at the time of this solemn *requisition*. The marquis d'E., after twenty years' application to business, was come to reclaim his nobility. *Sterne.*

REQUISITIVE.* *adj.* [*from requisite.*] Indicating demand.
Hence new modes of speaking; if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*. *Harris, Herm. B. 1. ch. 8.*
REQUISITORY.* *adj.* [*from requisitus*, Lat.] Sought for; demanded.
There are two sorts of these dreams; the one, which are called curious or *requisitory*, to which are referred the dreams sought out, demanded, and obtained, by wicked vows and profane sacrifices amongst the ancient pagans. *Summary on Du Bartas, (1621), W. 2. p. 27.*

REQUITAL. *n. s.* [*from requite.*]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.

Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*
Since you
Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be hold, you do so grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

We hear

Such goodness of your justice, that our soul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

2. Return; reciprocal action.
No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

3. Reward; recompense.

He oft would beg me sing; —
And in *requital* op'd his leathern scrip,

And shew'd me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton, Comus.*

I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South, Sermon.*

TO REQUITE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.]

1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shakespeare.*

Joseph will certainly *requite* us all the evil we did. *Gen. 1. 15.*

An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Ecclus. xxx. 6.*

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief! *Thomson.*

2. To do or give in reciprocation.
He hath *requited* me evil for good. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*

Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. *Ecclus. viii. 19.*

REQUIRE.* *n. s.* [*from requite.*] One who requires.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful resenter and *requiter* of courtesies. *Barrow, vol. 1. S. 4.*

RE'REMOUSE. *n. s.* [*hpepemur*, Saxon.] A bat. See REARMOUSE.

RESA'LE. *n. s.* [*re* and *sale.*] Sale at second hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

TO RESALUTE.† *v. a.* [*resaluto*, Lat. *resaluer*, Fr.]

1. To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand. *Chapman.*

To *resalute* the world with sacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To return a salutation to. *Huloet.*
Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name; whom he *resaluted*. *Burton, Anat. of Med. Pref.*

TO RESA'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back.

From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope, Odyssey.*

TO RESCIND. *v. a.* [*rescindo*, Lat. *rescinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*
I spake against the test, but was not heard;
These to *rescind*, and peacage to restore. *Dryden.*

RESCISSON.† *n. s.* [*rescission*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *rescission* of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not.

Bacon.

No publick or imaginative disavowings, no ceremonial and pompous *rescission* of our fathers' crimes, can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse, if the children do secretly practise or approve what they in pretence or ceremony disavow.

Bp. Taylor, *Serm.* (1651,) p. 43.

RESCISSORY.† *adj.* [*rescisoire*, Fr. *rescissus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off, or abrogate.

St. Lewis and the rest were constrained to yield to the *rescissory* petitions of their subjects, who complained that the restraint of open combats occasioned multitudes of hidden murders.

Selden, *Duello*, ch. 4.

Primerose proposed, but half in jest as he assured me, that the better and shorter way would be to pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633.

Burnet, *Hist. of his own Time*, K. Ch. II.

TO RESCRIBE. *v. a.* [*rescribo*, Lat. *rescribere*, Fr.]

1. To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back Tolernamus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To write over again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Hovell.*

RESCRIPT. *n. s.* [*rescrit*, Fr. *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperor.

One finding a great mass of money digged underground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus: Use it.

Bacon, *Apoph.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were stiled *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

RESCRIPTION.* *n. s.* [*rescription*, Fr. *Cotgrave*, from the Lat. *rescribo*.] The act of writing back, or of answering a letter in writing.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. *Lovaday's Letters*, (1662,) p. 91.

RESCUABLE.* *adj.* [*rescuable*, Fr.] That may be rescued. *Sherwood.*

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function. *Gayton on D. Quix.* p. 116.

TO RESCUE.† *v. a.* [*rescuo*, low Lat. *rescourrer*, old Fr.] To set free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who succoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spenser.*

My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shaks.*

We're beset with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shaks.*

Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clarendon.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which Scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superstructure. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Who was that just man, whom had not heaven *Rescued*, had in his righteousness been lost?

Milton, P. L.

Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave, Which claims alike the monarch and the slave.

Dryden.

We have never yet heard of a tumult raised to *rescue* a minister whom his master desired to bring to a fair account. *Davenant.*

RESCUE. *n. s.* [*rescouis*, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you

Have help to make this *rescue*? *Shaks. Coriol.*
RESCUER.† *n. s.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.

They all took part for their *rescuer*, or restitutor, Quixote; and so pelted the guard, that they had very hard pay for their convey.

Gayton on D. Quix. p. 124.

RESEARCH. *n. s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skillful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines and draining fens. *Glanville, Seeps.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Rogers.*

TO RESEARCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

RESEARCHER.* *n. s.* [from *research*.] One who makes examination or enquiry.

TO RESEAT. *v. a.* [*re* and *seat*.] To seat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *resent* him Upon his father's throne? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

RESECTION.* *n. s.* [*resection*, Fr.] Act of cutting or paring off.

Cotgrave, and *Sherwood.*

TO RESEIZE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *seize*.]

1. To seize, or lay hold on, again.

2. To reinstate. See *TO RESIEGE*.

In wretched prison long he did remaine, Till they outraged had their utmost date, And then therein *rescized* was againe, And ruled long with honorable state Till he surrendered realme and life to fate.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 45.

RESEIZER. *n. s.* One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE. *n. s.* [*re* and *seizure*.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the image, and you divest the right. *Bacon.*

RESEMBLABLE.* *adj.* [from *resembler*, Fr.] That may be compared. Obsolete.

Man, of soul reasonable,
Is to an angel *resemblable*.

Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.

RESEMBLANCE. *n. s.* [*resemblance*, Fr.]

1. Likeness; similitude; representation.

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

So chymists boast they have a power,
From the dead ashes of a flower,
Some faint resemblance to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift, Miscell.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune.

Pope.

2. Something resembling.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton, P. L.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

TO RESEMBLE. *v. a.* [*resembler*, Fr.]

1. To compare; to represent as like something else.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations.

Brewer on Languages.

2. To be like; to have likeness to.

If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

TO RESEND. *v. a.* [*re* and *send*.] To send back; to send again. Not now in use.

I sent to her, by this same corcomb, Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*. *Shaks.*

TO RESENT. *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.]

1. To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to further so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

To be absent from any part of publick worship he thus deeply *resented*. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn

And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton, P. L.*

Such proceedings have been always *resented*, and often punished in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

RESENTER.† *n. s.* [from *resent*.]

1. One who takes a thing well or ill.

Honour is not only the guardian and parent of other virtues, but is a virtue of itself, which renders man a grateful *resenter* and requiter of courtesies. *Barron, vol. i. S. 4.*

2. One who feels injuries deeply: the most usual sense.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

RESENTFUL.† *adj.* [*resent* and *full*.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it; full of resentment.

Pope was as *resentful* of an imputation of the roundness of his back, as marshal Luxembourg is reported to have been on the sarcasm of king William. *Tyers, Hist. Rhaps. on Pope*, p. 6.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*

RESENTINGLY. *adv.* [from *resenting*.]

1. With deep sense; with strong perception.

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

2. With continued anger.

RESENTIVE.* *adj.* [from *resent.*] Quick to take ill; easily excited to resentment.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion, rous'd,
The guardian army came. *Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.*

RESENTMENT.† *n. s.* [*ressentiment, Fr.*]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.

He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality.

This psalm begins with an *hallelujah*—in which the people of God express a just *resentment* and grateful acknowledgment of the chiefest merics received by their fathers.

Bp. Pearson, Sermon, 5 Nov. (1673.)
Some faces we admire and doat on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment*; yea, with an invincible disregard.

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very groundwork of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them.

2. Deep sense of injury; like sense often continued; sometimes simply anger.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show, Or exercise their spite in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence.

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *resentment* and uneasiness at any thing, there they pass the judgment upon themselves.

RESERVATION. n. s. [*reservation, Fr.*]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.

Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after.

We swear with jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations*.

2. Something kept back; something not given up.

With *reservation* of an hundred knights, By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode Make with you by due turns.

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason.

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine.

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.

In heedful'st *reservation*, to bestow them As notes, whose faculties inclusive were, More than they of note.

RESERVATIVE. adj. [*reservatif, Fr.*] Reserving. Not now in use.

RESERVATORY. n. s. [*reservoir, Fr.*] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.

TO RESERVE. v. a. [*reserver, Fr. reservo, Lat.*]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.

I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I reserve them for another.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble?

David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for an hundred chariots.

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.

Reserve thy state, with better judgment check This hideous rashness.

Will he reserve his anger for ever? Will he keep it to the end?

3. To lay up to a future time.

The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished.

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and reserve your kind looks and language for private hours.

RESERVE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched, or undiscovered.

The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in reserve behind.

2. Something kept for exigence.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply.

3. Something concealed in the mind.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgement.

4. Exception; prohibition.

5. Exception in favour.

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.

Ere guardian thought could bring its scatter'd aid, My soul surpris'd, and from herself disjoin'd,

RESERVED. adj. [from *reserve.*]

1. Modest; not loosely free.

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

RESERVEDLY. adv. [from *reserved.*]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

2. Scrupulously; coldly.

RESERVEDNESS. n. s. [from *reserved.*]

Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity And their *reservedness*, their many cautions Fitting their persons.

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and compliment, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty.

There was a great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits.

Dissimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practise.

RESERVER.† *n. s.* [from *reserve.*] One that reserves.

RESERVOIR. n. s. [*reservoir, Fr.*] Place where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store, Sees but a backward steward for the poor;

TO RESERVE. v. a. [*re and settle.*] To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death?

RESETTLEMENT. n. s. [from *resettle.*]

1. The act of settling again.

2. The state of settling again.

1. The act of settling again.

2. The state of settling again.

RESIANCE.† *n. s.* [*resistance, Fr. resencia, low Lat. V. Du Cange.*] Residence; abode; dwelling.

RESIANT.† *adj.* [*resessant, Fr.*] Resident; present in a place.

TO RESIDE. v. n. [*resideo, Lat. resider, Fr.*]

1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.

2. [Resido, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud, and a thick oil on the top.

RESIDENCE.† } *n. s.* [*residence*, Fr.]
RESIDENCY. }

1. Act of dwelling in a place.

Residentaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their *residency* appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices.

Const. and Canons Ecc. 44.

Something holy lodges in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air,
To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton, Comus.*

There was a great familiarity between the confessor and duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy.
Hale, Law of England.

2. Place of abode; dwelling.

Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath *residence*, and medicine power. *Shaks.*
Understand the same
Of fish within their watery *residence*.
Milton, P. L.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*

3. [from *resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence* or settlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense, are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terreneous *residence*, some salt is also found. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

RESIDENT.† *adj.* [*residents*, Lat. *resident*, Fr.]

1. Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary, that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on earth in the millennium. *Burnet, Theology.*

He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Fixed.

The unskilful, inexperienced Christian shrieks out whenever his vessel shakes, thinking it always in danger, that the watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. xi. (1651.)

RESIDENT. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] An agent, minister, or officer residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a *resident* or consul in his kingdoms. *Addison.*

RESIDENTIARY. *adj.* [from *resident*.] Holding *residence*.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residential* guardian. *More.*

RESIDENTIARY.* *n. s.* One who keeps a certain *residence*.

Residentaries in any cathedral or collegiate church shall, after the days of their *residency* appointed by their local statutes or customs expired, presently repair to their benefices.

Const. and Canons Ecc. 44.

Presbyters or priests in the apostles' time were of two sorts; one of *residentaries*, and such as were affixed to certain churches, and so did *πρωτοβασι*, *presidere gregi*. *Meley, Diatrib. p. 302.*

RESIDER.* *n. s.* [from *reside*.] One who resides in a particular place.

We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and *residers* therein.

Swift, Advert. against Wood.

RESIDUAL. } *adj.* [from *residuum*, Lat.]
RESIDUARY. } Relating to the residue;
relating to the part remaining.

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.

Ayliffe.

RESIDUE. *n. s.* [*residu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *residue*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To RESEIZE.† *v. a.* [*re and siege*, Fr.] To seat again. Dr. Johnson has cited Spenser for his authority; but Spenser's word is not *reseize*: it is *rescize*. See the second sense of To RESEIZE, which Dr. Johnson overpassed.

To RESIGN. *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*, Lat.]

1. To give up a claim or possession.

Resign

Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shaks.*
I'll to the king, and signify to him,
That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge.

Shakspeare.

To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton, P. L.*
Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder to the god of love. *Denham.*
Every Ismena would *resign* her breast;
And every dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior.*

2. To yield up.

Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial inganations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Desirous to *resign* and render back

All I receiv'd.

Those, who always *resign* their judgement to the last man they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds; but, camelion-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

3. To give up in confidence: with *up* emphatical.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign up* ourselves to the will of God?

Tillotson.

4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.

Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,
His mind possessing in a quiet state,
Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*

A firm, yet cautious, mind,

Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*.
Pope.

5. To submit without resistance or murmur.

What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

RESIGN.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] *Resignation*.

Not in use.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother,

Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire.

Beaumont and Fl. Coronation.

RESIGNATION. *n. s.* [*resignation*, Fr.]

1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.

Do that office of thine own good will;

The *resignation* of thy state and crown.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of the crown. *Hayward.*

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.

We cannot expect that any one should readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an authority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit in a state of

slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it. *Addison.*

3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESIGNEDLY.* *adv.* [from *resigned*.] With *resignation*.

RESIGNER. *n. s.* [from *resign*.] One that *resigns*.

RESIGNMENT.† *n. s.* [from *resign*.] Act of resigning.

Having broken the business by three demands; the *resignment* of Breda and Guelder, the dismantling of Rheinberg, and the equality of free exercise of religion on either side.

Watson, Rem. p. 459.

Here I am, by his command, to cure ye,
Nay more, for ever, by his full *resignment*.

Beaumont and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

To RESILE.* *v. n.* [*resilio*, Lat.] To start back; to fly from a purpose.

Being overpowered against my own judgement, I was so weak as to *resile*, and recal what I had said.

Ellis's Retractions, &c. (1662.) p. 18.

RESILIENCE.† *n. s.* [from *resilio*, Lat.] *RESILIENCY.* } The act of starting or leaping back.

If you strike a ball sidelong, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand aside the body repressing, than if he stand where he speaketh, may be tried. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 110.*

RESILIENT. *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.

RESILI'TION. *n. s.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back; *resilience*.

RESIN. *n. s.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]

The fat sulphurous parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not dissolve and mix but with spirits or oils are resins. *Quincy.*

RESINOUS. *adj.* [from *resin*; *resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin.

Resinous gums dissolved in spirit of wine, are let fall again, if the spirit be copiously diluted.

Boyle on Colours.

RESINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *resinous*.] The quality of being resinous.

RESPISCENCE.† *n. s.* [*respiciscence*, Fr. *respicencia*, low Lat.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.

So powerful is the impression of a Divinity in human nature, that the most erring beliefs are forced to discern the utility, and the most perverted lives the necessity, of such a sovereign; who abounds with such benignity even towards these irritations, that he provides motives respectively proper for the rectifying each of these errors; offering the ingenuous reason, and the sensual fear, towards their disabuse and *respiciscence*.

W. Mountague, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654.) p. 47.

To RESIST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.]

1. To oppose; to act against.

Submit yourselves to God; *resist* the devil, and he will flee from you. *Ja. iv. 7.*

To do ill our sole delight,

As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we *resist*. *Milton, P. L.*

Not more almighty to resist our might
Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles.
Milton, P. L.
Some forms, though bright, no mortal man can
bear,
Some, none resist, though not exceeding fair.

2. Not to admit impression or force.
Nor keen nor solid could resist that edge.

To RESIST. v. n. To make opposition.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and, who resist,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
RESISTANCE. } n. s. [resistance, Fr. This
RESISTENCE. } word, like many others,
is differently written, as it is supposed
to have come from the Latin or the
French.]

1. The act of resisting; opposition.

Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and
that no resistance was made against him, sent away
all his forces. *1 Mac.*

2. The quality of not yielding to force or
external impression.

The resistance of bone to cold is greater than of
flesh; for that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone
resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more eager.

Musick so softens and disarms the mind,
That not an arrow does resistance find. *Waller.*
The idea of solidity we receive by our touch,
and it arises from the resistance which we find in
body to the entrance of any other body into the
place it possesses. *Locke.*

But that part of the resistance which arises from
the vis inertiae, is proportional to the density of
the matter, and cannot be diminished by dividing
the matter into smaller parts, nor by any other
means than by decreasing the density of the medium.
Newton, Opt.

RESISTANT.* n. s. [from resist.] Whoever
ever of whatever opposes or resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent
and resistant, is an action performed or hindered.
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

RESISTER.* n. s. [from resist.] One who
makes opposition.

To the resistors, and violent contemners, it burns
and consumes like lightning.

Such are all resistors of God's spirit, wicked in
the highest degree. *South, Sermon.*

RESISTIBILITY. n. s. [from resistible.]

1. Quality of resisting.

Whether the resistibility of Adam's reason did
not equivalence the facility of Eve's seduction, we
refer unto schoolmen. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The name body, being the complex idea of ex-
tension and resistibility, together, in the same sub-
ject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the
same. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible.

It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil,
meeting with the resistibility of this sufficient grace,
that one resists it. *Hammond.*

RESISTIBLE. adj. [from resist.] That may
be resisted.

That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is
in its own nature resistible by the will of man;
though it many times prevails by its efficacy.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

RESISTIVE.* adj. [from resist.] Having
power to resist.

I have an excellent new fucus made,
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind,
Which you shall lay on with a breath or oil.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

RESISTLESS.† adj. [from resist.]

1. Irresistible; that cannot be opposed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the sud-
den and resistless assaults of death.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.
All at once to force resistless way. *Milton, P. L.*
Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may plead for me.

Dryden.

She chang'd her state;
Resistless in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*
Though thine eyes resistless glances dart,
A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart.

Logie.

2. That cannot resist; helpless.

Like a grim lion rushing with fierce might
Out of his den, he seized greedily
On the resistless prey. *Spenser, Muirpotmos.*

RESISTLESSLY.* adv. [from resistless.]

So as not to be opposed or denied.

'Tis resistlessly plain, that the divine writers do
not always confine themselves to plain and com-
mon grammar, but often express their vigorous
sentiments in the language of the figurative con-
struction. *Blackwall, Sac. Class. i. 61.*

RESOLVABLE. adj. [from resolve.]

1. That may be referred or reduced.

Pride is of such intimate connection with in-
gratitude, that the actions of ingratitude seem di-
rectly resolvable into pride, as the principal reason
of them. *South.*

2. Dissoluble; admitting separation of
parts.

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a
small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn
it horny, like parchment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Capable of solution or of being made
less obscure.

The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes
best resolvable from observations made in the coun-
tries themselves, the parts through which they pass.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

RESOLUBLE. adj. [resoluble, Fr. re and
solubilis, Lat.] That may be melted or
dissolved.

Three is not precisely the number of the distinct
elements, whereinto mixt bodies are resolvable by
fire. *Boyle.*

To RESOLVE.† v. a. [resolvo, Lat. res-
oudre, Fr.]

1. To inform; to free from a doubt or dif-
ficulty.

In all things then are our consciences best re-
solved, and in most agreeable sort unto God and
nature resolved, when they are so far persuaded,
as those grounds of persuasion will bear. *Hooker.*

Give me some breath,

Before I positively speak in this;

I will resolve your grace immediately.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

I cannot brook delay, resolve me now;

And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me.

Shakespeare.

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you
are? *Dryden.*

2. To solve; to clear.

Examine, sift, and resolve their alleged proofs,
till you come to the very root whence they spring,
and it shall clearly appear, that the most which
can be inferred upon such plenty of divine testi-
monies, is only this, that some things, which they
maintain do seem to have been out of Scripture
not absurdly gathered. *Hooker.*

I resolve the riddle of their loyalty, and give
them opportunity to let the world see, they mean
not what they do, but what they say.

King Charles.

He always bent himself rather judiciously to
resolve, than by doubts to perplex a business.

Hayward.

The graves, when they have attained to the
knowledge of these repose, will easily resolve those
difficulties which perplex them.

Dryden, Dryfrensy.
The man, who would resolve the work of fate,
May limit number.

Happiness, it was resolved by all, must be some
one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of
human nature, attainable by every man, independ-
ent on fortune. *Rogers.*

3. To settle in an opinion.

Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited
by laws and precepts simply moral, may be re-
solved into some dictates and principles of the law
of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the crea-
tion. *White.*

Long since we were resolved of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shaks.*

4. To fix in a determination. This sense
is rather neutral, though in these exam-
ples the form be passive.

Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee resolv'd
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton, P. L.*

I run to meet th' alarms,
Resolv'd on death, resolv'd to die in arms. *Dryden.*
Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack;
Nothing retards thy voyage, unless
Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness.

Dryden, Pers.

5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or resolve you
For more amazement:

I'll make the statue move. *Shakespeare.*

6. To melt; to dissolve; to disperse.

He commended his soul into the hands of God,
and so departed hence most christianly; his body
resolved into ashes.

Bale, Brief Chron. of Ld. Cobham.
The waters, having now received spirit and
motion, resolved their thinner parts into air.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World, i. § 7.

O that this too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!

Shakespeare, Hamlet.
Resolving is bringing a fluid, which is new con-
creted, into the state of fluidity again.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Vegetable salts resolve the coagulated humours
of a human body, and attenuate, by stimulating
the solids, and dissolving the fluids.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

7. To relax; to lay at ease.

And how his limbs, resolv'd through idle leisure,
Unto sweet sleep he may securely lend.

Spenser, Virg. Gnat.

Loos'd whole

In pleasure and security — each house

Resolv'd in freedom. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

8. To analyse; to reduce.

Into what can we resolve this strong inclination
of mankind to this error? it is altogether un-
imaginable, but that the reason of so universal a
consent should be constant.

Tillotson.

Ye immortal souls, who once were men,

And now resolv'd to elements agen. *Dryden.*

The decretals turn upon this point, and resolve

all into a monarchical power at Rome.

Baker on Learning.

To RESOLVE. v. n.

1. To determine; to decree within one's
self.

Confirm'd, then, I resolve
Adam shall share with me. *Milton, P. L.*

Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the
tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lend-
ing any back; therefore those, who have resolved
upon the thriving sort of piety, have seldom en-
barked all their hopes in one bottom.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

2. To melt; to be dissolved.

Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself? *Shakespeare.*

4. Careful; cautious; attentive to consequences. Obsolete.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

Hooker.

He was exceedingly *respective* and precise.

Raleigh.

RESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *respective*.]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns *respectively* to open the intercourse again.

Bacon.

The impressions from the objects or the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with his kind.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Good and evil are in morality, as the east and west are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable situation, which they have *respectively* in the whole body of the universe.

South, Serm.

The principles of those governments are *respectively* disclaimed and abhorred by all the men of sense and virtue in both parties.

Addison, Freeholder.

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world had not east nor west, but *respectively*.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency.

Hooker, Pref.

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminus, you are very *respectively* welcome.

Shakespeare, Timon.

RESPECTLESS.* *adj.* [from *respect* and *less*.]

Having no respect; without regard; without consideration; without reverence.

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.

'Tis the common fortune of most scholars to be servile and poor, to complain pitifully, and lay open their wants to their *respectless* patrons.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 131.

He that is so *respectless* in his courses, Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

The Hollander [is] more surly, and *respectless* of gentry and strangers. *Hawell, Lett. i. li. 15.*

In their conversation, austere and *respectless*.

Sandys, Christ's Pass. p. 94.

Prevent all inconvenience that might arise out of disdainful and *respectless* carriage.

Hales, Rem. p. 28.

RESPECTLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *respectless*.]

[State of being *respectless*; inattention; regardlessness.

That which he did, was to lay his elbow on the arm of his chair, and his hand on his cheek; desiring Camilla to bear with his *respectlessness* therein.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, iv. 6.

To RESPERSE.* *v. a.* [from *resperus*, Lat.]

To sprinkle; to disperse in small masses.

Take David's psalter, or the other hymns of holy Scripture, or any of the prayers which are *respersed* over the Bible.

Ep. Taylor, Disc. on Estemp. Prayer, § 31.

Love and consider the rare documents of Christianity, which certainly is the greatest treasure-house of those excellent, moral, and perfective discourses, which with much pains and greater pleasure we find *respersed* and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets, historians, and philosophers.

Ep. Taylor, Great Exempl. Pref.

RESPERSION. *n. s.* [from *respersio*, Lat.]

The act of sprinkling.

RESPIRATION.† *n. s.* [from *respiration*, Fr.

respiratio, from *respiro*, Lat.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again.

Bacon.

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by slipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I instance before, that must necessarily occasion a greater cough and difficulty of *respiration*.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The Author of nature foreknew the necessity of rains and dews to the present structure of plants, and the uses of *respiration* to animals; and therefore created those corresponding properties in the atmosphere.

Bentley, Serm.

2. Relief from toil.

Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.

Milton, P. L.

3. Interval.

Some meet *respiration* of a more full trial and inquiry into each other's condition.

By. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To RESPIRE. *v. n.* [from *respiro*, Lat. *respirer*, French.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The faint knights were scor'd.

Dryden.

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire;
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tasks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire*.

Spenser.

I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heaven fresh blowing, pure, and sweet,

With day-spring born; here leave me to *respire*.

Milton, S. A.

3. To rest; to take rest from toil.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortur'd ghosts *respire*,
See shady forms advance!

Pope, St. Cecilia.

To RESPIRE.* *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes, and from her looks descend
The glories of the summer.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

RESPIRABLE.* *adj.* [from *respire*.] That can *respire*.RESPIRATORY.* *adj.* [from *respire*.] Having power to *respire*.

In the construction of the *respiratory* organs, a bird and a snake are not the same.

Hunter.

RESPITE. *n. s.* [from *respit*, Fr.]

1. Reprieve; suspension of a capital sentence.

I had hope to spend
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both.

Milton, P. L.

Wisdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *respite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd.

Prior.

2. Pause; interval.

The fox then counsel'd th' ape, for to require
Respite till morrow, to answer his desire. *Spenser.*
This customary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *respite* or breathing time of

peace, doth usually borrow pretence from the necessary, to make itself appear more honest.

Raleigh, Ess.

Some pause and *respite* only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire.

Denham.

To RESPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To relieve by a pause.

In what bower or shade
Thou find'st him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *respite* his day labour with repast,
Or with repose.

Milton, P. L.

2. [*Respit*, old Fr.] To suspend; to delay.

An act pass'd for the satisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promised payment, in November following; till which time they were to *respite* it, and be contented that the common soldiers and inferior officers should be satisfied upon their disbanding.

Clarendon.

RESPLENDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *resplendens*.]

RESPLENDENCY. } Lustre; brightness; splendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might.

Milton, P. L.

To neglect that supreme *resplendency*, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a parhelion instead of adoring the sun.

Boyle.

RESPLENDENT. *adj.* [from *resplendens*, Lat.]

Bright; shining; having a beautiful lustre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in situation, *resplendent* in all glory.

Camden, Rem.

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *resplendent* gold.

Spenser.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold, and more *resplendent*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Every body looks more splendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnabar in the homogenous light is most *resplendent*, in the green light it is manifestly less *resplendent*, in the blue light still less.

Newton, Opt.

Resplendent brass, and more *resplendent* dames.

Pope.

Empress of this fair world, *resplendent* Eve!

Milton, P. L.

RESPLENDENTLY. *adv.* [from *resplendens*.] With lustre; brightly; splendidly.To RESPOND.† *v. n.* [from *respondeo*, Lat. *responde*, French.]

1. To answer. Little used.

I remember him in the divinity-school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.

Oldisworth, of Smith, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

2. To correspond; to suit.

To ev'ry theme *responds* thy various lay;
Here rolls a torrent, there meanders play.

Broome.

RESPOND.* *n. s.* [from *respondeo*, Lat.]

A *respond* is a short anthem, interrupting the middle of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is done.

Wheatly.

Whether they have not omitted at even—song the *responds*.

Art. of Visit. of K. Edu. VI.

Sundry short hymns and *responds* of lessons.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

RESPONDENT. *n. s.* [from *respondens*, Lat.]

1. An answerer in a suit.

In giving an answer, the *respondent* should be in court, and personally admonished by the judge to answer the judge's interrogation.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. One whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised moderator!

More, *Div. Dialogues.*

The respondent may easily show, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the soul and body of him.

Watts, *Logic.*

RESP'NSAL.* *adj.* [from *responsē*.] Answerable; responsible.

For whom he was to be *responsal* both to God and the king. *Heylin, Life of Abp. Laud, p. 213.*

RESP'NSAL.* *n. s.* [from *responsē*.]

1. One responsible for another person.

Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. Response.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs.

Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, p. 288.

Alternate psalmody, for its division into two parts, was commonly called antiphony, and sometimes the singing by *responsals*.

Christian Antiq. vol. ii. p. 111.

RESP'NSE. *n. s.* [*responsum*, Lat.]

1. An answer; commonly an oracular answer.

More natural piety has taught men to receive the *responses* of the gods with all possible veneration.

Gov. of the Tongue.

The oracles, which had before flourished, began to droop, and from giving *responses* in verse, descended to prose, and within a while were utterly silenced.

Hammond.

2. [*Respons*, Fr.] Answer made by the congregation, speaking alternately with the priest in public worship.

To make his parishioners kneel and join in the *responses*, he gave every one of them a hassock and Common Prayer Book.

Addison, Spect.

3. Reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct response; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own response.

Watts on the Mind.

RESPONSIBILITY.* *n. s.* [from *responsibile*; Fr. *responsibilit *.] State of being accountable or answerable.

Where I speak of responsibility, I do not mean to exclude that species of it, which the legal powers of the country have a right finally to exact from those who abuse a public trust; but high as this is, there is a responsibility which attaches on them, from which the whole legitimate power of this kingdom cannot absolve them; there is a responsibility to conscience and to glory; a responsibility to the existing world, and to that posterity, which men of their eminence cannot avoid for glory or for shame; a responsibility to a tribunal, at which not only ministers, but kings and parliaments, but even nations themselves, must one day answer.

Burke on a Regicide Peace, Lett. 3.

RESP'NSIBLE. *adj.* [from *responsus*, Lat.]

1. Answerable; accountable.

Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are responsible for it.

Hammond.

He as much satisfies the itch of telling news; he as much persuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat secure, and stands not responsible for the truth of his relations.

Gov. of the Tongue.

2. Capable of discharging an obligation.

The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as secu-

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rity by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or responsible.

Locke.

RESP'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *responsibile*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESP'NSION. *n. s.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.

RESP'NSIVE. *adj.* [*responsif*, Fr. from *responsus*, Latin.]

1. Answering; making answer.

A certificate is a responsive letter, or letter by way of answer.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

Sing of love and gay desire,

Responsive to the warbling lyre.

Fenton.

Be there Demodocus, the bard of fame,

Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings

The vocal lay responsive to the strings.

Pope, Odyssey.

RESP'NSORY. *adj.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.

RESP'NSORY.* *n. s.* Response; responsal.

The versicle; the responsory.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 162.

These are the pretty *responsories*, these are the dear antiphonies.

Milton, Areopagitica.

REST.† *n. s.* [per, Saxon; *ruste*, Dutch.]

1. Sleep; repose.

All things retir'd to rest,

Milton, P. L.

My tost limbs are wearied into rest.

Pope.

2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.

Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;

For David left him, when he went to rest,

His lyre.

Dryden.

3. Stillness; cessation or absence of motion.

Putrefaction asketh rest; for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation.

Bacon.

What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest,

So late to build?

Milton, P. L.

All things past are equally and perfectly at rest; and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday.

Locke.

4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

St. Matt. xi. 29.

He giveth you rest from all your enemies.

Deut. xii. 10.

'Scap'd from such storms of power, holding it best

To be below herself to be at rest.

Daniel, Civil War.

The root cut off from whence these tumults rose, He should have rest, the commonwealth repose.

Daniel.

Thus fenc'd, but not at rest or ease of mind.

Milton, P. L.

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms Shall a short life enjoy a little rest?

Fanshawe.

With what a load of vengeance am I prest,

Yet never, never, can I hope for rest:

For when my heavy burden I remove,

The weight falls down, and crushes her I love.

Dryden.

Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no rest but in motion, no quiet but in activity.

South, Serm.

Thither, where sinners may have rest, I go.

Pope.

The grave, where ev'n the great find rest.

Pope.

5. Cessation from bodily labour.

The weary be at rest.

Job, iii. 17.

The Christian chuseth for his day of rest, the first day of the week, that he might thereby pro-

fess himself a servant of God, who on the morning of that day vanquished Satan.

Nelson.

6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.

Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng, And 'gainst Tancredie set her spear in rest.

Fairfax.

A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm as upon a rest; but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight.

Bacon.

Their visors clos'd, their lances in the rest, Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;

They speed the race.

Dryden, Kru. Tale.

Take the handle in your right hand, and clasp the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the rest, holding the edge a little aslant over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel may bear upon the rest, and the flat side of the chisel may make a small angle with the rest.

Moxon.

7. Place of repose.

Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end

In dust, our final rest, and native home.

Milton, P. L.

8. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their rest upon the battle.

Bacon.

This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if upon those reasons they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolved to set up their rest upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt.

Clarendon.

9. [*Reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Remainder; what remains.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty; and for the rest, it offers us the best security that heaven can give.

Tillotson.

The power in glory shone, By her bent bow and her keen arrows known, The rest a huntress.

Dryden, Kru. Tale.

10. [In music.] An interval, during which the sound or voice is intermitted.

If there are any rests succeeding the pause, the performer's attention to the leading instrument will direct him when these [all the parts] are to commence.

Avison on Musical Expression, p. 117.

In a musical movement we usually find various rests, as the strain proceeds, answering to commas in verbal punctuation.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 14.

11. [In poetry.] A pause or rest of the voice; a c sura.

REST. *adj.* [*reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Others; those not included in any proposition.

By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the rest of the inhabitants.

Abbot.

They had no other consideration of the publick than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the rest, who had larger hearts, and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts.

Clarendon.

Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God.

Stillingfleet.

Arm'd like the rest, the Trojan prince appears, And by his pious labour urges them.

Dryden.

Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had fairer pretence of right than the rest.

Woodward.

TO REST.† *v. n.* [from the noun; Saxon, *percan*.]

1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires

Into her private cell, when nature rests.

Milton, P. L.

2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.

Ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ δύνῳ

Καμψάρας ὁρίζονος πύλῃς τοὺς ἀγαθούς.

I should have lain still, and been quiet; I should have slept; then had I been at rest with kings, &c. There the prisoners rest together, they hear not the voice of the oppressor.

Job, lii. 13—18.

Glad I'd lay me down,

As in my mother's lap; there I should rest
And sleep secure.

Milton, P. L.

3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt.

Isaiah, lvii. 20.

Thither let us tend

From off the tossing of these fiery waves,
There rest, if any rest can harbour there.

Milton, P. L.

4. To be without motion; to be still.

Over the tent a cloud shall rest by day.

Milton, P. L.

5. To be fixed in any state or opinion.

He will not rest content, though thou givest many gifts.

Prov. vi. 35.

Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should rest well satisfied with its proportion in them.

L'Estrange.

After such a lord I rest secure,

Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure.

Dryden.

There yet survives the lawful heir

Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,
I rest assur'd to see you pale with fear.

Dryden.

6. To cease from labour.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest.

Exod. xxiii. 12.

The ark went before, to search out a resting place for them.

Numb. x. 33.

From work

Resting, he bless'd the seventh day.

Milton, P. L.

When you enter into the regions of death, you rest from all your labours and your fears.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To urge the foe to battle,

Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,

Were to refuse the awards of providence,
And not to rest in heaven's determination.

Addison.

8. To lean; to recline for support or quiet.

On him I rested,

And not without considering, fix'd my fate.

Dryden.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed.

Locke.

The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may rest upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge.

Locke.

9. [*Resto*, Lat. *rester*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

Fall'n he is; and now

What rests, but that the mortal sentence pass

On his transgression?

Milton, P. L.

There rests the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies.

Bacon.

To REST. v. a.

1. To lay to rest.

Your piety has paid

All needful rites, to rest my wand'ring shade.

Dryden.

2. To place as on a support.

As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last

Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;

So England now doth, with like toil oppress,

Her weary head upon your bosom rest.

Waller.

The protestants having well studied the fathers, were now willing to rest their cause, not upon Scripture only, but fathers too; so far at least as the three first centuries.

Waterland.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,

A youth to fortune and to fame unknown.

Gray.

REST'AGNANT. *adj.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air.

Boyle.

To REST'AGNATE. v. n. [*re* and *stagnate*.] To stand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.

Wiseman.

RESTAGNATION. n. s. [*from restagnate*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURATION. n. s. [*restauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former state.

Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death; Christ as the cause original of *restoration* to life.

Hooker.

O my dear father! *restoration* hang

Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss

Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters

Have in thy reverence made.

Shaks. K. Lear.

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration,

much less will they receive an integral *restoration*.

Brown.

To RESTE'M. v. a. [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current.

How they *restem*

Their backward course, bearing with frank appear-

ance

Toward Cyprus.

Shakspeare, Othello.

RESTFUL† [*rest* and *full*.] Quiet; being at rest.

Is not my arm of length,

That reacheth from the *restful* English court,

As far as Calais to my uncle's head?

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

In pleasure's seas he swims;

For still he bath'd therein in *restful* state.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. T. 2.

RESTFULLY.* *adv.* In a state of quiet.

They living *restfully*, and in health, unto extreme age.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 192. b.

RESTHARROW. n. s. A plant.

RESTIFF† *adj.* [*restif*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital. *restivus*, low Lat. from *resto*, to stand still.]

1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is originally used of an horse, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.

They need not be drawn, no more than a free horse needeth the spur; but they which are slow and heavy, and they much more, which are altogether *restiffe*.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 56.

All, who before him did ascend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on.

Roscommon.

This *restiff* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever.

L'Estrange.

Some with studious care,

Their *restiff* steeds in sandy plains prepare.

Dryden.

The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes.

Dryden, Ded. to Juu.

So James the drowsy genius wakes

Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,

Restiff, and slumbering on its arms.

Dryden.

The pamp'd colt will discipline disdain,

Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein.

Dryden.

2. Being at rest; being less in motion. Not used.

Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

RESTIFNESS. n. s. [*from restiff*.] Obstinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praise; but secret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name *desemboltura* partly expresseth; when there be not stands nor *restiveness* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.

Bacon, Ess.

That it gave occasion to some men's further *restiveness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers.

King Charles.

RESTINCTION. n. s. [*restinctus*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.

RESTINGPLACE.* n. s. A place of rest.

I have brought you to a very commodious *resting-place* in this argument.

Covenry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

To RESTINGUISH.* v. a. [*restinguo*, Lat.] To extinguish.

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguish'd*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.

Dr. Field, of Controv. (Life, pub. in 1716,) p. 41.

To RESTITUTE.* v. a. [*restitutus*, *restitutio*, Latin.] To recover to a former state.

Restituted trade

To every virtue lent his helping stores.

Dyer, Fleecie, B. 2.

RESTITUTION. n. s. [*restitutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.

To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out.

Spenser on Ireland.

He would pawn his fortunes

To hopeless *restitution*, so he might

Be call'd your vanquisher.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

He *restitution* to the value makes;

Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes.

Sandys.

Whosoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make *restitution*.

Tillotson, Serm.

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has lost his note.

Arbutnot.

2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.

In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic; that so their roots may yield to stones, and

their trunks to the wind, with a power of *resti-
tution*. *Grew, Cosmol.*

RESTITUTOR.* *n. s.* [*restitutor*, Lat.] A restorer.

Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.

Gayton on Don Quix. p. 124.

RE'STIVE, RE'STIVENESS.* See **RESTIFF, RESTIFNESS.**

RE'STLESS.† *adj.* [*Sax. pýrleap.*]

1. Being without sleep.

Restless he pass'd the remnants of the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden.*

2. Unquiet; without peace.

Ease to the body some, none to the mind
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,
But rush upon me thronging, and present
Times past, what once I was, and what am now.

Milton, S. A.

Could we not wake from that lethargic dream,
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme? *Denham.*

We find our souls disorder'd and *restless*, tossed
and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness
in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing
what they seek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's
woes,

When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior.*

3. Unconstant; unsettled.

He was stout of courage, strong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spirit.

Fairfax.

He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range.

Dryden.

4. Not still; in continual motion.

How could nature on their orbs impose
Such *restless* revolution, day by day

Milton, P. L.

RE'STLESSLY. adv. [*from restless.*] With-
out rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly*
from one thing to another, strains this power of
the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to
divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the
nice and scarce observable difference of some
things, and the real agreement of others; at length
it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together.

South.

RE'STLESSNESS. n. s. [*from restless.*]

1. Want of sleep.

Restlessness and intermission from sleep, grieved
persons are molested with, whereby the blood is
dried. *Harvey.*

2. Want of rest; unquietness.

Let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining *restlessness*!
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness

May toss him to my breast. *Herbert.*

I sought my bed, in hopes relief to find,
But *restlessness* was mistress of my mind. *Harte.*

3. Motion; agitation.

The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any
but the north point of the compass, manifests its
inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its
rest bear equal witness to. *Boyle.*

RESTORABLE. adj. [*from restore.*] That
may be restored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great
quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly de-
perate. *Swift.*

RESTORAL.* *n. s.* [*from restore.*] Resti-
tution. *Cotgrave, in V. Recreance.*

One part of the Christian faith concerns the pro-
mises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's
favour upon the terms, propounded in the Gospel,
of sincere faith and repentance.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 4.

RESTORATION. n. s. [*from restore; re-
stauratio, Fr.*]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.

This is properly *restoration*.

Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,

Thy longing people's expectation!

Sent from the gods to set us free

From bondage and from usurpation:

Behold the different climes agree,

Rejoicing in thy restoration. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only person
that was able to recover their losses, repent of their
rashness, and endeavour in vain for his restoration. *Swift.*

2. Recovery.

The change is great in this *restoration* of the
man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capa-
city of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

RESTORATIVE. adj. [*from restore.*] That
has the power to recruit life.

Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight.

Milton, P. R.

RESTORATIVE. n. s. [*from restore.*] A
medicine that has the power of recruiting
life.

I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

God saw it necessary by such mortifications to
quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intem-
perance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the
physick and *restorative* of the spirit. *South, Serm.*

Ass's milk is an excellent *restorative* in con-
sumptions. *Mortimer.*

He prescribes an English gallon of ass's milk,
especially as a *restorative*. *Arbutnot.*

TO RESTORE. v. a. [*restaurer, Fr. resta-
urateur, Lat.*]

1. To give back what has been lost or
taken away.

Restore the man his wife. *Gen. xx. 7.*
He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the
fifth part more. *Lev. vi. 5.*

She lands him on his native shores,
And to his father's longing arms *restores*.

Dryden.

2. To bring back.

The father banish'd virtue shall *restore*,
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more.

Dryden.

Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *restore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before.

Dryden.

3. To retrieve; to bring back from dege-
neration, declension, or ruin, to its
former state.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat.

Milton, P. L.

The archangel paus'd
Between the world destroy'd and world *restor'd*.

Milton, P. L.

These artificial experiments are but so many
essays, whereby men attempt to *restore* themselves
from the first general curse inflicted upon their
labours. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

In his *Odysseys*, Homer explains, that the
hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and
our fortune restored after the severest afflictions.

Prior.

4. To cure; to recover from disease.

Garth, faster than a plague destroys, *restores*.

Granville.

5. To recover passages in books from cor-
ruption.

RESTORE.* *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Re-
storation. Not in use.

Till he had made amends and full *restore*
For all the damage. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 18.*

RESTORER. n. s. [*from restore.*] One
that restores; one that recovers the lost;
or repairs the decayed.

Next to the Son,
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom
New heaven and earth shall to the ages rise.

Milton, P. L.

I foretel you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*
Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the
necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who
are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without
which, the nation would in an age become one
great hospital. *Swift.*

TO RESTRAIN. v. a. [*restreindre, Fr.
restringo, Lat.*]

1. To withhold; to keep in.

If she *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shaksp.*

The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* bel from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. To repress; to keep in awe.

The law of nature would be in vain, if there
were no body that, in the state of nature, had a
power to execute that law, and thereby preserve
the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt
to one another, the execution of the law of nature
is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby
every one has a right to punish the transgressors to
such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*

3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.

Merciful pow'r!
Restrain in me the curs'd thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Compassion gave him up to tears
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess.

Milton, P. L.

4. To abridge.

Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*,
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*
Though they two were committed, at least *re-
strain'd* of their liberty, yet this discovered too
much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. To hold in.

His horse, with a half-checked bit, and a head-
stall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to
keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst,
and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare.*

6. To limit; to confine.

We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all
men, by force of natural wit, understand to be
such duties as concern all men. *Hooker.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself
a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a
futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and
is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure
to itself the reversion of the very next minute?

South, Serm.

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral
universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the
predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that
is, those among the Italians, who are politicians,
are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so.

Watts, Logic.

RESTRAINABLE. adj. [*from restrain.*]

Capable to be restrained.

Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the
hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen
of the poet. *Brown.*

RESTRAIN'DLY. adv. [*from restrained.*]

With restraint; without latitude.

That Christ's dying for all is the express doc-
trine of the Scripture, is manifested by the world,
which is a word of the widest extent, and although
it is sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never
doth signify a far smaller disproportionate part of
the world. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

RESTRAINER. n. s. [*from restrain.*] One
that restrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the restrainer.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

RESTRÁINT. *n. s.* [from *restrain*; *re-* *streint*, Fr.]

1. Abridgement of liberty.

She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you:
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange restraint.
Shakespeare.

I request

The enfranchisement of Arthur, whose restraint
Doth move the murr'ing lips of discontent.

It is to no purpose to lay restraints or give
privileges to men, in such general terms, as the
particular persons concerned cannot be known by.
Locke.

I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great
restraint upon us.
Felton on the Classics.

2. Prohibition.

What mov'd our parents to transgress his will
For one restraint, lords of the world besides?
Milton, P. L.

3. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained
within any bold restraints, far otherwise than it is
received.
Brown.

4. Repression; hinderance of will; act of
withholding; state of being withheld.

There is no restraint to the Lord to save, by
many or by few.
1 Sam. xiv. 6.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; restraint she will not brook.
Milton, P. L.

Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre
upon a man's person, than a severe temperance,
and a restraint of himself from vicious pleasures?
South.

TO RESTRICT.† *v. a.* [*restrictus*, Lat.]
To limit; to confine. A word scarce
English, Dr. Johnson says; yet it has
generally obtained.

In the enumeration of constitutions in this
chapter, there is not one that can be limited and
restricted by such a distinction, nor can perhaps
the same person, in different circumstances, be
properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

We exhort all persons, who keep horses, to
restrict the consumption of oats.

Royal Proclamation, Dec. 1800.
RESTRICT.* *adj.* [*restrictus*, Lat.] Con-
fined; limited.

No speculative understanding, in that *restrict*
sense above named, makes at pleasure the nature,
&c. *Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682), p. 251.*

RESTRICTION. *n. s.* [*restriction*, French.]
Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the same restriction with all other
recreations, that it be made a diversionment, not a
trade.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least
to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it re-
quires the most restriction to certain places.
Temple, Miscell.

All duties are matter of conscience; with this
restriction, that a superior obligation suspends the
force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds and due restriction knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*
Celsus's rule, with the proper restrictions, is good
for people in health. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRICTIVE. *adj.* [from *restrict*.]

1. Expressing limitation.

They, who would make the restrictive particle
belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do
not attend to the reason.
Stillingfleet.

2. [*Restrictif*, Fr.] Styptick; astringent.

I applied a plaster over it, made up with my
common restrictive powder. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RESTRICTIVELY. *adv.* [from *restrictive*.]
With limitation.

All speech, tending to the glory of God or the
good of man, is aright directed; which is not to
be understood so restrictively, as if nothing but
divinity, or necessary concerns of life, may law-
fully be brought into discourse.
Gov. of the Tongue.

TO RESTRINGE. *v. a.* [*restringo*, Lat.]

To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RESTRINGENCY.* *n. s.* [*restringens*, Lat.]

The power of contracting.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other
colours wanting restringency, and in the dying of
materials of the slacker textures.

Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 293.

RESTRINGENT. *n. s.* [*restringens*, Latin;
restringent, Fr.] That which hath the
power of contracting; styptick.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion,
restringents to staunch, and incrassatives to thicken
the blood. *Harvey.*

TO RESTRI'VE.* *v. n.* [*re* and *strive*.] To
strive anew.

Restriving again afresh, with a kick and a
wrench together, I freed my long captivated
weapon. *Sir E. Sackville, Guardian, No. 193.*

RESTY.† *adj.* [*restiff*, Fr.] Obstinate in
standing still; restiff; as, "a restie ox
that will not go forward," Barret; "dull,
heavy," Cockeram.

The master is too resty, or too rich, to say his
own prayers, or to bless his own table.

Milton, Eiconoclast. § 24.
Have not other hands been tried and found
resty? but we stick at nothing. *Davenant.*

Men of discretion, whom people in power may
with little ceremony load as heavy as they please,
find them neither resty nor vicious. *Swift.*

RESUBJECTION.* *n. s.* [*re* and *subjection*.]
A second subjection.

An overture of the likelihood of this liberal dis-
pensation from his holy father of Rome, upon the
conditions of our resubjection.

Ep. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 14.

TO RESUBLIME. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime*.] To
sublime another time.

When mercury sublimate is resublimed with
fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which
is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water,
and mercurius dulcis resublimed with spirit of salt
returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*

RESUDATION.* *n. s.* [*resudation*, Fr. *resu-*
datus, Lat.] Act of sweating out again.

Cotgrave.
TO RESULT. *v. n.* [*resultet*, Fr. *resulto*,
Lat.]

1. To fly back.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the
ground. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. [*Resultet*, Fr.] To rise as a conse-
quence; to be produced as the effect of
causes jointly concurring.

Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which
is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by ex-
traction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice
fit to result sweet, the other bitter.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence results, from thence delight.
Denham.

Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very
face of things would immediately result.

Burnet, Theory.
Pleasure and peace do naturally result from a
holy and good life. *Tillotson, Serm.*

The horror of an object may overbear the plea-
sure resulting from its greatness. *Addison.*

Their effects are often very disproportionate to
the principles and parts that result from the ana-
lysis. *Baker.*

3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.

RESULT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the
air, by the return or the result of the string, which
was strained by the touch to his former place.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Consequence; effect produced by the
concurrence of co-operating causes.

Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions
sent to me were the results of the major part of
their votes, I should then not suspect my own
judgment for not speedily concurring with them.

King Charles.

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part must or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a sweet result of all:
So she was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's
art. *Dryden.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and satu-
ated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money
upon land, till their profit has brought in more than
trade can employ. *Locke.*

3. Inference from premises.

These things are a result or judgement upon fact.
South.

4. Resolve; decision. Improper.

Rude, passionate, and mistaken results have, at
certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*

RESULTANCE.† *n. s.* [*resultance*, Fr.] The
act of resulting.

Neither of which marriages yet taking effect,
the resultance was only a peace and friendship
established upon the first proposition of alliance
betwixt them. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 11.*

Chiefly in the resultance of the beautiful and
admirable frame of the whole body.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 183.

He would —— thence infer,
That souls were but resultances from her.

Donne, Poems, p. 212.

RESUMABLE. *adj.* [from *resume*.] That
may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore re-
sumable by the victor, unless there intervened any
capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

TO RESUME.† *v. a.* [*resumo*, Lat.]

1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, resumes the light he gave.
Denham.

Sees not my love, how time resumes
The glory which he lent these flowers;
Though none should taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours:

Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

That opportunity,
Which then they had to take from 's, to resume
We have again. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Their resume what has been obtained fraudu-
lently, by surprise and upon wrong suggestions.
Davenant.

3. To take again.

Then enter into glory, and resume
His seat. *Milton, P. L.*

At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head;
Reason resum'd her place, and passion fled.
Dryden.

4. Dryden uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.

To him our common grandsire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd *re-*
sume again. Dryden.

5. To begin again what was broken off: as, to resume a discourse.

The vote from the house of commons was read; and, in regard it was late, for it was past eight of the clock, the house was *resumed*; and it was moved, that the committee might sit again to-morrow in the afternoon.

Henry, *Ld. Clarendon's Diary*, (1688-9.)

RESUMPTION. *n. s.* [*resomption*, *Fr. resumptus*, *Lat.*] The act of resuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*

The universal voice of the people seeming to call for some kind of *resumption*, the writer of these papers thought it might not be unreasonable to publish a discourse upon *grants*. *Davenant.*

RESUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*resumptus*, *Lat.*] Taking back.

RESUPINATION.† *n. s.* [*resupino*, *Lat.*] The act of lying on the back.

A *resupination* of the figure.

To RESURVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*.] To review; to survey again.

I have, with cursory eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;
Appoint some of your counsel presently
To sit with us, once more with better heed
To *resurvey* them. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

RESURRECTION. *n. s.* [*resurrection*, *Fr. resurrectionem*, *Lat.*] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts*, iv. 2.

Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times to appear
To his disciples. *Milton, P. L.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which she has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being reunited to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection*. *Addison, Spect.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a public fact, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*

To RESUSCITATE.† *v. a.* [*resuscito*, *Lat. resusciter*, *Fr.*] To stir up anew; to revive.

We have beasts and birds for dissections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*

That after death we should be *resuscitated*.

To RESUSCITATE.† *v. n.* To awaken; to revive.

Those birds, that yearly sleep a winter's death,
Each spring to mighty love *resuscitate*.

Feltham, *Lusoria*, § 35.

RESUSCITATION.† *n. s.* [*from resuscitate*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work, yet such as whereof God hath been pleased to give us many images and prefigurations even in nature itself.

Bp. Hall, *Tempt. Repell.* D. 1. § 5.

The *resuscitation* of all his saints into the eternal happiness, which they had fallen from.

More, *Myst. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 277.

Resuscitation of the day,
Or *resurrection* of the spring.

Cowley, *Ode Rest. K. Ch. II.*

Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

RESUSCITATIVE.† *adj.* [*resuscitativ*, *Fr.*] Reviving; raising from death to life.

To RETAIL.† *v. a.* [*from the old Fr. re-tailleur*, to cut into little pieces, to separate.]

1. To sell in small quantities; in consequence of selling at second hand.

All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

3. To tell in broken parts, or at second hand.

He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shaks.*
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Caesar's Caesar. *Shakespeare.*

RETAIL.† *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] The accent on this substantive is now usually on the first syllable; but Dryden and Swift have placed it on the last.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand.

Then mother church did mightily prevail,
She parcell'd out the Bible by *retail*. *Dryden, Rel. Laici.*

The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail*. *Addison.*

We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,

And selling basely by *retail*. *Swift, Miscell.*

RETAILER.† *n. s.* [*from retail*.]

1. One who sells by small quantities.
From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakewill.*

2. One who tells in broken parts, or at second hand.

The admirable Sir Isaac Newton, a much better philosopher, I do not say merely, than Epicurus, or Lucretius, or any of the more modern *retailers* of their blunders; but even than any of the most celebrated ones, whether of ancient or modern times. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.*

To RETAIN.† *v. a.* [*retineo*, *Lat. retener*, old *Fr.*]

1. To keep; not to lose.

Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to *retain*? *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Though the offending part felt mortal pain,
The immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*,
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*

A tomb and funeral honours I decreed;
The place your armour and your name *retains*. *Dryden.*

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*

2. To keep; not to lay aside.

Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom. i. 28.*

Be obedient, and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton, P. L.*

Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*

3. To keep; not to dismiss.

Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philom. 13.*

Hollow rocks *retain*
The sound of blustering winds. *Milton.*

4. To keep in pay; to hire. See the last sense of RETAINER.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*

Lazarus's case is to come on next, and this fee is to *retain* you on his side. *Sherlock, Trial of the Witnesses.*

5. To withhold; to keep back. [*Fr. retenir*.] Not in use.

He laid him bleeding on the ground, and had killed him if his brother Robert had not *retained* him, and made him sensible how much more it concerned him to make his escape than pursue his revenge. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng. p. 287.*

To RETAIN. *v. n.*

1. To belong to; to depend on.
These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*

In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon dissolution. *Brown.*

2. To keep; to continue. Not in use. Perhaps it should be *remain*.

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

RETAINER.† *n. s.* [*from retain*.]

1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on.
You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift.*

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the prodigate immoral *retainers* to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison, Spect.*

2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*

3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. One that retains, or loses not.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 9.*

5. A retaining fee; a fee advanced to counsel to retain his services in a trial.

You are men of too much sense, I am sure, to be found on the side of Jannes and Jambres, or to take a *retainer* from Simon Magus. *Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity, L. 14.*

To RETAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take*.] To take again.

A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration.

Clarendon.

TO RETALIATE.† *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat. *retalio*, Fr.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be used of good or evil.

Our ambassador sent word to the duke's son, that his visit should be *retaliated*.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 132.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors.

Swift.

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage.

Swift.

RETALIATION. *n. s.* [from *retaliare*.] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest *retaliation* or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil.

South.

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*.

Calamy, *Serm.*

TO RETARD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, French.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course.

How Iphitus with me, and Pelias

Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was

By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off.

Nor kings nor nations

One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour.

Dryden.

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to *retard* a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve.

Pope.

TO RETARD. *v. n.* To stay back.

Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

RETARDATION.† *n. s.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard*.] Hinderance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs.

Bacon.

The eighth is the retardation of our glory.

Bp. Hall, *Of Contentation*, § 18.

The acceleration or retardation of the motion.

More, *Song of the Soul*, Notes, p. 392.

RETARDER. *n. s.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructer.

This disputing way of enquiry, is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable retarder.

Glanville.

RETARDMENT.* *n. s.* [from *retard*.] Act of delaying or keeping back.

Which malice or which art no more could say, Than witches' charms can a retardment bring To the resuscitation of the day, Or resurrection of the spring.

Cowley, *Ode Rest. K. Ch. II.*

Very probable reasons were offered to justify every new retardment.

Burnet, *Hist. of his Own Time*, K. William.

TO RETCH.† *v. n.* [hpæcan, Saxon; *recere*, Ital. to vomit; *hraekia*, Icel. the same.] To force up something from the stomach.

It is commonly written *reach*, and so pronounced in many places.

RETCHESS. *adj.* [sometimes written *wretchless*, properly *reckless*. See *RECKLESS*.] Careless.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid; Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid: He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man, Grudges their life, from whence his own began; *Retichless* of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETENTION. *n. s.* [*retectus*, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

TO RETELL.† *v. a.* See *RETELD*.

RETENTION. *n. s.* [*retention*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Lat.]

1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining.

No woman's heart

So big to hold so much; it kept *retention*.

Shakespeare.

A froward retention of custom is as turbulent-a thing as an innovation; and they that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in their solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory.

The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted retention.

South, *Serm.*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received.

Locke.

4. The act of withholding any thing.

His life I gave him, and did thereto add My love without retention or restraint; All his.

Shakespeare, *Tw. Night*.

5. Custody; confinement; restraint.

I sent the old and miserable king To some retention and appointed guard.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

RETENTIVE. *adj.* [*retentus*, Lat. *retentif*, French.]

1. Having the power of retention.

It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind.

Hooker.

Have I been ever free, and must my house Be my retention enemy, my goal?

Shakespeare.

From retentive cage

When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes

She varies, and of past imprisonment

Sweetly complains.

Philips.

In Totnam fields the brethren with amaze

Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound,

And courts to courts return it round and round.

Pope.

2. Having memory.

To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our retentive faculty is preserver of.

Glanville.

RETENTIVE.* *n. s.* [*retentus*, Lat.] Retraint.

Secret checks readily conspire with outward retentives.

Bp. Hall, *Contempl.*

RETENTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *retentive*.] Having the quality of retention.

TO RETEX.* *v. a.* [*retexo*, Lat.] To unweave; to undo; to annul any action.

Neither king James, king Charles, nor any parliament, did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*.

Hackett's *Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 57.

RETICENCE. *n. s.* [*reticence*, Fr. *reticencia*, from *reticeo*, Latin.] Concealment by silence.

Dict.

RETICLE. *n. s.* [*reticulum*, Latin.] A small net. *Dict.*

RETICULAR. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Latin.] Made of net-work; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* wood.

Woodward on Fossils.

RETIFORM. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net.

The uveous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are soon choaked in the black inside of the uvea.

Ray.

RETINA.* *n. s.* [Latin.] One of the coats or tunics of the eye.

RETINUE. *n. s.* [*retenue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all-livens'd fool, But other of your insolent *retinue*, Do hourly carp and quarrel.

Shaks. *K. Lear*.

What followers, what *retinue* canst thou gain,

Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,

Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?

Milton, *P. R.*

There appears

The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign, A series of successful years.

Dryden.

Neither pomp nor *retinue* shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures.

Rogers, *Serm.*

TO RETIRE. *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in, And to herself she gladly doth retire.

Davies.

The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God and my own heart.

King Charles.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,

And giv'st access, though secret she retire.

Milton, *P. L.*

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to retire to their country habitations. *Hayward.* Perform'd what friendship, justice, truth require, What could be more but decently retire.

Swift.

2. To retreat from danger.

Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, stay not.

Jeremiah.

From each hand with speed *retir'd*, Where erst was thickest plac'd the angelic throng.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. To go from a publick station.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire, And from Britannia's publick posts retire, Me into foreign realms my fate conveys.

Addison.

4. To go off from company.

The old fellow skuttled out of the room, and retired.

Arbuthnot.

5. To withdraw for safety.

He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, retiring to the Lacedæmonians.

2 Mac. v.

TO RETIRE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away; to make to retire.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife, and children into a forest thereby.

Sidney.

He, our hope, might have *retir'd* his power, And driven into despair an enemy's hate.

Shakespeare.

I will thence retire me to my Milan.

Shakespeare, *Tempest*.

There may be as great a variety in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them.

Bacon.

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray,
Needs must the spring be everlasting there,
And every season like the month of May. *Davies.*
These actions in her closet, all alone,
Retir'd within herself, she doth fulfil.
After some slight skirmishes, he retired himself
into the castle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And scarce the wealthy can one half retire,
Before he rushes in to share the prey. *Dryden.*

RETIRE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession. Not in use.

I heard his praises in pursuit,
But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire. *Shaks.*
Thou hast talk'd
Of sallies and retires, of trenches, tents. *Shaks.*

The battle and the retire of the English succours
were the causes of the loss of that duchy.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use.

Eve, who unseen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire. *Milton, P. L.*

RETIRE. *part. adj.* [from retire.]

1. Secret; private.

Language most shews a man; speak that I
may see thee: it springs out of the most retired
and inmost parts of us. *B. Jonson.*

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, run
natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and
the abstract generalities of logic. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and retired
thoughts and counsels of his royal master, king
William. *Addison.*

2. Withdrawn.

You find the mind in sleep retired from the
senses, and out of these motions made on the organs
of sense. *Locke.*

RETIRELY. ** adv.* [from retired.] In soli-
tude; in privacy. *Sherwood.*

RETIRENESS. *† n. s.* [from retired.] Soli-
tude; privacy; secrecy.

How many have we known, that have been
innocent in their retirements, miserably debauched
with lewd conversation! Next to being good, is
to consort with the virtuous.

Bp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, § 19.
Casting one eye back at the least to his former
retiredness. *Wotton, Rem. p. 166.*

If retiredness be not more delicious than afflu-
ence or popularity, how comes it that men of great
employment do so often lock up themselves from
the crowd and flux of affairs? As the happiest
part of their lives, they steal themselves into a calm.

Feltham, Res. ii. 44.
Like one, who in her third widowhood doth
profess

Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness.

Donne.
How could he have the leisure and retiredness
of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion
in, when the burden of the reformation lay upon
his shoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETIREMENT. *n. s.* [from retire.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for
some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many
years. *Addison.*

He has sold a small estate that he had, and has
erected a charitable retirement for ancient, poor
people to live in prayer and piety. *Law.*

2. Private way of life.

My retirement there tempted me to divert those
melancholy thoughts. *Denham, Ded.*

An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. Act of withdrawing.

Short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton, P. L.*

4. State of being withdrawn.

In this retirement of the mind from the senses,
it retains a yet more incoherent manner of think-
ing, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETOLD. *part. pass. of retell.* Related or
told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had said
At such a time, with all the rest retold,
May reasonably die. *Shakspeare.*
Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse
By those Welch women done, as may not be
Without much shame retold or spoken of. *Shakspeare.*

TO RETORT. *† v. a.* [retort, Fr. *retortus*,
Latin.]

1. To throw back; to rebound.

His virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they retort that heat again
To the first giver. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*
The loadstone, which the wary mariner
Doth as director of his travels bear
Now to the rising sun, now to the set,
Doth never lose that hidden virtue yet,
Which makes it to the north retort its look. *Fanshew, Tr. of Past. Fido.*

When the body is distempred, it retorts and
shoots backward its indispositions to the mind.
Sir R. Tempest, Ent. of Solitariness, (1649), p. 4.

2. To return any argument, censure, or
incivility.

His proof will easily be retorted, and the con-
trary proved, by interrogating; shall the adulterer
inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what
need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life,
reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that
am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are
elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God.
Hammond.

He pass'd through hostile scorn;
And with retorted scorn his back he turn'd.
Milton, P. L.

The respondent may shew, how the opponent's
argument may be retorted against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back.

It would be tried how the voice will be carried
in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet,
which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that was
sinuous. *Bacon.*

RETORT. *n. s.* [retorte, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.]

1. A censure or incivility returned.

I said his beard was not cut well, he was in
the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous.
Shakspeare.

2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent
neck to which the receiver is fitted.

In a laboratory, where the quicksilver is separated
by fire, I saw an heap of sixteen thousand retorts
of iron, every one of which costs a crown at the
best hand from the iron furnaces in Corinthia. *Brown, Trav.*

Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water;
and what remains at the bottom of the retort is
not acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

RETORTER. *n. s.* [from retort.] One that
retorts.

RETORTING. ** n. s.* [from retort.] Act
of casting back, in the way of censure
or incivility.

As for those little retortings of my own ex-
pressions, "of being dull by design, witty in October,
shining, excelling," and so forth; they are the
common cavils of every witling, who has no other
methods of shewing his parts, but by little varia-

tions and repetitions of the man's word whom he
attacks. *Tailler, No. 259.*

RETORTION. *† n. s.* [from retort.] The act
of retorting.

As for the seeming reasons which this opinion
leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt,
either to break under, or by an easy retortion to pierce
and wound, itself. *Spencer on Prod. (1665), p. 253.*

Complaints and retortions are the common refuge
of causes that want better arguments.

Lively Oracles, &c. (1678), p. 24.
TO RETO'SS. *v. a.* [re and toss.] To toss
back.

Tost and retost the ball incessant flies.

TO RETOUCH. *v. a.* [retoucher, Fr.] To
improve by new touches.

He furnished me with all the passages in Ari-
stotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry
by painting; which, if ever I retouch this essay,
shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue, will think your price too
much:

"Not, sir, if you revise it and retouch." *Pope.*

TO RETRACE. *v. a.* [retracer, Fr.] To
trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you retrace,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

TO RETRACT. *v. a.* [retractus, Lat. re-
tracter, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*
If his subtilties could have satisfied me, I would
as freely have retracted this charge of idleness, as I
ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back; to resume.

A great part of that time, which the inhabitants
of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they
made so ill use, was employed in making pro-
vision for bread; and the excess of fertility which
contributed so much to their miscarriages, was
retracted and cut off. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TO RETRACT. *v. n.* To unsay; to with-
draw concession.

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies,
Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies.

Granville.

TO RETRACTATE. ** v. a.* [retractatus, Lat.]
To recant; to unsay.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we
might say revoke, many things that had passed
him; and doth even glory that he seeth his in-
firmities. *Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

RETRACTATION. *† n. s.* [retraction, Fr.
retractatio, Lat.] Recantation; change
of opinion declared.

Saint Austen, in the ix. chapter of his first book
of retractions sayth, he had diligently searched
from whence evil might spring.

Crowley, Def. of Eng. Writers, (1566), fol. 31, b.

Culpable beginnings have found commendable
conclusions, and infamous courses pious retracta-
tions. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 6.*

RETRACTION. *† n. s.* [retraction, old Fr.]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced,
or changing something done.

They make bold with the Deity when they make
him do and undo, go forward and backwards by
such countermarches and retractions, as we do not
impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of
opinion.

There came into her head certain verses, which
if she had had present commodity, she would have
joined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney.*

These words (1 Sam. xxv. 32, 33.) are David's
retraction, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful
resolution. *South, Sermon. ii. 355.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state, of the benefit of all my either retractions or concessions.

King Charles.

RETRA'CTIVE.* *n. s.* [from *retract*.] That which withdraws or takes from.

We could make this use of it, to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins.

By Hall, Rem. p. 139.

The retractions of baseness — might have hindered his progression.

Naughton, Fragm. Reg. of Ld. Mountjoy.

RETRA'CT.† *n. s.* [*retraicte*, Fr.] Retreat: Obsolete. It was formerly *retrait*, as in Spenser, and so rendered from the French by Cotgrave.

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse unto him, and seeing the business past *retrait*, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle.

Bacon.

RETRA'IT.† *n. s.* [*ritratto*, Italian.] A cast of the countenance; a picture; Obsolete,

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working bellgards, and amorous *retraite*,
And every one her with a grace endows. Spenser.
She is the mighty Queen of Faery,
Whose faire *retraite* I in my shield doe beare.

Spenser.

RETREAT. *n. s.* [*retraite*, Fr.]

1. Act of retiring.
But beauty's triumph is well-tim'd *retreat*,
As hard a science to the fair as great.

Pope.

2. State of privacy; retirement.
Here in the calm still mirror of *retreat*,
I studied Shrewsbury the wise and great.

Pope.

3. Place of privacy; retirement.
He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared
no cost to make a delicious *retreat*. L'Estrange.
Holy *retreat*, sithence no female thither
Must dare approach, from the inferiour reptile
To woman, form divine.

Prior.

4. Place of security.
This place our dungeon, not our safe *retreat*,
Beyond his potent arm. Milton, P. L.
That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*,
From sudden April's showers, a shelter from the heat.

Dryden.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these *retreats* more like the dens of robbers, than the fortresses of fair warriors.

Locke.

5. Act of retiring before a superiour force. *Retreat* is less than flight.

Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour.

Bacon.

Unmov'd
With dread of death to flight or foul *retreat*.

Milton, P. L.

None thought of flight,
None of *retreat*.

Milton, P. L.

To RETRE'AT.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode.
2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.

But yet so fast they could not home *retreat*,
But that swift Talus did the foremost win.

Spenser, F. Q. v. vii. 35.

3. To retire from a superiour enemy.

4. To go back out of the former place.
The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide.

Milton, P. L.

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now *retreated*.

Woodward.

Having taken her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her.

Arbutnot and Pope.

RETRÉ'ATÉ. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy.

Others more mild,

Milton.

Retreated in a private valley, sing.

To RETRE'NCH.† *v. a.* [*retrencher*, Fr.] Cotgrave; "to cut off, to curtail, to diminish; also, to intrench, to lodge in trenches." The term, a *retrenched* post, is still military language. *Retrenchment* also for *fortification* stands in most editions of Dr. Johnson's dictionary, but is in some improperly omitted.]

1. To cut off; to pare away.
The pruner's hand must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retrench*.

Denham.

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; but many things ought to have been *retrenched*.

Dryden.

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity.

Atterbury.

2. To confine. Improper.
In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching*, within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes and the allegiance of the subject.

Addison, Freeholder.

To RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence.

Can I *retrench*? yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master very low.

Pope, Epist. of Hor.

RETRE'NCHING.* *n. s.* [from *retrench*.] A curtailing; a cutting out; a purposed omission.

All ancient books, having been preserved by transcription, were liable through ignorance, negligence, or fraud, to be corrupted in three different ways, that is to say, by *retrenchings*, additions, and alterations.

Harris, Philol. Inquiries.

RETRE'NCHMENT. *n. s.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench*.]

1. The act of lopping away.
I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober *retrenchments* of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure.

Dryden, Ded. to Virg.

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politest authors, who nevertheless have made these *retrenchments*, and consequently increased our former scarcity.

Addison.

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the increase of this charity.

Atterbury.

2. Fortification.

To RETRIBUTE.† *v. a.* [*retribuio*, Lat. *retribuere*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Here is no want of pleasure neither, abounding in gardens, fruit, and corn; which, being cultivated, *retribute* a gainful acknowledgment.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 223.

I come to tender you the man you have made, And like a thankful stream to *retribute* All you my ocean have enrich'd me with.

Beaumont and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our Maker are less properly requitals than restitutions.

Boyle.

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute*

to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.

Locke.

RETRIBUTER. *n. s.* [from *retribute*.] One that makes retribution.

RETRIBUTION. *n. s.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute*.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure.

Bacon, Hen. VII. In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly; it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to higgled and dodge in the amends.

By Hall.

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits Of painful superstition, and blind zeal, Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds.

Milton, P. L. There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a Deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to men after this life.

South.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous.

Addison, Spect.

RETRIBUTIVE.† *adj.* [from *retribute*.] RETRIBUTORY. } Repaying; making repayment.

Neither is it the pleasure of the Almighty to defer the *retributory* comforts of his mourners till another world: even here He is ready to supply them with abundant consolations.

By Hall, Rem. p. 183.

Something strangely *retributive* is working.

Richardson, Clarissa.

RETRIE'VABLE.† *adj.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.

I interest myself a little in the history of it, [office of poet laureate,] and rather wish somebody may accept it that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*, or ever had any credit.

Gray, Lett. to Mason, (1757).

To RETRIEVE.† *v. a.* [*retrovolver*, Fr. *rirovare*, Ital. "iterum invenire; quod, nī fallor, a Teut. *treffen*, tangere, attingere, ortum ducit; quod eò verisimilius fit, quòd antiqui semper *treuver* scripserunt." Skinner.]

1. To recover; to restore.
By this conduct we may *retrieve* the public credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of.

Rogers, Sermon.

2. To repair.
O reason! once again to thee I call;
Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall.

Prior.

3. To regain.
With late repentance now they would *retrieve* The bodies they forsook, and wish to live.

Dryden.

Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*,

Cheers her sad soul.

Philips.

4. To recall; to bring back.
If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors.

By Berkeley to Pope.

RETRIEVE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A seeking again; a discovery.

Bullock.

We'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

With this they all were satisfied, As men are wont of th' bias'd side, Applauded the profound dispute;

And grew more gay and resolute By having overcome all doubt, Than if it never had fall'n out;

And to compleat their narrative Agreed to insert this strange *retrievo*.

Bulwer's Remains.

RETROACTION.† *n. s.* [*retro*, Lat. backwards, and *action*; *retroacte*, Fr.] Action backward.

RETROACTIVE.* *adj.* [*retro*, Lat. and *active*.] Acting in regard to things past.

A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a retroactive statute, to punish the offences, which did not exist at the time they were committed.

Gibbon's Mem. p. xi.

RETROCESSION.† *n. s.* [*retrocession*, Lat.] The act of going back.

This argument is drawn from the sun's retrocession.

More, Innorm. of the Soul, iii. ii. 66. The retrocession of the shadow must be as natural as before.

Gregory, Posthum. p. 40.

RETROCAPULATION. n. s. [*retro* and *copulation*.] Post-coition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of retrocapulation.

RETROGRADATION.† *n. s.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward.

For retrogradation, the shadow went back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz.

Bp. Hall, Sermon on Ps. cvii. 34.

Planets—have their stations and retrogradations, as well as their direct motion.

Cudworth, Sermon. p. 58.

As for the revolutions, stations, and retrogradations of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, it sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel.

Ray on the Creation.

RETROGRADE. adj. [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.]

1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not retrograde.

Bacon.

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent

In going back to school to Wittenberg,

It is most retrograde to our desire. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

3. In astronomy, planets are retrograde, when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or retrograde.

Harris.

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid,

Progressive, retrograde, or standing still,

In six thou see'st.

Two geomantick figures were display'd;

One when direct, and one when retrograde.

Dryden.

RETROGRADE. v. n. [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatual and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatual to that which is dense.

Bacon.

RETROGRADE.* *v. a.* To cause to go backward.

The firmament shall retrograde his course.

Sylvestre, Du Bart. (1621), p. 179.

RETROGRESSION. n. s. [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their retrogression, but temporary unto any one.

Brown.

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RETROMINGENCY. n. s. [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards.

The last foundation was retromingency, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or aversly between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

RETROMINGENT. n. s. [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] An animal staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in retromingents.

Brown.

RETROSPECT. n. s. [*retro* and *specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by retrospect, so you condemn his government by second sight.

Addison, Freeholder.

RETROSPECTION. n. s. [*from retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Canst thou take delight in viewing

This poor isle's approaching ruin,

When thy retrospect vast

Sees the glorious ages past?

Happy nation, were we blind,

Or had only eyes behind.

Swift.

RETROSPECTIVE. adj. [*from retrospect*.] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with retrospective eye, Would from the apparent what conclude the why.

Pope.

TO RETRUDE.* *v. a.* [*retrudo*, Lat.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breathless line;

A point the line doth manfully retrude

From infinite process.

More, Song of the Soul. (1647.)

RETRUSE.* *adj.* [*retrusus*, Lat.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let us enquire no further into things retruse and hid, than we have authority from the sacred scriptures. *Heywood's Hier. of Angels*, (1635), p. 50.

TO RETU'ND. v. a. [*retundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and retund the edge of any weapon.

Ray on the Creation.

TO RETURN. v. n. [*retourner*, Fr.]

1. To come again to the same place.

Whoso rolleth a stone, it will return upon him.

Prov. xxvi.

On their embattled ranks the waves return.

Milton, P. L.

2. To come back to the same state.

If they returned out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom.

Locke.

3. To go back.

I am in blood

Slept in so far, that should I wade no more,

Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To return to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas.

Locke.

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage,

As rous'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize;

And with an accent tun'd in self-same key,

Returns to chiding fortune. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

He said; and thus the queen of heaven return'd;

Must I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind

Be good, and friendly still, and oft return.

Milton, P. L.

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year

Seasons return, but not to me returns

Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.

Milton, P. L.

7. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you return upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am.

Dryden.

TO RETU'RN. v. a.

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Sam. vi. 3.*

Thy Lord shall return thy wickedness upon

thine own head. *1 Kings, ii. 44.*

What peace can we return,

But to our power, hostility, and hate? *Milton, P. L.*

When, answer none return'd, I set me down.

Milton, P. L.

2. To give back.

What counsel give ye to return answer to this people? *2 Chron.*

3. To send back.

Reject not then what offer'd means; who knows

But God hath set before us, to return thee

Home to thy country and his sacred house?

Milton, S. A.

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are returned.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

5. To transmit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and return the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN.† *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly gone back!

Something since his coming forth is thought of,

That his return was now most necessary. *Shaks.*

When forc'd from hence to view our parts he

mourns;

Takes little journeys, and makes quick returns.

Dryden.

2. Retrogression.

3. Act of coming back to the same state.

At the return of the year, the king of Syria will come up.

1 Kings, xx. 22.

4. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have returns and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraes in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning.

Bacon, Ess.

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your return in merchandize or gold.

Bacon.

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their returns; for, in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double returns.

Bacon.

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the return is great.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

Within these two months, I do expect return Of thrice three times the value of this bond.

Shakspeare.

Brokers cannot have less money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly returns.

Locke.

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request:

Is no return due from a grateful breast?

I grow impatient, till I find some way,

Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Y Y

Since these are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God?

Atterbury.

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem.

Atterbury.

Returns, like these, our mistress bids us make, When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take.

Prior.

Ungrateful lord!

Would'st thou invade my life, as a *return*—
For proffer'd love?

Rove.

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God.

South.

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns*.

Swift.

11. [*Rétour*, Fr.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side.

Mason, Mech. Ex.

Both these sides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front.

Bacon.

12. Report; account; as, the sheriff's *return*. To this sense also perhaps may be referred the *return* of members of parliament.

Mason.

The members returned are the sitting members, until the house of commons upon petition shall adjudge the *return* to be false and illegal.

Blackstone.

13. [In law.] Certain days in every term are called *return*-days, or days in bank; and so Hilary term hath four *returns*.

Covel.

On some one of these days in bank all original writs are returnable, and therefore they are generally called the *returns* of that term.

Blackstone.

RETURABLE. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*.

Hale.

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench.

Ayliffe.

RETURNER. *n. s.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money.

Locke.

RETURNESS. *adj.* Admitting no return; irremiable.

But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne *returne*, though all my friends,
I knew as well should make *returnlesse* ends.

Chapman.

REVALUATION. *n. s.* [re and valuation.] A fresh valuation.

Sherwood.

REVEL. *n. s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manour. See REEVE.

The *reve* was a slender colerike man:—
Wel coude he kepe a garner and a binn;—
There was none auditor coude on him winne:
Wel wiste he by the drought, and by the raine,
The yielding of his seed, and of his grain.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

To REVEAL. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Be ashamed; speaking again that which thou hast heard, and *revealing* of secrets. *Eccles. xli. 23.*

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,

She might not, would not yet reveal her own.

Waller.

The answer to one who asked what time was, *si non rogas intelligo*; that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itself not to be discovered.

Locke.

Thy throne is darkness in the abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no further than thyself reveal'd.

Dryden.

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us.

Rom. viii. 18.

REVEALER. *n. s.* [from *reveal*.]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree.

Atterbury.

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the *revealer* light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to sight.

Dryden.

REVEALMENT. *n. s.* [from *reveal*.] The act of revealing.

This is one reason why God permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revelation* of them.

South, Serm. vii. 270.

REVEILLE. *n. s.* [French; from *reveiller*, to awake.] The military notice by beat of drum, about day-break, that it is time to rise. It is vulgarly pronounced *revell'y*, with the accent on the last syllable: our poets, old and modern, place it on the second.

Sound the trumpet, beat the drum;
Through all the world around;
Sound a *revellie*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come. *Dryden, Secular Masque.*

Save where the life its shrill revellie screams.

Campbell, Gertrude.

To REVEL. *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Lyre from *ravelen*, *raveelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely about, which is much countenanced by the old phrase, *revel-rout*. Dr. Johnson. — Tyrwhitt illustrates the word, in the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, as "entertainment, properly during the night," thus evidently alluding to the Fr. *reveiller*, to awake, or to keep awake. "And made *revel* all the longe night." Kn. Tale. And this is most probably the origin of our word. The *revells* of old were dances, masks, and the like, appropriated chiefly to the night-season. See also WAKE.] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's bouse,
And *revel* it as bravely as the best.

Shakespeare.

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.
Tybalt being slain so late,
It may be thought we held him carelessly,
Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much.

Shaks.

Antony, that *revells* long o' nights,
Is up.

Shakespeare.

We shall have *revelling* to-night;
I will assume thy part in some disguise.

Shaks.

He can report you more odd tales

Of our outlaw, Robin Hood,
That *revell'd* here in Sherwood,
Though he ne'er shot in his bow.

B. Jonson.

Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they rose.

Donne.

When'er I *revell'd* in the women's bows;
For first I sought her but at looser hours:
The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet.

Prior.

REVEL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch the unclean knight,
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread?

Shakespeare.

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat

Shakespeare.

An hour of *revells* with them.

What makes the studious man prefer a book before a *revel*, the rigours of contemplation and retirement before merry-meeting and jolly company?—Because a nobler pleasure has rendered those inferior ones tasteless and contemptible.

South, Serm. viii. 408.

REVEL-ROUT. *n. s.*

1. A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble.

Ainsworth.

2. Tumultuous festivity.

For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done.

Rove, Jane Shore.

To REVEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back.

Those, who miscarry, escape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs.

Harvey.

Venesection in the left arm does more immediate relief, yet the difference is minute.

Friend, Hist. of Physick.

REVELATION. *n. s.* [from *revelation*, Fr.]

1. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part.

Syrat.

2. The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

REVELER. *n. s.* [from *revel*.] One who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green, and white,
You moonshine *revellers*, attend your office.

Shakespeare.

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy
Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye.

Page.

REVELLING. *n. s.* [from *revel*.] Loose jollity; revelry.

They—used secret ceremonies, or made *revellings* of strange rites.

Wisd. xiv. 23.

The time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, *revellings*, banquetings, and abominable idolatries.

1 Pet. iv. 3.

REVELRY. *n. s.* [from *revel*.] Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustic *revellry*.

Shakespeare.

There let Hymen oft appear
In saffron robe, with taper clear,
And pomp, and feast, and revelry,
With masque and antique pageantry.

Milton, E. All.

TO REVENGE. *v. a.* [*revancher, revancher, Fr.*]

1. To return an injury.

Not unappeas'd, he pass'd the Stygian gate,
Who leaves a brother to revenge his fate. Pope.

2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws,
The gods are just, and will revenge our cause.

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun, or in a passive sense.

Come, Antony and young Octavius,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.

It is a quarrel most unnatural,
To be reveng'd on him that loveth thee.

Northumberland slew thy father;
And thine lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge:
If I be not, heavens be reveng'd on me! Shaks.
Edom hath revenged himself upon Judah.

O Lord, visit me, and revenge me of my persecutors.

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be revenged for the unrighteous men? Wisd. xii. 12.

Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be reveng'd on you,
The agents of your passion will pursue. Dryden.

REVENGE. *n. s.* [*revanche, revanche, Fr.*]

1. Return of an injury.

May we, with the witness of a good conscience,
pursue him with further revenge?

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood;
from the beginning of revenges upon the enemy.

Deformed persons are commonly even with nature;
for as nature has done ill by them, so nature;
by for nature; being void of natural affection,
they have their revenge of nature.

But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to?

The satyr in a rage
Forgets his bus'ness is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and death revenges write. Dryd.
Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an immunity to any person that took revenge upon an adulterer.

2. The passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received.

Revenues burn in them: for their dear causes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man. Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. Revenge is an act of passion; vengeance, of justice. Injuries are revenged; crimes are avenged. This distinction is perhaps not always preserved.

REVENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

May my hands
Never brandish more revengeful steel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe.

If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,
Which hide in this true breast. Shaks. Rich. III.
Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
And my revengeful brother scales the walls.

Repenting England, this revengeful day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. Dryden.

REVENGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengeful*.] Vindictively.

He smil'd revengefully, and leap'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
Gods, I accuse you not. Dryden and Lee, *Edipus*.

REVENGEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *revengeful*.] Vindictiveness; state or quality of being revengeful.

Boisterous wrath, and stormy revengefulness;
fool-hardy confidence, and indefatigable contention about vain objects.

REVENGELESS. *adj.* [*revenge and less*.] Unrevenged.

We, full of hearty tears
For our good father's loss,
Cannot so lightly overjump his death
As leave his woes revengeless.

REVENGER. *n. s.* [from *revenge*.] 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heat; words, well dispos'd,
Have secret power to appease enflamed rage.

I do not know,
Wherefore my father should revengers want,
Having a son and friends. Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.
So shall the great revenger ruin
Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate.

Had come in person, to have seen and known
The injur'd world's revenger and his own. Waller.

2. One who punishes crimes.
What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which supposes an omniscient Being, as conscious to its falsehood or truth, and a revenger of perjury?

REVENGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *revenge*.] Vengeance; return of an injury.

In her son's flesh to mind revengement,
And be for all chaste dames an endless monument.

By the percolse of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such a one as travelleth in fear of revengement.

REVENGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revenging*.] With vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me. Shaks. Cymbeline.

REVENUE. *n. s.* [*revenu, Fr.* Its accent is uncertain.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily send over unto them the revenues,
wherewith they are there maintained.

She bears a duke's revenues on her back,
And in her heart, scorns our poverty.

Only I retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, revenue, beloved sons, be yours. Shaks.

Many officers are of so small revenue, as not to furnish a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life.

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, she might have kept that revenue on still.

His vassals easy, and the owner blest,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;
Not so a nation's revenues are paid;

The servant's faults are on the master laid. Swift.
When men grow great from their revenue spent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament. Young.

TO REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero, Lat.*] To resound; to reverberate. Not in use.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. Shakspeare, K. Lear.

REVERBERANT. *adj.* [*reverberans, Lat.*] Resounding; beating back. The read-

ing in the following passage of Shakspeare should be, I think, *reverberant*. Dr. Johnson.—The true word of Shakspeare is *reverberate*. Theobald altered it to *reverberant*, Mr. Holt White observes, and at the same time confirms the old reading by a passage from Heywood; to which he might have added another from Ben Jonson; so common was the use of the adjective in a passive form with an active sense.

Hollow your name to the reverberate hills,
And make the babbling gossip of the air
Cry out, Olivia!

Give shrill reverberat echoes and rebounds.

Which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a reverberate glass.

TO REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero, Lat. reverberer, Fr.*]

1. To beat back.
Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them form'd in the applause
Where they're extended; which, like an arch, re-

verbates
The sound again.

As the sight of this eye is like a glass, so is the ear a sinuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and reverberate the sound.

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and reverberate the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries.

2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is, steel corroded with vinegar or sulphur, and after reverberated with fire, the loadstone will not attract.

TO REVERBERATE. *v. n.*

1. To be driven back; to bound back.
The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds.

2. To resound.
An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brac'd,
That shall reverberate all as well as thine.

REVERBERATION. *n. s.* [*reverberation, Fr. from reverberate*.] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of visibles, small glasses suffice; but to the reverberation of audibles, are required greater spaces.

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several reverberations of the same image from two opposite looking-glasses.

REVERBERATORY. *adj.* [*reverberatoire, Fr.*] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are hard to burn, except in a reverberatory kiln.

REVERBERATORY. *n. s.* [*reverberatoire, Fr.*] A reverberating furnace.

TO REVERE. *v. a.* [*revere, Fr. revereor, Lat.*] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often stamped on his coins the face or ornaments of his colleague, and we may suppose Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather revered as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire.

Jove shall again *revere* your pow'r,
And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior*.
Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *rever'd*.
And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Prior*.

REVERENCE. *n. s.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]

1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly,
it is a sign the *reverence* of government is lost.

Bacon, Ess.

Higher of the genial bed, —
And with mysterious *reverence*, I deem.

Milton, P. L.

In your prayers, use reverent postures, and the
lowest gestures of humility, remembering that we
speak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot
exceed. *Bp. Taylor*.

A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for
readers. *Dryden*.

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an
awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding
from a just esteem of his perfections, which pro-
duces in us an inclination to his service, and an
unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers*.

2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him *reverence*.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

He led her easily forth,
Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,
She *re'vence* did, then blush'd as one dismay'd.
Fairfax.

Had not men the hoary heads *rever'd*,
Or boys paid *reverence*, when a man appear'd,
Both must have dy'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

Upstarts the beldam, —
And, *reverence* made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden*.

The monarch
Commands into the court the beautiful Emily:
So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid
Reverent *reverence* to the royal maid. *Dryden*.

3. Title of the clergy.

Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* shall incite us to.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

4. Poetical title of a father.

O my dear father! let this kiss
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shaks. K. Lear*.

To REVERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To regard with reverence; to regard
with awful respect.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise;
At fools I laugh, nor fear them. *Shaks. Cymb.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness, worthily since they
God's image did not *reverence* in themselves.

Milton, P. L.

He slew Aetion, but despoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rights forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,
And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden*.

As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as
slaves, so his majesty will command us to *reverence*
him as sons. *Rogers*.

He presents every one so often before God in
his prayers, that he never thinks he can esteem *re-
verence*, or serve those enough, for whom he im-
plores so many mercies from God. *Law*.

REVERENCER. *n. s.* [from *reverence*.] One
who regards with reverence.

The Athenians, quite sunk in their affairs, had
little commerce with the rest of Greece, and were
become great *reverencers* of crowned heads.

Swift.

REVEREND. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*,
Lat.]

1. Venerable; deserving reverence; ex-
acting respect by his appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let
him lack a *reverend* estimation.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

Reverend and gracious senators. *Shakespeare*.
Onias, who had been high priest, — *reverend* in
conversation, gentle in condition. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*

A parish priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, *reverend*, and religious man,
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face. *Dryden*.

A *reverend* sire among them came,
Who preach'd conversion and repentance.

Milton, P. L.

Reverend old man! lo here confest he stands.

Pope.

2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.
We style a clergyman, *reverend*; a
bishop, right *reverend*; an archbishop,
most *reverend*.

REVERENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Hum-
ble; expressing submission; testifying
veneration.

They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
Before him *reverent*. *Milton, P. L.*

Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,
With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope*.

REVERENTIAL. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, Fr. from
reverent.] Expressing reverence; pro-
ceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forswear.

Donne.

The least degree of contempt weakens religion;
it properly consisting in a *reverential* esteem of
things sacred. *South*.

The reason of the institution being forgot, the
after-ages perverted it, supposing only a *re-
verential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common
parent. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

All look up with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law.

Pope.

REVERENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *reverential*.]
With show of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation
of their temple, place their beds from north to
south. *Brown*.

REVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Re-
spectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.

Shakespeare.

His disciples here,
By their great Master sent to preach him every
where,

Most *reverently* received. *Drayton*.

To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit the open air,
When thunder shakes the angry gods abroad.

Dryden.

Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
Only reserve the sacred one:

Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:

To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior*.

REVERER. *n. s.* [from *revere*.] One who
venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to
writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of
them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to
number not only the sections and lines, but even
the words and letters of the Old Testament.

Gov. of the Tongue.

REVERIE.* See REVERY.

REVERŒAL. *n. s.* [from *reverse*.] Change
of sentence.

The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of
his partakers, had his will. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

REVERŒAL.* *adj.* [from *reverse*.] Impliy-
ing reverse; intended to reverse.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found
among his papers.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, Ch. II.

To REVERSE.† *v. a.* [*reverser*, old Fr.
reversus, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down.

A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point,
if balanced by admirable skill. *Temple, Miscell.*

2. To overturn; to subvert.

These now control a wretched people's fate,
These can divide, and these *reverse* the state. *Pope*.

3. To turn back.

Michael's sword stay'd not;
But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shar'd
Satan's right side. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To contradict; to repeal.

Better it was in the eye of his understanding,
that sometime an erroneous sentence definitive
should prevail, till the same authority, perceiving
such oversight, might afterwards correct or *reverse*
it, than that strifes should have respite to grow,
and not come speedily unto some end.

Hooker, Pref.

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their
liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet
could they not procure this sentence to be *reversed*.

Hayward.

Death, his doom which I

To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,
To better life shall yield him. *Milton, P. L.*

Though grace may have *reversed* the condemn-
ing sentence, and sealed the sinner's pardon before
God, yet it may have left no transcript of that
pardon in the sinner's breast. *South*.

Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints
from facts, carry them in their minds to be judg'd
of by what they shall find in history to confirm or
reverse these imperfect observations. *Locke*.

5. To turn to the contrary.

These plain characters we rarely find,
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of
mind;

Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope*.

6. To put each in the place of the other.

With what tyranny custom governs men! it
makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice
in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of
good and evil. *Rogers*.

7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.

Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenser*.

To REVERSE.† *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*,
Lat.] To return.

Beene they all dead, and laid in doleful hearse?
Or don they only sleepe, and shall again *reverse*?
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 1.

REVERSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; vicissitude.

The strange *reverse* of fate you see;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me.

Dryden, Aureng.

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law,
which for many ages was neglected, does now ob-
tain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner an-
tiquated. *Baker*.

2. A contrary; an opposite. This is a
sense rather colloquial than analogous.

Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman
Fact. *Addison*.

The performances, to which God has annexed
the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all
the pursuits of sense. *Rogers*.

3. [*Revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on
which the head is not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and in-
scription of the consul, afterward of the emperor
on the one side, so they changed the *reverse*, al-
ways upon new events. *C Camden*.

Our guard upon the royal side;
On the *reverse* our beauty's pride. *Waller*.

Several reverses are owned to be the representations of antique figures. *Addison, on Anc. Medals.*

REVERSEDLY.* *adv.* [from *reversed*.] In a reversed manner.

He took out of his pocket this letter, for want of a better supply of paper at hand; and on the cover of it, over the direction, which now stands among the notes, intermixed *reversedly* with them, noted from Dr. London's mouth the account which we had to communicate.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 9.

REVERSELESS.* *adj.* [*reverse* and *less*.] Not to be reversed; irreversible.

Even now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence fate Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom.

Seward, Sonnet.

REVERSIBLE.† *adj.* [*reversible*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of being reversed.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law *reversible* by writ of error.

Hale, H. P. C. c. 36.

REVERSELY.* *adj.* [from *reverse*.] On the other hand; on the opposite.

That is properly credible, which is not apparent of itself, nor certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect, and yet, though by none of these ways, hath the attestation of a truth. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

REVERSION. n. s. [*reversion*, Fr. from *reverser*.]

1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor.

As were our England in *reversion* his, And he our subjects next degree in hope.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable, as that which may at present be entered on.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. Succession; right of succession.

He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends; many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recompence of services, procured the *reversion* of his office.

Clarendon.

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity; whose life depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the *reversion* of the very next minute?

South, Sermon.

So many candidates there stand for wit, A place at court is scarce so hard to get;

In vain they crowd each other at the door;

For e'en *reversions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

Fame's a *reversion* in which men take place,

O late *reversion*! at their own decease. *Young.*

REVERSIONARY. adj. [from *reversion*.]

To be enjoyed in succession.

There are multitudes of *reversionary* patents and *reversionary* promises of preferments.

Arbutnot.

REVERSIONER.* *n. s.* [from *reversion*.]

One who has a *reversion*.

A scire facias brought against Mr. Ware would presently vacate his patent; but then there will be a clamour, in regard the office will not fall to the king, but to the *reversioner*.

Henry, Ed. Clarendon's Lett. (1686.)

TO REVERT. v. a. [*revert*, Lat.]

1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her subjects, gloomy sits the queen, Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;

And apish folly, with her wild resort

Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The stream boils

Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank

Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*

TO REVERT. v. n. [*revertir*, old Fr.] To

return; to fall back.

My arrows,

Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king.

Bacon.

REVERT. n. s. [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A musical term.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe?

Peachment on Musick.

REVERTIBLE. adj. [from *revert*.] Returnable.

REVERTIVE.* *adj.* [from *revert*.] Changing; turning to the contrary.

He taught

Why now the mighty mass of water swells
Resistless, heaving on the broken rocks,
And the full river turning, till again
The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Thomson on Sir Isaac Newton.

TO REVEST. v. a. [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *revestio*, Lat.]

1. To clothe again.

Her, nathtëless,

The enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments.

Spenser.

When thou of life renewest the seeds,
The withered fields *revest* their cheerful weeds.

Wotton.

2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVESTIARY. n. s. [*revestiaire*, Fr. from *revestio*, Lat.] Place where dresses are repositied.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was engraved in the *revestiary* of the temple.

Camden, Rem.

REVERY.† *n. s.* [*resverie*, Fr. from *reverser*, "to dote, to speak idly, to talk like an ass" Cotgrave. And so *resverie* at first signified raving, or idle talking; then vain fancy, or fond imagination.] Loose musing; irregular thought.

Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the understanding.

Locke.

If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but little difference between that of the wise man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies pass through both.

Addison.

I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in *reveries* of this kind.

Pope.

REVICITION.† *n. s.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten?

Bp. Hall, Gr. Myst. of Godliness, § 9.

If the Rabins' prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the last and general flames, without all hope of *reviction*.

Brown.

TO REVICTUAL. v. a. [*re* and *victual*.] To stock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myself, and none of the rest.

Raleigh, Apology.

TO REVIE.* *v. a.* [*re* and *vie*. See *TO VIE*.] To accede to the proposal of a stake, and to overtop it: an old phrase at cards. "A. Mingle the cards. S. Sir, I bid; do you hold it? A. Yes, sir, I accept it, and bid yet." *Wodroephe's* Fr. Gramm. 1623. p. 259.

A. What shall we play for?

S. One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hold it?

A. Yea, sir, I hold it, and *revye* it.

Florio, Sec. Frutes, (1591.)

Here's a trick vied and *revied*.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

TO REVIE.* *v. n.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make any retort.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another.

Chief Justice, in the Tr. of the Seven Bishops.

TO REVIE'W. v. a. [*re* and *view*.]

1. To look back.

So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose sight
I have a woman's longing. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

3. To consider over again; to re-examine.

Segraais says, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

4. To retrace.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W.† *n. s.* [*revueie*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference considered his *reviews* and subsequent editions.

Tell, Life of Hammond.

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correspondency may appear.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

The works of nature will bear a thousand *views* and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occasion we shall have to admire.

Atterbury, Sermon.

2. A periodical publication, giving an analysis of books, a character of them, and remarks upon them. The *Monthly Review* is the earliest of the name.

Weekly memorials; or, an account of books lately set forth, &c. Jan. 1688-9: this is the earliest specimen of an English *review*.

Nichols, Liter. Anec. iv. 73.

The king asked him [Dr. Johnson] if there were any other literary journals published in this kingdom, except the *Monthly* and *Critical Reviews*; and on being answered there were no other [viz. in 1767] his majesty asked him which of them was the best. *Conv. in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

3. Inspection of soldiers, assembled for examination as to their appearance and skill.

She sees him now in sash and solitaire
March in *review* with Milo's trust and stare.

Neville, Misc. of Juv. (1769.) p. 70.

REVIE'W.* *n. s.* [from *review*.]

1. One who re-examines.

This rubrick, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipped into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*, who might not probably just then consider, that custom had shifted the place for the performance of the daily service into another part of the church.

Wheatly on the Com. Pr. ch. 2.

2. One who writes in a periodical publication called a *review*.

The *Critical reviewers*, I believe, often *review* without reading the books through; but lay hold of a topic, and write chiefly from their own minds. The *Monthly reviewers* are duller men, and are glad to read the books through.

Johnson in 1776, Boswell's Life of him.

To **REVIGORATE**.* *v. a.* [*revigourer*, Fr.] To reinforce; to add new vigour; to give new strength.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To **REVILE**. *v. a.* [*re and vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or snib. *Spenser.*
I read in's looks

Matter against me; and his eye revild
Me as his abject object. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid
of their revilings. *Isaiah, li. 7.*

She still beareth him an invincible hatred,
reiveth him to his face, and railleth at him in all
companies. *Swift.*

REVILE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Reproach;
contumely; exprobration. Not used,
but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myself: — to whom
The gracious judge, without revile, reply'd.

Milton, P. L.

REVILE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opprobrious language. Not in use.

I have gained a name bestuck, or, as I may say,
bedecked with the reproaches and reviles of this
modest confuter. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

REVILEMENT.* *n. s.* [from revile.] Reproach;
contumelious language.

Scorns, and revilements, that bold and profane
wretches have cast upon him.

More, Myst. of Godliness, p. 217.

REVILER.† *n. s.* [from revile.] One who
reviles; one who treats another with
contumelious terms.

Diagoras, a known reviler of all their other gods.
Fotherby, Atheom, p. 117.

We all know, that in private or personal injuries,
yea in public sufferings for the cause of Christ,
his rule and example teaches us to be so far from a
readiness to speak evil, as not to answer the reviler
in his language, though never so much provoked.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymn. Pref.

The bitterest revilers are often half-witted people.
Gov. of the Tongue.

REVILING.* *n. s.* [from revile.] Act of re-
proaching; act of using contumelious
language.

The strife of the proud is blood-shedding; and
their revilings are grievous to the ear.

Eccles. xxvii. 15.

He will have thee ready to endure persecutions,
revilings, and all manner of slanders, not only pa-
tiently, but also cheerfully, for the truth's sake.
South, Serm. iii. 165.

REVILINGLY. *adv.* [from revile.] In an
opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will
not suffer me to be revilingly broad. *Maine.*

REVISAL. *n. s.* [from revise.] Review; re-
examination.

The revival of these letters has been a kind of
examination of conscience to me; so fairly and
faithfully have I set down in them the undisguised
state of the mind. *Pope.*

To **REVISE**. *v. a.* [*revisus*, Lat.] To re-
view; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, sir, if you revise it, and retouch. *Pope.*

REVISE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in re-
gard to his eyes and other impediments, gives
himself the trouble of corrections and revises.

Boyle.

2. Among printers, a second proof of a
sheet corrected.

His sending them sheet by sheet when printed,
and surveying the revises. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

REVISER.† *n. s.* [*reviseur*, Fr. from revise.]
Examiner; superintendent.

The author, publisher, or reviser of that volume.
Bp. Kennet, Lett. to Hearne.

The revisers of this version, seemingly aware of
this impropriety, have put into the margin, Then
began, &c. *Pilkington, Rem. on Script. p. 188.*

REVISION. *n. s.* [*revision*, Fr. from revise.]
Review.

To **REVISIT**.† *v. a.* [*revisiter*, Fr. *reviso*,
revisito, Lat.]

1. To visit again.

These I revisit safe,
And feel thy sovran vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.

Milton, P. L.

Let the pale sire revisit Thebes, and bear
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear.

Pope, Stat.

2. Formerly, to revise; to review.

They [laws] may hereafter be not only better
executed, but also, if the case so require, be
revised.

Abstr. of Acts, Canons, &c. temp. Q. Eliza. Pref.

REVISITATION.* *n. s.* [*revisitation*, Fr.]
Act of revisiting.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

REVISAL.† *n. s.* [from revile.] Recall
from a state of languor, oblivion, or ob-
scurity; recall to life.

The revival of learning in most countries ap-
pears to have owed its first rise to translations.

Warton.

To **REVIVE**. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr. *revivo*,
Lat.]

1. To return to life.

The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the
child came unto him again, and he revived.

1 Kings, xvii. 22.

So he dies;
But soon revives: death over him no power
Shall long usurp. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise
from languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

I revive

At this last sight, assur'd that man shall live.

Milton, P. L.

To **REVIVE**.† *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again.

Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd
Of reviv'd Adonis. *Milton, P. L.*

Those bodies, by reason of whose mortality we
died, shall be revived.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.

2. To raise from languor, insensibility, or
oblivion.

Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,
Might not revive desire of knightly exercise.

Spenser.

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back
to the memory.

The memory is the power to revive again in our
minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been
laid aside out of sight.

Locke.

The mind has a power in many cases to revive
perceptions, which it has once had.

Locke.

4. To quicken; to rouse.

I should revive the soldiers' hearts;
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shaks.*

When first Æneas in his place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*

Old Ægeus only could revive his son,
Who various changes of the world had known.

Dryden.

5. To recomfort; to restore to hope.

Wilt thou draw out thy anger to all generations?
Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may
rejoice in thee? *Ps. lxxxv. 6;*

6. To bring again into notice.

He'll use me as he does my betters,
Publish my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope must bear as well as I. *Swift.*

7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a
mixed state.

REVIVER.† *n. s.* [from revive.]

1. That which invigorates or revives.

Sherwood.

2. One who brings again into notice, or
redeems from neglect.

The authors or late revivers of all these sects or
opinions were learned.

Milton, Of True Religion, Heresies, &c.

He [bishop Wilkins] was the principal reviver
of experimental philosophy of Oxford.

Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 583.

REVIVING.* *n. s.* [from revive.] Act of
recomforting or restoring to hope.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little reviv-
ing in our bondage. *Ezra, ix. 8.*

They who are too scrupulous, and dejected of
spirit, might be often strengthened with wise con-
solutions and revivings.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymn. § 1.

To **REVIVIFICATE**. *v. a.* [*revivifier*,
Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] To recall to
life.

REVIVIFICATION.† *n. s.* [from revivificate.]
The act of recalling to life.

The resurrection or revivification (for the word
signifies no more than so) is common to both.

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1663,) p. 235.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its pa-
rent, so long are these medicines of revivification
preparing. *Spectator.*

To **REVIVIFY**.* *v. a.* [*re* and *vivify*.] To
recall to life.

That the gross matter which they saw, laid in the
grave and turn to corruption, or burnt into ashes
and blown away by the air, should ever be raised,
or collected again, and revivified; of this the most
speculative among them had no conception.

Stackhouse, Appar. to his Hist. of the Bible, p. xii.

REVIVISCENCE.† *n. s.* [*revivisco*, *revivis-*
centia, Lat. Of this
useful expression Dr. Johnson has
brought only a solitary instance from
Burnet. *Reviviscence* was as common
as *reviviscency*.] Renewal of life; re-
newal of existence.

The same articles of religion, with some altera-
tions, in the reviviscency of the Reformation, in
the days of queen Elizabeth, were again ratified by
the authority of the church, and of the clergy.

*Bp. Pearson, No Necess. of Ref. the Ch. of
Eng. (1660,) p. 20.*

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing
amount to the reviviscency of the whole man.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and
reviviscency of all things at the end of the world.

Burnet.

The stoicks asserted a conflagration and *revivis-*
cence of the world.

There is a constant round of things; a death,
and reviviscence in nature.

Ellis, Knowledge of Div. Things, p. 347.

REUNION.† *n. s.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and
union.] Return to a state of juncture,
cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetic force alone,
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Daniels.*

At the latter day we expect not a new creation, but a restitution, not a propagation but a renovation, not a production of new souls, but a *reviviscence* of such as before were separated.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 11.

To REUNITÉ.† v. a. [re and unite; Fr. reunir.]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the Great Was reunited to the crown of France.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Thou shalt not suffer that soul to continue there, — but shalt bring it shortly from thence, and reunite it to my body. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.*

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REUNITÉ. v. n. To cohere again.

REUNITION.* n. s. [re and union; from reunite.] Second conjunction.

I believe the immortality of the soul; I believe the resurrection of the body, and its reunion with the soul. *Knatchbull on the N. Test. Tr. p. 93.*

REVOCABLE.† adj. [revocable, Fr. revoco, revocabilis, Lat.]

1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon, Ess.*

2. That may be repealed.

If that were not performed, the covenant became broke and revocable. *Milton, Colasterion.*

REVOCABLENESS. n. s. [from revocable.] The quality of being revocable.

To REVOCATE. v. a. [revoco, Lat.] To recall; to call back.

His successor, by order, nullifies

Many his patents, and did revoke And reassume his liberalities. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

REVOCA'TION. n. s. [revocation, Fr. revocatio, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled.

Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his revocation. *Howell, Voc. For.*

3. Repeal; reversal.

A law may cease to be in force, without an express revocation of the lawgiver. *White.*

If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal, if it is not necessary, to pray a revocation of such a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

REVOCATORY.* adj. [from revocate.] Revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with revocatory letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders, (1608), p. 137.*

To REVOQUE. v. a. [revouquer, French; revoco, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse.

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges should be revoked, or reduced to the first intention? *Spenser.*

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein revoke our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly, yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error? *Hooker.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live; *Revolve* his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden.*

2. To check; to repress.

She strove their sudden rages to revoke, That at the last suppressing fury mad, They can abstain. *Spenser.*

3. To draw back.

Shame were to revoke,

The forward footing for a hidden shade. *Spenser.*

Seas are troubled, when they do revoke

Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*

To REVO'KE.* v. n. To renounce at cards.

REVO'KE.* n. s. Act of renouncing at cards: used in no other sense.

REVO'KEMENT. n. s. [from revoke.] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,

That through our intercession, this revokement And pardon comes. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To REVOLT. v. n. [revolter, Fr. revoltare, Italian.]

1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of pravity or rebellion.

All will revolt from me, and turn to him.

Shakspeare.

Our discontented counties do revolt, Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shaks. K. John.*
This people hath a revolting and a rebellious heart. *Jer. v. 53.*

2. To change. Not in use.

You are already love's firm votary, And cannot soon revolt and change your mind. *Shakspeare.*

To REVOL'T.* v. a. [revoltare, Ital. revolver, Lat.] To turn; "to revolt; to put to flight; to overturn; to overwhelm." So Florio, in 1598, translates the Italian word. Of late years, this active verb has been much in use; and it is also old.

As a thunderbolt

Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace The soring clouds into sad showers ymolt; So to her yold the flames, and did their force revolt. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xi. 25.*

So bold an assertion hath revolted the more experienced crickets. *Warburton, Serm. xxi. n.*
This abominable medley is made rather to revolt young and ingenious minds.

Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Peace.

The Calasseros, obstinate as their mules, accord to you in nothing, but in admitting indiscriminately a load of baggage that would almost revolt a waggon; and this is indispensable, as you must carry beds, provisions, cooking vessels.

Cumberland, Memoirs of himself.

REVOL'T. n. s. [revolte, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Desertion; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily revolts.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not these two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest in case of a revolt?

Addison, State of the War.

2. A revolter; one who changes sides. Not in use.

You ingrate revolts,

You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb Of your dear mother England. *Shaks. K. John.*

3. Gross departure from duty.

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt; Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shaks.*

REVOL'TED.† part. [from revolt.] Having swerved from duty.

This people hath a revolting and rebellious heart; they are revolted and gone. *Jer. v. 53.*
Thou single hast maintain'd Against revolted multitudes the cause Of truth. *Milton, P. L.*

REVOL'TER. n. s. [from revolt.] One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting He will accept thee to defend his cause,

A murderer, a revoller, and a robber. *Milton, S. A.*
He was not a revoller from the truth, which he had once embraced. *Atterbury, Serm.*

Those who are negligent or revollers shall perish. *Swift.*

REVOLUBLE.* adj. [revoluble, Fr.] That may revolve. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To REVOL'VE.† v. n. [revolver, old Fr. revolvolo, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not revolve about any common centre. *Cheyne.*

If the earth revolve thus, each house near the equator must move a thousand miles an hour.

Watts, Inqnr. of the Mind.

Each revolving year,

The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope*

2. To fall back; to return.

To terms of this height he revolved; and of the same complexion are his letters to your majesty.

Wotton, Rem. p. 251.

On the desertion of an appeal, the jurisdiction does, ipso jure, revolve to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe, Pargenon.*

To REVOL'VE. v. a. [revolvolo, Lat.]

1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn she shines, Revolv'd on heaven's great axis. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To consider; to meditate on.

You may revolve what tales I told you Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shaks.*

REVOL'VENCY.* n. s. [from revolve.] Constant revolution.

Its own revolvency upholds the world. *Couper, Task.*

REVOL'UTION.† n. s. [revolution, Fr. revolutus, Lat.] Dr. Johnson's earliest example of this word is from the *Paradise Lost* of Milton. The word indeed is placed in Bagwell's *Mystery of Astronomy*, in 1655, among others requiring explanation, as not being in familiar use.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move.

On their orbs impose Such restless revolution, day by day

Repeated. *Milton, P. L.*
They will be taught the diurnal revolution of the heavens. *Watts.*

2. Space measured by some revolution.

At certain revolutions are they brought, And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton, P. L.*
Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the short revolution of a day. *Dryden.*

The Persian wept over his army, that within the revolution of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Watts.*

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used among us *ναί* *ἐξουχί*, for the change produced by the admission of king William and queen Mary.

The late revolution, justified by its necessity and the good it had produced, will be a lasting answer. *Duvenant.*

4. Rotation; circular motion.

Comes thundering back with dreadful revolution On my defenceless head. *Milton, P. L.*

REVOL'UTIONARY.* adj. Originating in a revolution: a word which the French democratical revolution formed, and

usually coupled with the most execrable actions.

The form of that monster in politics, of which, as the very notion involves a contradiction of ideas, the name cannot be expressed without a contradiction in terms, "a revolutionary government!"

Ld. Mornington, Sp. in the H. of Com. (1794.)
Every thing we hear from them [the French] is new, and, to use a phrase of their own, *revolutionary*; every thing supposes a total revolution in all the principles of reason, prudence, and moral feeling.

Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

REVOLUTIONIST.* *n. s.* A favourer of revolutions; of the same origin and character as *revolutionary*.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration, that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre.

Burke.

TO REVOMIT. *v. a.* [*revomir*, Fr. *re* and *vomit*.] To vomit; to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink.

Hakewill on Providence.

REVULSION.† *n. s.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*, Lat.]

1. The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*.

Wiseman of Tumours.

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse part.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours from the head.

Temple, Miscell.

2. The act of withholding or drawing back.

There is no excuse to forget what every thing prompts unto us.—To run on in despite of the *revulsions* and pullbacks of such remoras, aggravates our transgressions.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 10.

REVULSIVE.* *n. s.* [from *revulsion*.]

1. *Revulsion*, in its medical sense.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be stopped by outward applications, nor the *revulsives* of any kind, not of its own, the opening of a vein, first in the arm, and after in the foot.

Fell, Life of Hammond, § 3.

2. That which has the power of subducing or withdrawing.

The most powerful *revulsive* of his danger.

Dec. of Chr. Piety, p. 263.

In his sickness, he never intermitted study, but rather reinforced it then as the most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain.

Fell, Life of Hammond, § 2.

REVULSIVE. *adj.* Having the power of *revulsion*.

REW.* *n. s.* [pæpa, Sax. *reihe*, German, rank, order, series. Mr. Mason, who did not look to etymology, has, in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's dictionary, introduced *rew* merely as "an old poetical word for row." The fact is, that *rew* is the genuine word for row; and is not only in our oldest authors, but in our lexicography: as "a *rew* of trees." Barret; "a *rew*, or rank," Sherwood,

Rew is also the Cornish word. Wicliffe, Gower, and Chaucer use it.] A row.

The goddess with her crew,—

Sitting beside a fountain in a *rew*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TO REWARD.† *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return. Skinner. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the ancient French "*reuerdon*, i. e. *reguerdon*; *reuerdone-ment*, recompense," Roquefort.]

1. To give in return.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil. 1 Sam. xxiv. 17.

They rewarded me evil for good. Ps. xxxv. 12.

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.

God rewards those that have made use of the single talent, that lowest proportion of grace, which he is pleased to give; and the method of his rewarding is by giving them more grace.

Hammond.

To judge the unfaithful dead, but to reward

His faithful, and receive them into bliss.

Milton, P. L.

There is no more reason to reward a man for believing that four is more than three, than for being hungry or sleepy; because these things do not proceed from choice, but from natural necessity. A man must do so, nor can he do otherwise.

Wilkins.

The Supreme Being rewards the just, and punishes the unjust. *Broom on the Odyssey.*

REWARD.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good performed.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit, and not a reward.

Hooker.

To myself I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my reward.

Dryden.

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some rewards of virtue after this life.

Tillotson.

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

What reward shall be given or done unto thee, thou false tongue? even mighty and sharp arrows, with hot burning coals. Ps. cxx. 3.

REWARDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or punishable.

Hooker.

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

REWARDABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *rewardable*.] Worthiness of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.

REWARDER. *n. s.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenses.

A liberal rewarder of his friends.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

As the Supreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, so is he the only fit rewarder of them.

Addison.

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies been, of those who best deserved from them.

Swift.

TO REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words.

Bring me to the test,

And I the matter will reward; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

RHABARBARATE. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with *rhubarb*.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters.

Floyer on the Humours.

RHABDOMANCY. *n. s.* [ῥαβδομαντῖα and μαντῖα.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is used in mineral discoveries with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

RHAPSODICAL.* *adj.* [from *rhapsody*.] Unconnected.

See Dr. Heylin's confutation of Fuller's *rhapsodical* stories of the church of England.

Dean Martin's Lett. (1662.) p. 17.

RHAPSODIST.† *n. s.* [from *rhapsody*.]

1. One who recites or sings rhapsodies, or compositions, for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats extempore verses. See the first sense of *RHAPSODY*.

Select ballads in the old Scottish dialect are also interspersed among those of our ancient English minstrels; and the artless productions of these old *rhapsodists* are occasionally confronted with specimens of the composition of contemporary poets of a higher class.

Bp. Percy, Rel. of Anc. Poet. Pref.

Ossian and Homer, though both of the profession of *rhapsodists*, are thought to be very unlike.

Tyers, Hist. Rhaps. on Pope, p. 38.

A few seasons ago, there was an Italian *rhapsodist* in London; who, as I am told, made excellent extempore verses on every subject that was proposed to him.

Tyers, ut sup. p. 55.

2. One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?

Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

RHAPSODY.† *n. s.* [ῥαψωδία, Gr. *ῥάψω*, to sew, or join together; and *ὀδή*, a song.]

1. A collection of songs, or verses; dispersed pieces joined together. Of this primary meaning Dr. Johnson has taken no notice; and yet our old lexicography has rightly distinguished it, "a joining of divers verses together." Bullokar's Expos. 1656, in *V. RHAPSODY*.

Homer wrote a sequel of songs and *rhapsodies*, to be sung by himself for small earnings, and good cheer, at festivals and other days of merriment; the *Ilias* he made for the men, and the *Odysseis* for the other sex. These loose songs were not collected together in the Epic form till Pisistratus's time, above 500 years after.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 7.

2. Any number of parts joined together, without necessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes

A *rhapsody* of words. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be supposed in each single sinner.

Hammond.

He, that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others.

Locke.

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody* of evening tales. *Watts on the Mind.*

RHEIN-BERRY. *n. s.* [*spina cervina*, Latin.] Buckthorn, a plant.

RHE'NISH.* *n. s.* [from the river *Rhine*.]
A kind of German wine.

A pestilence on him for a mad rogue! he poured
a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once.

RHE'TOR.* *n. s.* [Latin; ῥήτωρ, Gr.] A
rhetorician.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at
a desk, to commend or dislike?

Hammond, Works, iv. 514.

Senators and pretors,
With great dictators, us'd to apply to *rhetors*.

RHE'TORICAL. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from
rhetorick.] Pertaining to *rhetorick*;
oratorial; figurative.

The apprehension is so deeply riveted into my
mind, that *rhetorical* flourishes cannot at all loosen
it.

Because Brutus and Cassius met a blackmore,
and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharsalia,
these were presages of their overthrow, which not-
withstanding are scarce *rhetorical* sequels; con-
cluding metaphors from realities, and from concep-
tions metaphorical inferring realities again.

The subject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*,
which does not come under our senses.

RHE'TORICALLY.† *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.]
Like an orator; figuratively; with intent
to move the passions.

My lorde hath *rhetorically* begunne his propo-
sicion to winne his auditory.

Bale, Yet a Course, (1543,) fol. 44. b.
You shall see how *rhetorically* he expostulates.

He who obtains what he has been *rhetorically*,
or unfortunately, begging for, goes away really
a conqueror.

To RHE'TORICATE.† *v. n.* [*rhetorico*, low
Lat. from *rhetorick*.] To play the orator;
to attack the passions.

'Twill be much more seasonable to reform, than
apologize or *rhetoricate*; — not to suffer themselves
to perish in the midst of such solicitations to be
saved.

When some Corinthians were puffed up by
reason of a faculty which they had of *rhetoricating*
religiously, St. Paul, like an apostle, tells them,
that he would come amongst them, and know,
not the speech of them that were puffed up, but
the power.

RHE'TORICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *rhetoricate*.]
Rhetorical amplification.

"When I consider your wealth, I doe admire
your wisdom; and when I consider your wis-
dome, I doe admire your wealth." It was a two-
handed *rhetorication*, but the citizens took it
in the best sense.

Take but away their *rhetorications* and equi-
vocal expressions, their misrepresentations and
misreports, their ostentation and their scurrilities;
and their cause will be left in a manner destitute.

RHE'TORICIAN.* *n. s.* [*rhetoricien*, French;
rhetor, Lat.]

1. One who teaches the science of *rhe-
torick*.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, which ever
had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred
years old.

'Tis the business of *rhetoricians* to treat the
characters of the passions.

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and
yet at the same time a mean orator.

2. An orator; less proper.

He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies.

RHE'TORICIAN. *adj.* Suiting a master of
rhetorick.

Boldly presum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side.

RHE'TORICK. *n. s.* [ῥητορικὴ; *rhetorique*, Fr.]

1. The act of speaking not merely with
propriety, but with art and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator who had the
best thoughts, and who knew all the rules of
rhetorique, if he had not acquired the art of using
them.

Of the passions, and how they are moved,
Aristotle, in his second book of *rhetorick*, hath
admirably discoursed in a little compass.

Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, *rhetorick*
instructs to speak elegantly.

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.

The heart's still *rhetorick*, disclos'd with eyes.

His sober lips then did he softly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole streams outflow.

Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetorick*,
That bath so well been taught her dazzling fence.

To RHE'TORIZE.* *v. n.* [from *rhetor*.] To
play the orator.

To RHE'TORIZE.* *v. a.* To represent by
a figure of oratory.

A certain *rhetorized* woman, whom he calls mother.

RHEUM. *n. s.* [ῥεύμα; *rheume*, Fr.] A
thin watery matter oozing through the
glands, chiefly about the mouth.

Trust not these cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such a *rheum*;

And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse.

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard.

Each changing season does its poison bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring.

RHEU'MATICK.† *adj.* [ῥευματικὸς; from
rheum.]

1. Proceeding from *rheum* or a peccant
watery humour.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diseases do abound.

The blood taken away looked very sizz or
rheumatick.

2. Denoting the pain which attacks the
joints, and the muscles and membranes
between the joints.

RHEU'MATISM. *n. s.* [ῥευματισμὸς; *rheuma-
tisme*, Fr. *rheumatismus*, Lat.] A painful
distemper supposed to proceed from
acrid humours.

Rheumatism is a distemper affecting
chiefly the membrana communis muscu-
lorum, which it makes rigid and unfit
for motion; and it seems to be occa-
sioned almost by the same causes, as
the mucilaginous glands in the joints
are rendered stiff and gritty in the gout.

The throttling quinsy, 'tis my star appoints,
And *rheumatisms* I send to rack the joints.

RHEU'MY. *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp
moisture.

Is Brutus sick?

And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness?

RHEU'RY. *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of sharp
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To dare the vile contagion of the night?

And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his sickness?

The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are shaken from his flaggy wings:

From his divided beard two streams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes distil in show'rs.

RHIME.* See **RHYME**.

RHI'NO.* *n. s.* A cant word for money.

Fools lose places for ready *rhino*.

RHINO'CEROS. *n. s.* [ῥίς and κέρας; *rhino-
cerot*, Fr.] A vast beast in the East
Indies armed with a horn on his nose.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;

Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble.

If you draw your beast in an emblem, shew a
landscape of the country natural to the beast; as
to the *rhinoceros* an East Indian landscape, the
crocodile, an Egyptian.

RHODO'DENDRON.* *n. s.* [ῥόδον, Gr. a rose,
and δένδρον, tree.] Dwarf rose bay.

The *rhododendron* [will make] posts and rafters.

RHODOMONTA'DE.* See **RHODOMONTADE**.

Some write it, improperly, *rhodomonta-
de*.

RHOMB. *n. s.* [*rhombe*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat.
ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram
or quadrangular figure, having its four
sides equal, and consisting of parallel
lines, with two opposite angles acute,
and two obtuse: it is formed by two
equal and right cones joined together at
their base.

Save the sun his labour, and that swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half-moons and wings.

RHO'MBICK. *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped
like a *rhomb*.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured;
the *asteria* in form of a star, and they are of a
rhombick figure.

RHO'MBOID.† } *n. s.* [ῥομβοειδής; *rhomboides*,
RHOMBO'IDES. } Fr.] A figure approach-
ing to a *rhomb*.

See them under sail, in all their lawn and
sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their
heads.

Let A C B D be a *rhomboides*.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured;
and they are of a *rhomboidick* figure; talk, of such
as are *rhomboides*.

RHOMBO'IDAL. *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Ap-
proaching in shape to a *rhomb*.

Another *rhomboidal* selenities of a compressed
form, had many others infixed round the middle
of it.

RHUBARB.† *n. s.* [*rhubar*, Persian. Sir T.
Herbert's Trav. p. 316. *rhabarbarum*,
Latin; which Morin derives from the
Gr. ῥίζα, in its medical sense of root, and
ῥάβδαρος, strange, foreign.] A medicinal
root slightly purgative, referred by botanists
to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, senna, or what purgative drug
Would scour these English hence?

Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with
an infusion of *rhubarb* in small ale.

RHYME.† *n. s.* [*Rimen* is a verb in the
VOL. III.

Franco-Theotisc, signifying *congruere*, *obvenire*, *contingere*, that is, to agree together, to meet. This very neatly describes *rime*, in which sounds are made to agree together and to meet. I therefore think, that the word *rime* has come to us from the ancient languages of Europe, rather than from the Latin *rhythmus*; and that the Frankish *rimen* shews to us the rationale of its use. Inq. respecting the early use of Rhime by Sharon Turner, Esq. F. A. S. Archæol. vol. 14. p. 175. The learned author of the preceding remark then notices the Saxon *pim*, *number*, or completion of numbers: whence "forsan nostra *rime*, *rhythmus*, *metrum*, i. e. *certus numerus pedum in carmine*." Lye, edit. Manning. Mr. Turner has also noticed the Sax. *þrýme*, or *þream*, signifying *harmony*. Serenius produces the Su. Goth. *rim*, *ryma*, scriptum *metricum*, à *hrem*, *resonantia canora*; *hreimer*, (verb. imp.) resonat." We have thus the clue to the formation of our word, and to its application in several senses. And the manner of writing it *rime*, *rhyme*, or *rhime*, must depend upon the use of it by our best writers rather perhaps than upon the derivation. Yet some contend earnestly for a distinction of *rime* and *rhyme*, because Milton, in the Preface to his Paradise Lost, wrote *rime*, they assert, to signify the *jingling sound of like endings*; and *rhime*, at the beginning of the poem, to signify *verse in general*. Some also have blamed the editor of this dictionary for having printed, in his editions of Milton's Poetical Works, the latter of these words with the *h*; pretending that the best editions are not followed by him, whereas the poet's own edition has been his guide, (and no fastidious refiner's,) which reads, "Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhime*;" and corresponds with his use of *rhyme* in Lycidas.]

1. An harmonical succession of sounds.

The youths with songs and *rhimes*:
Some dance, some hale the rope. Denham.

2. The consonance of verses; the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound or syllable of another.

The measure is English heroic verse without *rime*, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin; *rime* being no necessary adjunct or true ornament, of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age to set off wretched matter and lame metre.

Milton, P. L. Pref.

For *rhyme* the rudder is of verses,
With which like ships they steer their courses.

Hudibras.
Such was the news, indeed, but songs and *rhymes*

Prevail as much in these hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that rise
Against an eagle sousing from the skies. Dryden.

If Cupid throws a single dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis sure he must transfix the liver;
For *rhime* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense.

Prior.

3. Poetry; a poem.

Thou ken'st not, Percie, how the *rime* should
rage:

O if my temples were distain'd with wine,
And 'girt in girlonds of wilde yvie twine,
How could I reare the muse on lofty stage!

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.

All his manly power it did disperse,
As he were warned with enchanted *rhimes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. Spenser, F. Q.

Who would not sing for Lycidas? he knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*.
Milton, Lycidas.

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhime*.
Milton, P. L.

4. A word of sound to answer to another word.

What wise means to gain it hast thou chose?
Know fame and fortune both are made of prose.
Is thy ambition sweating for a *rhyme*,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? Young.

RHYME or reason. Number or sense.

I was promis'd to on a time,
To have reason for my *rhime*,
But from that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor *rhime* nor reason.

Verses ascribed (unjustly) to Spenser.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness
of the foppery into a received belief, in despite
of the teeth of all *rhime* and reason, that they
were fairies. Shakespeare.

To RHYME.† v. n. [*rimen*, Fr. Theotisc.
See RHYME. Dan. *rimen*; Germ. *reimen*.]

1. To agree in sound.

He was too warm on picking word to dwell,
But fagot his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhym'd* and rattled, all was well.
Dryden.

2. To make verses.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme*
themselves into ladies' favours, they do always
reason themselves out again. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by
side,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride.

Pope.

To RHYME.* v. a. To put into rhyme.

There was not a dosen sentences in his whole
sermon but they ended all in *rime* for the most
part: Some, not well disposed, wished the
preacher a lute, that with his *rimed* sermon he
might use some pleasaunte melodie, and so the
people might take pleasure divers waies, and
daunce if thei liste!

Wilson, Arte of Rhetorique, (1553.)

The first [translation of the Psalms] too elegant
for the vulgar use; the other as flat and poor,
as lamely worded, and unhandsomely *rhimed*, as
the old.

Bp. King to Atq. Usher, (1651.) Lett. ed. Parr, p. 567.

RHYMELESS.* adj. [*rhyme* and less.] Not
having consonance of verses.

Too popular is tragick poesie,
Straining his tiptoes for a farthing fee:
And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread.

Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 4.

RHYMER.† } n. s. [from *rhyme*.] One
RHYMESTER. } who makes *rhymes*; a
versifier; a poet in contempt.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets; and scald *rhymers*
Ballad us out o' tune. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Such wond'rous rabblements of *rhymesters* new.
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 2.

When a *rimen* reads his poem to him, he [the
hypocrite] begs a copy, and persuades the press!

Bp. Hall, Charact. p. 65.
It was made penal to the English, to permit the
Irish to graze upon their lands, to entertain any
of their minstrels, *rhymers*, or news-tellers.

Davies on Ireland.

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. Dryden.

Milton's *rhime* is constrained at an age, when
the passion of love makes every man a *rhimer*,
though not a poet.

I speak of those who are only *rhimsters*.
Dennis.

RHYTHM.* n. s. [*rhythmus*, Lat. *ῥυθμός*, Gr.]
1. Metre; verse; numbers.

The old Italian tunes and *rhymes*, both in concet
and cadency, have much affinity with the
Welsh. Howell, Instr. for Trav. (1642.) p. 123.

You may find Scaliger refuted for denying poetick
rhithme or meeter, (and so not poesie in a
strict sense), to be in Scripture: for St. Hierome
is of another mind; and the impossibility of a
rhithme in that language [Hebrew], like our
δμοιοελεον, like cadency of words, which we
strictly call *rhyme*, is by Alsted's instances refuted
in Psal. 118. 25.

Whitlock, Mann. of the English, (1654.) p. 47.

Now sportive youth

Carol incondite *rhythms* with suiting notes,
And quaver unharmonious. Phillips, Cider, B. 2.

2. Proportion applied to any motion whatsoever.
Harris.

RHYTHMICAL.† adj. [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmique*, Fr. from *rhythm*.] Harmonical;
having one sound proportioned to another.

Several sorts of music; harmonical, *rhimical*,
and organical. Fotherby, Atheom. (1622.) p. 343.

The term figure which we now employ to
distinguish florid from more simple melody, was
used to denote that which was simply *rhythmical*
or accental. Mason on Ch. Music, p. 28.

RIAL.* n. s. A piece of money. See
REAL.

RIANT.* adj. [French; from *rire*, to
laugh.] Laughing; exciting laughter.
Scott.

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn
from the other sources; with a strict caution how-
ever against any thing light and riant.

Burke on the Subl. and Beautiful, P. ii. § 16.

RIB.† n. s. [pubbe, Saxon.]

1. A bone in the body.

Of these there are twenty-four in
number, viz. twelve on each side the
twelve vertebrae of the back; they are
segments of a circle; they grow flat
and broad, as they approach the sternum;
but the nearer they are to the
vertebrae, the rounder and thicker they
are; at which end they have a round
head, which being covered with a cartilage,
is received into the sinus in the
bodies of the vertebrae: the *ribs* thus
articulated, make an acute angle with
the lower vertebrae: the *ribs* have each
a small canal or sinus, which runs along
their under sides, in which lies a nerve,
vein, and artery: their extremities,
which are fastened to the sternum, are
cartilaginous, and the cartilages make
an obtuse angle with the bony part of
the *ribs*; this angle respects the head:
the cartilages are harder in women than
in men, that they may better bear the
weight of their breasts: the ribs are of
two sorts; the seven upper are called
true *ribs*, because their cartilaginous
ends are received into the sinus of the
sternum: the five lower are called false
ribs, because they are softer and shorter,
of which only the first is joined to the

extremity of the sternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the rest being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater space for the dilatation of the stomach and entrails: the last of these short ribs is shorter than all the rest: it is not tied to them, but sometimes to the musculus obliquus descendens.

Why do I yield to that suggestion?
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

He open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm
And life-blood streaming fresh. *Milton, P. L.*

Sure he, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden, Hor.*

2. Any piece of timber or other matter which strengthens the side.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The ships with shatter'd ribs scarce creeping
From the seas. *Dryden.*

3. Any prominence running in lines; as, the stalks of a leaf.

4. Any thing slight, thin, or narrow; a strip.
Fetch up his single melancholy cow from a small rib of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.

Eschard on the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 104.

TO RIB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with ribs.

Was I by rocks engender'd, ribb'd with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel? *Smdys.*

2. To enclose as the body by ribs.

It were too gross

To rib her cerecloth in the obscure grave.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

Remember

The natural bravery of your isle, which stands

As Neptune's park, ribb'd and pale'd in,

With rocks unscalable and roaring waters,

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

RYBALD.† *n. s.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian; *ribald*, Su.-Goth. *nebulu*, which here derives from *hrid*, pugna, and *balldr*, audaux; meaning licentious, ungovernable soldiers. Roquefort thus illustrates the Fr. *ribauld*, anciently *ribau*, or *ribaud*: "Nom donné à tout homme fort, robuste, et de peine, comme crocheteur, porteur, &c. C'étoit aussi le nom qui portoit celui qui, chez le roi, avoit soin de faire le soir la visite du palais, pour voir si tout étoit dans l'ordre. On appeloit aussi ribauds, sous Philippe-le-bel et Philippe-Auguste, des soldats d'élite, choisis pour leur garde particulière, et roi des ribauds celui qui commandoit cette garde. Enfin ribaud signifioit encore bandit, voleur, scélérat, méchant, libertin, excommunié; homme qui procure des femmes de mauvais vie, qui les soutient." A loose, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd ribald with vile lust advaunt,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corps, so fair and sheen.

Spenser, F. Q.

Ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds,
From slashing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds.

Pope.

RYBALD.* *adj.* Base; mean.

The busy day,

Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the ribald crows.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Which ribald art their church to Luther owes.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

RYBALDISH.* *adj.* [from *ribald*.] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a ribaldish tongue.

Ep. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

RYBALDRY.† *n. s.* [from *ribald*; *ribaudie*, old Fr. *ribalderia*, old Ital. Our elder word was *ribaudry*. "Ditties of wanton love or ribaudrye." Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 63. "Rymes of ribaudrie." Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Were it not for quaffing, ribaldry, dalliance, scurrile profaneness, these men would be dull, and (as we say) dead on the nest!

Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 7.

Mr. Cowley asserts, that obscenity has no place in wit; Buckingham says, 'tis an ill sort of wit, which has nothing more to support it than bare-faced ribaldry.

Dryden.

The ribaldry of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other.

Dryden.

In the same antique loom these scenes were wrought;

Embellish'd with good morals and just thought,
True nature in her noblest light you see,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry

To trifling jests and fulsome ribaldry. *Granville.*

If the outward profession of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would see their duty and interest in qualifying themselves for lay-conversation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by ribaldry or prophaneness.

Swift.

RYBAND. *n. s.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr. This word is sometimes written *ribon*, or *ribbon*, as Dr. Johnson observes; and in that form, I may add, approaches nearer to the Fr. *ruban*, for *rubande* is not believed to have ever existed. See Nare's Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 308. Menage tells us, that *ruban* is from the Lat. *rubens*, red; "rubeus, rubenus, rubanus, RUBAN: les plus beaux rubans sont de couleur de feu." A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk, which is worn for ornament.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribands pendent, flaring 'bout her head.

Shakespeare.

A riband did the braided tresses bind,

The rest was loose. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

See! in the lists they wait the trumpet's sound;
Some love-device is wrought on every sword,
And every riband bears some mystick word.

Granville.

TO RYBAND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ribands.

One that has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat. *Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.*
Your mistress appears here in prize, ribanded with green and yellow. *B. Jonson, Cynth. Revels.*

RYBBD.* *adj.* [from *rib*.]

1. Furnished with ribs.

Hung on each bough a single leaf appears,
Which shrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a clos'd fan, nor stretches wide its veins,
But as the seasons in their circle run,
Opens its ribb'd surface to the nearer sun. *Gay.*

2. Marked with protuberant lines.

And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound;

And marj'ram sweet in shepherd's posie found.

Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

RYBIBE.* *n. s.* [*rubebe*, violon. Lacombe. But see REBECK.] A sort of stringed instrument. Obsolete.

RYBON. *n. s.* See RIBAND.

TO RYBROAST. *v. n.* [*rib and roast*.] To beat soundly. A burlesque word.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely bowls;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent ribroasting. *Butler.*

I have been pinched in flesh, and well ribroasted under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all. *L'Estrange.*

RYBWORT. *n. s.* [*plantago*.] A plant.

RIC. *n. s.* Ric denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in these verses of Fortunatus:

Hilperice potens, si interpres barbarus

adsit,

Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen

habet.

Hilperic Barbarians a stout helper term.

So Afric is altogether strong; Æthelric, nobly strong or powerful: to the same sense as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibson's Camden.*

RICE.† *n. s.* [*riz*, Old Fr. *riso*, Ital. *oryza*, Lat. *ῥίζα*, Gr. from the Arabic word *rouz*.] One of the esculent grains: it hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick husk, somewhat like barley: this grain is cultivated in most of the eastern countries. *Miller.*

Rice is the food of two-thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human constitutions, proper for the consumptive, and those subject to hæmorrhages.

Arbuthnot.

If the snuff get out of the snuffers, it may fall into a dish of rice milk. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

RICH.† *adj.* [*pice*, *pice*, *piche*, Saxon; *rice*, old Fr. *riche*, modern; *ricco*, Ital. *rik*, Su. *rikr*, Icel. from the M. Goth. *reiks*, a prince, a ruler, according to Serenius; from the Goth. verb *rikjan*, to collect together, according to Mr. H. Tooke. The derivation of Serenius seems to be the true one; power, in barbarous times, being, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, the great source of wealth.]

1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or possessions; opulent; opposed to poor.

I am as rich in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl.

Shakespeare.

The rich shall not give more, and the poor no less. *Exod.*

A thief bent to unhoard the cash

Of some rich burgher. *Milton.*

Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,
As heaven had cloth'd his own ambassador. *Dryden.*

Several nations of the Americans are rich in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*
He may look upon the rich as benefactors, who have beautified the prospect all around him. *Seed.*

2. Valuable; estimable; precious; splendid; sumptuous.

Earth, in her rich attire,
Consummate lovely smil'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Matilda never was meanly dress'd in her life; and nothing pleases her in dress, but that which is very rich and beautiful to the eye, *Law.*

3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow,
By the rich odour taught to steer,

Though neither day nor star appear.

Waller.

If life be short, it shall be glorious,
Each minute shall be rich in some great action.

Rowe.

Sauces and rich spices are fetched from India.

Baker.

4. Fertile; fruitful.

There are, who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce.

Philips.

5. Abundant; plentiful.

The gorgeous East with richest hand
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold.

Milton, P. L.

6. Abounding; plentifully stocked: as, pastures rich in flocks.

7. Having something precious.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and
balms.

Milton, P. L.

To RICH,* v. a. [from the noun. Dr. Johnson gives the word in the passage from Shakspeare's *K. Lear* as an adjective. But to *rich* is certainly one of our old verbs.] To enrich. Obsolete.

Then he shall be riched so,
That it maie faile nevermo.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

To *rich* his country, let his words lyke flowing
water fall.

Drant, Tr. of Horace, (1567.)

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests, and with champions rich'd,

With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,

We make thee lady.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

RICHES,† n. s. [puçheſſe, Saxon; *richesse*, Fr. Dr. Johnson notices only the Fr. plural *richesses*; but both our old language and the French had the singular. "Let us when we perceyve the danger of this worldly and transitory *rychesse* call unto Almyghty God for helpe." Bp. Fisher, Ps. This form was not disused at the beginning of the seventeenth century. See Revel. xviii. 16. "In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought."]]

1. Wealth; money or possessions.

The instrumentallnes of *riches* to charity has rendered it necessary by laws to secure propriety.

Hammond.

Chemists seek *riches* by transmutation and the great elixir.

Syrat.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourselves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, sharing the gold and silver of the world in a less proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and so are poorer.

Locke.

What *riches* give us, let us first enquire,

Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire.

Pope.

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.

Milton, P. L.

RICHLY,† adv. [from *rich*; Sax. *puçheſſe*.]

1. With riches; wealthily; splendidly; magnificently.

In Belmont is a lady richly left,
And she is fair, of wondrous virtues.

Shakspeare.

Women richly gay in gems.

Milton.

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

In animals, some smells are found more richly than in plants.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

After a man has studied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged cases will richly improve him.

Watts.

3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical use.

There is such licentiousness among the basest of the people, that one would not be sorry to see them bestowing upon one another a chastisement, which they so richly deserve.

Addison.

RICHNESS. n. s. [from *rich*.]

1. Opulence; wealth.

Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and richness
adorn'd.

Sidney.

2. Finery; splendour.

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.

This town is famous for the richness of the soil.

Addison.

4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.

I amused myself with the richness and variety of colours in the western parts of heaven.

Spectator.

5. Pampering qualities.

The living tincture of whose gushing blood
Should clearly prove the richness of his food.

Dryden.

RICK,† n. s. [usually *reck*, in our old books; *puç*, *hp*ic, Sax. a heap; *hruk*, Icel. from *hreika*, to pile a heap, according to Serenius; from the Goth. *rikjan*, to rake together, according to Mr. H. Tooke. See also REEK.]

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation

O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;

Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn

Were down the sudden current born.

Swift.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field,

houses, barns, and corn ricks.

Mortimer, Husb.

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

In the north they bind them up in small bundles, and make small ricks of them in the field.

Mortimer.

RICKETS. n. s. [*rachitis*, Latin. The name given to the distemper at its first appearance by Glisson.]

A distemper in children, from an unequal distribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction.

Quincy.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put together, by reason of their likeness.

Gravatt, Bills of Mortality.

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I should possess th' estate, if he were dead;

He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,
That one small dose will send him to the devil.

Dryden.

So when at school we first declaim,
Old Busby walks us in a theme,

Whose props support our infant vein,
And help the rickets in the brain;

But when our souls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate.

Prior.

RICKETY. adj. [from *rickets*.] Diseased

with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case of rickety children, the diet should be gently astringent.

Arbuthnot.

RICTURE. n. s. [*ricitura*, Lat.] A gaping.

Dict.

RID. pret. of *ride*.

To RID,† v. a. in the pret. perhaps *ridded*, or *rid*; in the passive part. *rid*. [hpebban

and aþeþban, Sax. *redde*, Teut. *redda*, Su. Goth.]

1. To set free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou shalt *rid* me from the wicked man.

Ps. xviii. 49.

Rid me and deliver me out of great waters.

Ps. cxliv.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage.

Ex. vi. 6.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be *rid* of their learned pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment.

Hooker.

I must *rid* all the seas of pirates.

Shaks.

We'll use his countenance; which being done, Let her, who would be *rid* of him, devise

His speedy taking off.

Shaks. K. Lear.

Upon the word, steep forth

Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care.

B. Jonson.

I can put on

Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on, Image of thee in all things; and shall soon, Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heaven of these rebels.

Milton, P. L.

Did saints for this bring in their plate; For when they thought the cause had need on't,

Happy was he that could be *rid* on't.

Hudibras.

The god, uneasy till he slept again,

Resolv'd at once to *rid* himself of pain.

Dryden.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire, in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and sets us on work to get *rid* of it.

Locke.

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of such an opportunity to get *rid* of them?

Addison.

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,
We'll thither straight; for willingness *rids* away.

Shakspeare.

4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

Ah deathsmen! you have *rid* this sweet young prince.

Shakspeare.

RIDDANCE. n. s. [from *rid*.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.

Hooker.

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.

— A gentle *riddance*.

Shaks. Merch. of Ven.

By this, the cock had a good riddance of his rival.

L'Esrange.

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease.

Milton, P. L.

RIDDEN. the participle of *ride*.

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it must be by a more powerful being than himself.

Hale.

RIDDLE,† n. s. [pæbel], Saxon, from pæbe, counsel, perhaps a trial of wit. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Horne Tooke contends that it is the past participle of prian, to twist, metaphorically applied. He had here forgotten the Saxon verb aþeþban, to guess, to divine; from which

riddle obviously descends. Serenius also

produces *rada*, Goth. *per conjecturam indagare*.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare

To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and in charms of death? *Shaks. Macbeth.*
The Theban monster, that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and
sight

Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep.

Milton.

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her: eye day!
So cowards never use their might,
But against such as will not fight.

Hudibras.

3. [Jumble, Saxon; perhaps from *hpebban*, to free, (and so to separate or disentangle,) as Skinner has observed.] A coarse or open sieve.

Horse-beans and tares, sown together, are
easily parted with a riddle.

Mortimer.

To RIDDLE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical analogy between the two senses of the word *riddle*: as, we say, to sift a question: but their derivations differ.

When I have done all this, and think it duty,
Is't requisite another bore my nostrils?
Riddle me that. *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*
Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?

Dryden, Jew.

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be riddled in.

Mortimer.

To RIDDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift.

Shakespeare.

RIDDLER.* *n. s.* [from *riddle*.] One who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

Thou riddler, speak

Distinct and clear; else I will search thy soul.

Home, Douglas.

RIDDLINGLY. *adv.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state
Is poor.

Donne.

To RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [*uban*, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius

Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.

Shakespeare.

Were you but riding forth to air yourself,
Such parting were too petty.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden?

Numbers.

Through storms of smoke and adverse fire he
rides,

While every shot is levell'd at his sides.

Smith.

Let your master ride on before, and do you
gallop after him.

Swift, Dir. to the Groom.

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they ride. *Shaks.*
Upon this chaos *rid* the distressed ark, that bore
the small remains of mankind.

Burnet, Theory.

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,

On which heaven rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to ride seems a science,
Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.

Spenser.

The horses I saw well chosen, ridden, and furnished.

Shakespeare.

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,
He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.

Dryden.

5. To be on the water.

On the western coast

Rideth a puissant army. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral
was not able longer to ride it out with his galleys;
but was enforced to slip his anchors, and run his
galleys on ground.

Kydles.

They were then in a place to be aided by their
ships, which rode near in Edinburgh Frith.

Hayward.

Waiting him his royal fleet did ride,
And willing winds to their flew d' sails deny'd.

Dryden.

Men once walk'd where ships at anchor ride.

Dryden.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land besets.

Dryden.

6. To be supported by something subservient.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

To RIDE. *v. a.*

1. To sit on so as to be carried.

They ride the air in whirlwind. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To manage insolently at will.

Humility does not make us servile or insensible,
nor oblige us to be ridden at the pleasure of every
cocombe.

Collier.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden
by bakers, cobblers, and brewers.

Swift, Presbyt. Plea.

RIDE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A saddle-horse. Norfolk. *Grose.*

2. A little stream. Hampshire. *Grose.*

3. An excursion in a vehicle, or on horseback: as, to take a ride.

4. A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein; a riding.

See RIDING.

RIDER.† *n. s.* [from *ride*; Sax. *pubepe*.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,
Restrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,
Do to the rider's will their rage submit,
And answer to the spur, and own the bit.

Prior.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

As horses are bred better; and to that end riders
dearly hired.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine.

Bramstone.

3. An inserted leaf; an additional clause, as to a bill passing through parliament.

They tack'd the following rider to it.

Brand, Popul. Antiq. ii. 237.

RIDGE. *n. s.* [*hpriz*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch; the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare ridge bolt upright.

Hudibras.

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebræ of the back.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,
Dislodges from a region scarce of prey.

Milton, P. L.

His sons

Shall dwell to Seir, on that long ridge of hills!

Milton, P. L.

The highest ridges of those mountains serve for
the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the
valleys.

Ray.

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,
For haste.

Milton, P. L.

About her coasts unruly waters roar,
And, rising on a ridge, insult the shore.

Dryden.

4. The ground thrown up by the plow.

Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges
thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows
thereof.

Ps. lxx. 10.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis
set with ridges round the point.

Woodward.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen
days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high
warm ridges.

Mortimer.

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen
inches, and made circular breadthways like an half
cylinder, whose diameter is about ten inches or
more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in
thickness, are laid upon the upper part or ridge of
the roof, and also on the hips.

Mason.

6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities.

Farrier's Dict.

To RIDGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form a ridge.

Thou from heaven

Feign'dst at thy birth given thee in thy hair,
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs
Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back
Of chat'd wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.

Milton, S. A.

2. To wrinkle.

An eye

As fix'd as marble, with a forehead ridg'd
And furrow'd into storms.

Cowper.

RIDGEL.† } *n. s.* [*ovis rijculæ*, Lat.

RIDGELING. } Ainsworth. From the Sax.
pugan, to conceal; some portion of what
was to be removed having been hidden
from the operator's eye. Mr. H. Tooke.

From *rig*, Sax. *hpriz*, the back, "quasi
rig-hold, quia testiculæ (sive alter testiculæ)
intra dorsum retinentur, neque in
scrotum descendunt." Dr. Whitaker,

Hist. of Craven, p. 293.] An animal
half castrated: a ram of this descrip-
tion, in the north, is called a *riggitt*.

The word has also the forms of *rig* and
rigsie.

Tend my herd, and see them fed;
To morning pastures, evening waters, led:
And 'ware the Libyan ridge's butting head.

Dryden.

RIDGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *ridge*.] After
the manner of ridges, or ridge by ridge.

Hudoc.

RIDGy. *adj.* [from *ridge*.] Rising in a
ridge.

Far in the sea against the foaming shore,
There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but, when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.

Dryden.

RIDICULE. † *n. s.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat. The accent, as Dr. Johnson has placed it and as Mr. Nares has observed upon it, was formerly upon the last syllable of this word; and Mr. Nares tells us, that he had even heard it so used by persons adhering to the ancient fashion. Elem. of Orthoep. 1792, p. 361. There can be little doubt, however, that Pope intended to place the accent on the first syllable; and so the word is now usually pronounced.]

1. Wit of that species that provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope.*
Those, who aim at *ridicule*,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jest. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. Folly; ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this practice.

RIDICULE.* *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr.] *Ridiculous.* Not in use.

This action — was brought to court, and became so *ridiculous*, that Sylvanus Scory was so laughed at and jeered, that he never delivered the letter to the queen. *Aubrey, Anecd.* ii. 529.

TO RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I wish the vein of *ridiculing* all that is serious and good may no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

RIDICULER. † *n. s.* One that ridicules.

They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent. *Clarke, Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.*
The *ridiculer* shall make only himself ridiculous.

Earl of Chesterfield.

RIDICULOUS.* *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat. *Ridiculus* was in use before Milton wrote, from whose *Paradise Lost* Dr. Johnson's earliest example of the word is drawn. *Aubrey, Milton's contemporaries*, uses the French adjective *ridicule*. But *ridiculous* had been employed by our translators of the Bible.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

A stammering tongue, [in the margin *ridiculous*], that thou canst not understand.

Isaiah, xxxiii. 19.

He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his offering is *ridiculous*. *Ecclesi. xxxiv.* 18.

Thus was the building left

Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd.

Milton, P. L.

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*

RIDICULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is so *ridiculously* merry, that the design of his philosophy was pleasure and not instruction.

South.

RIDICULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being ridiculous.

What sport do Tertullian, Minucius, and Arnobius make with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the meanness of the matter they are made of, the casualties of fire, and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the *ridiculousness* of worshipping such things.

Stillingfleet.

RIDING. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot messenger. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

RIDING. † *n. s.* [from *ride*.]

1. A road cut in a wood, or through grounds, for the purpose of using the diversion of riding therein.

Beyond the garden *ridings* were cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge.

Sidney, Arcad. b. 1.

2. A district visited by an officer.

3. One of the three divisions of Yorkshire; corrupted from *trithing*. *Ray.*

RIDINGCOAT. *n. s.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your master's *ridingcoat* in a journey, wrap your own in it.

Swift, Direc. to the Groom.

RIDINGHABIT.* *n. s.* [*riding* and *habit*.] A dress worn by women, when they ride on horseback.

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies; I mean the *ridinghabit*, which some have not injudiciously styled the hermaphroditical, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition. *Guardian, N.* 149.

Here is the dress of a modern anatomist, in what is called a *ridinghabit*. *Watson, Hist. E. P.* iv. 71.

RIDINGHOOD. *n. s.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood used by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The pallium was like our *ridinghoods*, and served both for a tunic and a coat.

Arbutnot on Coins.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise, Defended by the *ridinghood's* disguise. *Gay.*

RIDINGHOUSE.* † *n. s.* A place in which **RIDINGSCHOOL.** } the art of riding is taught.

I hope you apply the time you have saved from the *ridinghouse* to useful more than to learned purposes. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

RIDOTTO.* *n. s.* [Italian; "a company, a crew or assembly of good fellows; also, a gaming or tabling house, or other place where good companies doth meete."] Florio, 1598.] A sort of public assembly.

In the mornings, if you are high-bred enough, you are to go to White's, where whist may engage you till the masquerade, *ridotto*, or some other polite amusement calls you away.

The Student, vol. ii. p. 366.

How then must four long months be worn away? Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*; in which visits must be regulated by the weather, and assemblies will depend upon the moon! *Dr. Johnson, Rambler, N.* 124.

RIE. *n. s.* [See *RYE*.] An esculent grain. This differs from wheat in having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect, upon his head a garland of wheat and *rie*. *Peacham.*

RIFE.* *adj.* [pȳfe, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers, Dr. Johnson says; but it is still a northern term in the sense of prevalent, common, &c. See Brockett's *N. C. Words*.

While those restless desires, in great men *rife*, To visit so low folks did much disdain,
This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign. *Sidney.*

Guyon closely did await
Advantage; whilst his foe did rage most *rife*;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,

And falsed off his blows. *Spenser.*
The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Arnolles.*

Blessings then are plentiful and *rife*,
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n; that are long
Intended to create. *Milton, P. L.*

This is the place,
Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear. *Milton, Comus.*

That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men, that to the publick good
Private respects must yield. *Milton, S. A.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Arbutnot on Air.*

RIFE. *adv.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was *rife*ly reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles, Hist.*

RIFEENESS. † *n. s.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance.

The *rifeness* of their familiar excommunications may have thought them to seek for a spotlessness above. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

He scribbles the great *rifeness* of carbuncles in the summer, to the great heats. *Arbutnot on Air.*

RIFRAFFE.* † *n. s.* [il ne luy lairra *rif* ne *raf*.] Cotgrave, in *V. RIF*. Where *rif* is defined *rien*, nothing.] The refuse of any thing.

Thwack-thwack, and *riff-raf*, roars he out aloud! *Bp. Hall, Sat. i.* 6.

This is all *riff-raf*.

Beaumont and Fl. Kn. Burn. Peste.

TO RIFLE. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, French, *rijffelen*, Teut.]

1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Stand still, sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, sir, and *rifle* you. *Shakespeare.*

Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth

For treasures better hid. *Milton, P. L.*
You have *rifled* my master; who shall maintain me? *L'Estrange.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield.

South.

2. To take away; to seize as pillage.

Mine is thy daughter, priest, and shall remain,
And pray's and tears, and bribes shall plead in vain.

Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

RIFLE.* *n. s.* [*rijffelen*, Teut. *radere*, scalpere. Kilian.]

1. A kind of whetstone.

All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body, or mind, as the mower's whetstone, or *rifle*, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull.

Whately, Redempt. of Time, (1634), p. 11.

2. A sort of gun, having, within its barrel, indented lines.

RIFLEMAN.* *n. s.* One armed with a rifle.

RIFLER. † *n. s.* [from *rifle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager. *Prompt. Parv.*

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

RIFT. † *n. s.* [from *To rive*; *rioven*, *rived*, *rift*. Skinner, and Mr. H. Tooke. Skinner considers *rive* as descended from peapian, rapere. Chaucer writes this

word *rest*. "If thou maiest finden any shore, or hole, or *refte*." Rom. R. 2661. Serenius and Lye produce the Icel. *rist*, from *ristu*, rima, a chink.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He plucked a bough, out of whose *rist* there come Small drops of gory blood.

She did confine thee

Into a cloven pine, within which *rist* Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remain. *Shakspeare*.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round house, with a small slit or *rist*; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rist*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon*.

They have an idle tradition, that a missel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some *rist*, putteth forth the missile. *Bacon*.

Either tropick now

'Gan thunder, and both ends of heaven; the clouds,

From many a horrid *rist*, abortive pour'd

Fierce rain with lightning mixt. *Milton, P. R.*

Some pick out bullets from the vessel's sides, Some drive old oakum through each seam and *rist*.

Dryden.

To *RIST*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to split. To *rive* is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder

Have I giv'n fire, and *risted* Jove's stout oak

With his own bolt. *Shakspeare, Tempest*.

At sight of him the people with a shout

Risted the air. *Milton, S. A.*

On *risted* rocks, the dragon's late abodes,

The green reed trembles. *Pope, Messiah*.

To *RIST*† *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.

I'd shriek, that even your ears

Should *rist* to hear me. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale*.

Some trees are best for ship timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rist* with ordnance.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes *rist*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To belch; to break wind. [*ræver*, Danish, the same; perhaps from the Sax. *piþ*, alvus, venter.] A northern word.

RIG.† *n. s.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hrigg*; and the Icelandick, *hriggr*, both signifying a back. Gibson. "Ridge of land, agger." Prompt. Parv. *Rig* is still our northern word, used in opposition: as, *rig* and *furrow*.

RIG.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Icel. *riga*, citare in gym.] Bluster.

This sanguine little king's fisher (not prescient of the storm, as by his instinct he ought to be) appearing at that uncertain season before the *riggs* of old Michaelmas were yet well composed, and when the unclement storms of winter were approaching, began to flicker over the seas, and was busy in building its halcyon nest, as if the angry ocean had been soothed by the genial breath of May.

Burke on a Regicide Peace, Lett. 3.

RIG.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the old French *rigoler*, to mock; to laugh at; "se *rigoler* de, to make merry, or play the wanton with." Cotgrave.]

1. A wanton; an impudent woman; a strumpet.

Fy on thee thou rampe, thou *rig*!
Com. of Gamm. Garton's Needle, (1551.)
The most voluptuous, over-wanton *rigge*,
Proud plenty, scorns meek piety's womanhood.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. V. 2.

2. To run a RIG. To play a trick of gaiety or merriment.

'Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,

Away went hat and wig;

He little dreamt, when he set out,

Of running such a *rig*.

Cowper.

3. To run the RIG upon. To practise a joke upon a person; to jeer; to banter. [*rigoler*, Fr.] Both this and the preceding are low expressions.

To RIG.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the wanton. So *rigging*, according to Grose, is used in the west of England.

To RIG.† *v. a.* [the past participle of the Sax. *piþan*, to cover. Mr. H. Tooke,]

1. To dress; to accoutre.

All occupations opening like a mart,

That serve to *rig* the body out with bravery.

Beaumont and Fl. Four Pl. in One.

Keep—

The body of your strength, your noble heart,

From ever yielding to dishonest ends,

Rigg'd round about with virtue.

Beaumont and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Estrange*.

2. To fit with tackling.

My minde for Egypt stode;

When nine faire ships, I *rigg'd* forth for the flood.

Chapman.

He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd

My vessel gloriously *rigg'd*. *Milton, S. A.*

The sinner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and *rigged*; but also carried on with full wind.

South, Serm.

He bids them *rig* the fleet.

Denham.

He *rigged* out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs.

Arbutnot on Coins.

RIGADOO'N.† *n. s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] A kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple, said to be brought from Provence.

I led him by the hand into the next room, where we danced a *rigadon* together.

Guardian, No. 154.

RIGATION.† *n. s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering.

Dict.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fail in its crop.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 16.

RIGGER. *n. s.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.

RIGGING.† *n. s.* [written, I suppose, corruptly for *riggen*, i. e. *pudden*; that with which a ship, or any thing else, is *rigged*, i. e. *pudden*, or covered. Mr. H. Tooke.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,

To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ship. *Creech*.

His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives;

All bare, like some old oak with tempests beat,

He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves.

Dryden.

RIGGISH.† *adj.* [from *rig*, a strumpet.] Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things

Become themselves in her, that the holy priests

Bless her, when she is *riggish*.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin, in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish* and unmanly.

Bp. Hall, Contempr. B. 4.

To RIGGLE.† *v. n.* [properly to wriggle.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain: properly *wriggle*.

Truth, by the information of her own light, points out the straight road to her abode; and forbids us to *riggle* into her presence through by-paths, and the cloudy medium of falsehood.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, (ed. 1763.) Pref.

RIGHT.† *adj.* [*rahts*, M. Goth. *rettr*, Icel. "rectus; *rietta*, *retta*, dirigere, ex curvo rectum facere. Consent. *allis lingu*, et dialect. *haud paucis*." Serenius. Thus *piht*, *piht*, *peht*, Saxon; *recht*, Germ. and Teut. *rito*, Ital. *rectus*, Lat. "We are told by [bishop] Cumberland, that *rectitude*, applied to action or contemplation, is merely metaphorical; and that as a *right* line describes the shortest passage from point to point, so a *right* action effects a good design by the fewest means; and so likewise a *right* opinion is that which connects distant truth by the shortest train of intermediate propositions." Dr. Johnson, *Idler*, No. 36. "The application of the same word to denote a *straight line*, and *moral rectitude of conduct*, has obtained in every language I know," (Dugald Stewart's *Philosoph. Essays*, p. 164.) "and might, I think, be satisfactorily explained, without founding the theory of morality [as Mr. Horne Tooke has sophistically done] upon a philosophical *nostrum* concerning *past participles*." See also *Just*.]

1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable.

The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Prov. viii.*

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set *right*, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury*.

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Gen. xxiv. 48.*

2. Rightful; justly claiming.

There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined. *Locke*.

3. True; not erroneous; not wrong.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke*.

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and set *right*, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder on Time*.

If my present and past experience do exactly coincide, I shall then be disposed to think them both *right*. *Bentley*.

4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgement; passing judgement according to the truth of things.

You are *right*, Justice, and you weigh this well; Therefore still bear the balance and the sword. *Shakspeare*.

5. Just; honest; equitable; not criminal.

Thier heart was not *right* with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant. *Ps. lxxviii. 37.*

6. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover.

Addison, *Spect.*

7. Not left.

It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make use of the *right*, and that the use of the other is a digression.

Brown.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight, But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the *right*.

Dryden.

8. Straight; not crooked.

The idea of a *right* lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones.

Locke.

9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT. *interject.* An expression of approbation.

Right, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need To have a taste, is insolence indeed; In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state.

Pope.

RIGHT.† *adv.*

1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth, or justice.

Then shall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark.

Wisd. v. 21.

To understand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons.

Locke.

2. According to art or rule.

You with strict discipline instructed *right*, Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight.

Roscommon.

Take heed you steer your vessel *right*, my son, This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody, Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast, And in a moment sinks you.

Dryden, *Sp. Friar.*

3. In a direct line; in a straight line.

Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee.

Prov. iv. 25.

Ye shall be driven out *right* forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth.

Jer. xlix. 5.

The people passed over *right* against Jericho.

Jos. iii. 16.

Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives.

Bacon.

This way, *right* down to Paradise descend.

Milton, *P. L.*

4. In a great degree; very. Now obsolete.

I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly.

P. xxx. 8.

Right noble princes,

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,

Pardon us the interruption

Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal.

Shaks.

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd

Where our *right* valiant is become.

Shakspeare.

When I had climb'd a height

Rough and *right* hardly accessible; I might

Behold from Circe's house, that in a grove

Set thicke with trees stood, a bright vapor move.

Chapman.

The senate will smart deep For your upbraidings: I should be *right* sorry To have means so to be veng'd on you,

As I shall shortly on them.

B. Jonson.

Right many a widow his keen blade,

And many fatherless, had made.

Hudibras.

5. It is still used in titles: as, *right honourable*; *right reverend*.

I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard,

lord high marshal.

Peacham on Drawing.

6. Just.

Came he *right* now to sing a raven's note?

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI. P. II.*

7. Immediately; at the instant.

I do see the cruel pangs of death

Right in thine eye.

Shakspeare, *K. John.*

RIGHT. *n. s.*

1. Not wrong.

One rising, eminent

In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong,

Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,

And judgement from above.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Justice; not injury.

Persons of noble blood are less envied in their

rising; for it seemeth but *right* done to their birth.

Bacon.

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks

this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters.

Bacon.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,

And well deserv'd, had fortune done him *right*.

Dryden.

He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take

a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with

the happiness of mankind.

Tillotson.

3. Freedom from guilt; goodness.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might

Be wrong, his life I'm sure was in the *right*.

Cowley.

4. Freedom from error.

Seldom your opinions err;

Your eyes are always in the *right*.

Prior.

5. Just claim.

The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught

to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they

knew not by what *right*.

Raleigh, *Ess.*

The proud tyrant would many times say, that

whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome,

was of *right* his, for as much as he was possessed of

the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather

Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine.

Knolles, *Hist.*

Subdue by force, all who refuse

Right reason for their law; and for their king

Messiah, who by *right* of merit reigns.

Milton, *P. L.*

My *right* to it appears,

By long possession of eight hundred years.

Dryden.

Might and *right* are inseparable in the opinion

of the world.

L'Estrange.

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all

heroic poems; every poet hath as much *right* to

them, as every man hath to air.

Dryden.

Judah pronounced sentence of death against

Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof,

that because he did it, therefore he had a *right* to

do it.

Locke.

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals

among the emperors; as some among the em-

presses have no other *right*.

Addison.

6. That which justly belongs to one.

To thee doth the *right* of her apartment, seeing

thou only art of her kindred.

Tob. vi. 11.

The custom of employing these great persons

in all great offices, passes for a *right*.

Temple.

The prisoner freed himself by nature's laws,

Born free, he sought his *right*.

Dryden, *Kn. Tale.*

7. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,

Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight.

Dryden.

8. Power; prerogative.

God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are

his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might,

without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks:

but in making laws, he hath not made use of this

right.

Tillotson.

9. Immunity; privilege.

The citizens,

Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward

In celebration of this day with shews.

Shakspeare.

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend

their own rights and liberties, due to them by the

law.

Clarendon.

10. The side not left.

On his *right*,

The radiant image of his glory sat,

His only Son.

Milton, *P. L.*

11. To RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight.

These strata falling, the whole tract sinks down

to *rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it.

Woodward.

12. To RIGHTS. With deliverance from error.

Several have gone about to inform them, and

set them to *rights*; but for want of that knowledge

of the present system of nature, have not given

the satisfaction expected.

Woodward.

To RIGHT.† *v. a.*

1. To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

How will this grieve you,

When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that

You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,

You scarce can *right* me thoroughly.

Shakspeare.

If the injured person be not *righted*, every one

of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and

bound to restitution.

Ep. Taylor.

I could not expedient see,

On this side death, to *right* our family.

Waller.

Some seeking unto courts, and judicial en-

deavours to *right* ourselves, are still innocent.

Kittilewell.

Make my father known,

To *right* my honour, and redeem your own.

Dryden.

2. [In naval language.] To restore a ship to her upright position, after she has been laid on a careen; to put any thing in its proper position: as, to *right* the helm.

To RIGHT.* *v. n.*

A ship is said to *right* at sea, when

she rises with her masts erected, after

having been pressed down on one side

by the effort of her sails, or a heavy

squall of wind.

Falconer.

To RIGHTEN.* *v. a.* [righten, righten, Sax.] To do justice to.

Seek judgement; relieve [in the margin *righten*]

the oppressed.

Isaiah, l. 17.

RIGHTEOUS.† *adj.* [riht-pir, Saxon; whence *rightwise*, in our old authors

rightwisness, in Wicliffe; and *rightwisely*.

in Bishop Fisher: so much, as Dr. Johnson

remarks, are words corrupted by

pronunciation. Upon the word before

us the following excellent observation

demandes especial notice. " 'Tis the

Gospel's work to reduce man to the

principles of his first creation; that is

to be both *good* and *wise*. Our an-

cestors, it seems, were clear of this

opinion. He that was pious and just

was reckoned a *righteous* man. God,

liness and integrity was called an

counted *righteousness*. And in their old

Saxon English, *righteous* was *right-wise*

and *righteousness* was originally *right*

wiseness." Feltham, *Res. ii.* 48.]

1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.

That far be from thee, to slay the *righteous* with

the wicked; and that the *righteous* should be of

the wicked.

Genesis.

2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

Kill my rival too; for he no less

Deserves; and I thy *righteous* doom will bless.

Dryden.

RIGHTEOUS.* *adj.* Made righteous; justified. Not in use, and inelegant.
Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *righteous* by folye?

Bale, Yet a Course, (1543.) fol. 62. b.

RIGHTEOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *righteous*.]

1. Honestly; virtuously.

Athen's did *righteously* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As *righteously* they did those dooms repent,
Still they were wise, whatever way they went.

Dryden.

2. According to desert.

Turn from us all those evils that we most
righteously have deserved.

Litany.

RIGHTEOUSNESS. n. s. [from *righteous*.]
Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness; integrity.

The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men
righteousness, in regard of their manifold virtues,
may not be construed, as though it did thereby
clear them from all faults.

Hooker.

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with
cries,

Could warning make the world more just or wise;
Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging deities.

Dryden.

Good men often suffer, and that even for the
sake of *righteousness*.

Nelson.

RIGHTER.* *n. s.* [from *right*; *phitepe*,
Sax. rector, gubernator.] A redresser;
one who relieves from wrong; one who
does justice to.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter*
of wrongs hath left me commanded.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir. i. 4.

RIGHTFUL.† *adj.* [right and full.]

1. Having the right; having the just claim.

As in this haughty great attempt,
They laboured to supplant the *rightful* heir;
I lost my liberty, and they their lives.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice.

Joseph his hosbonde — was a *rightful* man.

Wicliffe, St. Matt. i.

I came not to clepe *rightful* men, but synful men.

Wicliffe, St. Matt. ix.

Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their *rightful* causes down to tread.

Spenser.

Grant to us, Lord, we beseech thee, the spirit
to think and do always such things as be *rightful*.

Collect.

Gather all the smiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars.

Prior.

RIGHTFULLY. adv. [from *rightful*.] Ac-
cording to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible
that his title was not sound; but was *rightfully* in
Mortimer, who had married the heir of York.

Dryden, Pref. to Fab.

RIGHT-HAND. n. s. Not the left.

The rank of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place.

Shakespeare.

RIGHTFULNESS. n. s. [from *rightful*.]
Moral rectitude.

But still although we fail of perfect *rightful-*
ness,

Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sight-
fulness.

Sidney.

RIGHTLY. adv. [from *right*.]

1. According to truth or justice; prop-
erly; suitably; not erroneously.

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Each of his reign allotted, *rightlier* call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.

Milton.

Descend from heaven, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd.

Milton.

For glory done.

Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;
Destroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men.

Milton.

A man can never have so certain a knowledge,
that a proposition, which contradicts the clear prin-
ciples of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed,
or that he understands the words *rightly*, wherein
it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true.

Locke.

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?

Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may divine,
Unseemly frown with insolence or wine.

Pope, Odys.

2. Honestly; uprightly.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;
You may be *rightly* just, whatever I shall think.

Shakespeare.

3. Exactly.

Should I grant, thou didst not *rightly* see;
Then thou wert first deceiv'd.

Dryden.

4. Straitly; directly.

We wish one end; but differ in order and way,
that leadeth *rightly* to that end.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

RIGHTNESS. n. s. [from *right*.]

1. Conformity to truth; exemption from
being wrong; rectitude; not error.

It is not necessary for a man to be assured of
the *rightness* of his conscience, by such an infalli-
ble certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the
clearness of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if
he knows it upon grounds of such a probability, as
shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting.

South.

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and
are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way,
as for the number or figure of our company.

Rogers, Serm.

2. Straitness.

Sounds move strongest in a right line, which
nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the
line, but by the shortness of the distance.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

RIGID. adj. [rigide, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]

1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.

A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to
be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a solid one of
the same substance and weight.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Severe; inflexible.

His severe judgement giving law,

His modest fancy kept in awe;

As *rigid* husbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair.

Denham.

3. Unremitted; unmitigated.

Queen of this universe! I do not believe

Those *rigid* threats of death; ye shall not die.

Milton, P. L.

4. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat
harshly by Philips.

Cressy plains

And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess

What the Silures vigorous unwithstood

Could do in *rigid* fight.

Philips.

RIGIDITY.† *n. s.* [rigidité, Fr. from *rigid*.]

1. Stiffness.

Rigidity is said of the solids of the
body, when, being stiff or impliable,
they cannot readily perform their res-
pective offices; but a fibre is said to be
rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere
together, as not to yield to that action of
the fluids, which ought to overcome

their resistance in order to the preserva-
tion of health; it is to be remedied by
fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as
makes them resist that expansion, which
is necessary to carry on the vital func-
tions; *rigidity* of the vessels and organs
must necessarily follow from the *rigidity*
of the fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy
or airy elegance.

This severe observation of nature, by the one in
her commonest, and by the other in her absolute
forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*,
and consequently more naturalness than graceful-
ness. *Wolton on Architecture.*

3. Severity; inflexibility.

Not to mollify a transcendence of literal *rigidity*.

Milton, Tetraichordon.

Till the Lutherans abate of their *rigidity*.

Burnet on the Articles, Pref.

RIGIDLY.† *adv.* [from *rigid*.]

1. Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission;
without mitigation.

It is a greater fault *rigidity* to censure, than to
commit a small oversight. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 47.*

If any one shall *rigidly* urge from that passage
the literal expression of breeding, he must allow
Moses to speak in the language of the vulgar in
common affairs of life.

Bentley, Serm. 4.

RIGIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rigid*.] Stiffness;
severity; inflexibility.

Giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer,
to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life.

Hales, Rem. p. 110.

It is possible there may be so much good-nature
in the husband, as to take off somewhat from that
rigidness, which otherwise the principles of his reli-
gion would bind him to.

Sanderson, Cases of Consc. p. 4.

RIGLET. n. s. [regulet, Fr.] A flat thin
square piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames
for pictures, before they are molded, are called
riglets.

Mozon.

RIGMAROLE.* *n. s.* A repetition of idle
words; a succession of long stories.
This word is colloquial and modern, and
has some appearance of a corruption of
an old expression, namely of the famous
"ragman's roll," as a collection of deeds
was called, in which the nobility and
gentry were compelled to subscribe
allegiance to K. Edw. I. of England;
recorded in four large rolls of parchment,
consisting of thirty-five pieces bound to-
gether. See Dr. Jamieson's Scottish Etym.
Dict. in V. RAGMAN'S ROW, or ROLL.
But it may be referred to the old En-
glish word *ragman*, which is used in P.
Ploughman's strains, (as Dr. Jamieson
has shewn,) both as a brief, and as a
herald or recorder, one who recites a
long list. The pardoner, with his brief,
recital, or list of indulgences, is thus
described:

"He — blered their eyes,

"And raughte, with his *ragman*, both
ringes and broches." *P. Pl. Vision.*

The herald, thus:

"Ther is non heraud hath half swich
a rolle

"Right as a *rageman* hath rekned them
newe." *P. Pl. Crede.*

Dr. Jamieson thinks that the Teut. *reghe*, ordo, series, is connected with that word. *Ragman-rolls* became a familiar term, as is evident by Skelton's usage of it.

I dyd what I coule to scarpe out the scrolles, Apollo to rase out of her ragman rolles.

Mr. *Rigmarole*, believe me, a woman with a butt of sack at her elbow is never long-lived!

RIGOL.† n. s. A circle. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

This sleep is sound; this is a sleep, That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd So many English kings. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
About the mourning and congealed face Of that black blood a watery *rigol* goes, Which seems to weep upon the tainted place.

RIGOUR.† n. s. [*rigor*, Lat. *rigueur*, Fr. *rigor*, old Fr. Roq. Suppl.]

1. Cold; stiffness.

Haste, hapless sighs; and let your burning breath Dissolve the ice of her indurate heart, Whose frozen *rigor*, like forgetful death, Feels never any touch of my desert.

In Dowland's *First Book of Songs*, (1597.) The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move.

2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold.

Rigors, chillness, and a fever attend every such new suppuration.

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease; during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation.

3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others.

Nature has got the victory over passion; all his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity.

Rigour makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover.

4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity.

He resumed his *rigors*, esteeming this calamity such a one as should not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to.

Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary?

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Strictness; unabated exactness.

It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof.

Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the efficient; but are names expressing our passions.

The base degenerate age requires Severity and justice in its *rigour*. This avers an impious bold offending world.

6. Rage; cruelty; fury.

He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites, That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights, That to the ground it doubleth him full low.

Driven by the necessities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions.

7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness.

The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel, And supple into softness as they fell.

RIGOROUS.† adj. [*rigoureux*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement.

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock, With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial, Than the severity of public power. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform?

2. Exact; scrupulously nice; as, a *rigorous* demonstration; a *rigorous* definition.

RIGOROUSLY.† adv. [from *rigorous*.]

1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

Lest they faint At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd, For I behold them soften'd, and with tears Bewailing their excess, all terror hide.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake.

2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

A man of strict honour, because he is punctual to his promises; because he is scrupulous in paying his debts, and *rigorously* just in discharging the duties of his station.

The rules of the three unities are indeed *rigorously* and scrupulously observed.

RIGOROUSNESS.* n. s. [from *rigorous*.] Severity, without tenderness or mitigation.

RILL.† n. s. [*ryll*, Icel. rivulus, in the Edda, q. d. *rinnel*, from the Su. Goth. *rinna*, to flow. Serenius. Rather, an abbreviation of the Lat. *rivulus*, viz. *rillus*. The old French language has *riller*, glisser, couler. Roq.] A small brook; a little streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this Their full tribute never miss, From a thousand petty *rills*, That tumble down the snowy hills.

On every third delightful wisdom grows, In every *rill* a sweet instruction flows; But some untaught, o'erhear the whispering *rill*, In spite of sacred leisure blockheads still.

To RILL. v. n. [from the noun.] To run in small streams.

Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy, Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake, Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour Administers to my ambitious thirst The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently rilling Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt.

RILLET. n. s. [corrupted from *rivulet*.] A small stream.

A creek of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate Those *rilllets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.

RIM. n. s. [rim, Saxon.]

1. A border; a margin.

It keeps off the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim.

2. That which encircles something else.

We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or rim of the

belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either.

The drum-maker uses it for rims.

RIME.† n. s. [hpm, pm, Sax. pm-popte, rime-frost.]

1. Hoar frost.

Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in rime frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows.

In a hoar frost, a rime is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another.

2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. Not used.

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the rime or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested.

3. A step of a ladder. North.

To RIME. v. n. [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost.

RIME.* See RHYME.

RIMPLE.* n. s. [hpympelle, Saxon.] A wrinkle; a fold.

To RIMPLE.† v. a. [from the noun. This is our old word, which Dr. Johnson dismisses with a reference to *crumple* and *rumple*, and with the example from Wiseman's Surgery. "*Rympled*, rugntus."] Prompt. Parv.] To pucker; to wrinkle.

A rimpled vecke farre ronne in age.

The skin was tense, also rimpled and blistered.

RIMPLING.* n. s. [from *rimple*.] Uneven motion; undulation.

Throughout the lanes she glides at evening's close,

And softly lulls her infant to repose; Then sits and gazes, but with viewless look, As gilds the moon the rimpling of the brook.

RI'MY. adj. [from *rim*.] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, rimy, or poisonous.

To RINCE.† See **To RINSE.**

RIND. n. s. [junb, Saxon; rinde, Dutch.] Bark; husk.

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard, Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear My tender sides in this rough *rind* embar'd.

Within the infant *rind* of this small flower Poison hath residence, and medicine power.

These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their rind have been taken off.

Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*, Hung amiable.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of this mind With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind* Thou hast immanacled.

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due, High on a planetree shall be hung to view; On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree.

To RIND. v. a. [from the noun.] To de-corticate; to bark; to husk.

RING.† n. s. [hpmg, pmg, Sax. *hring*, Icel. *circus*: "vox antiquiss. et in ling. septentr. usitatissima." Serenius.]

1. A circle; an orbicular line.

Met I my father with his bleeding rings, Their precious gems new lost.

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings*. *Newton.*

2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament.

A quarrel.

— About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shakespeare.*
I have seen old Roman *rings* so very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*

3. A circle of metal to be held by.

The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung, Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. *Dryden.*
Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Swift.*

4. A circular course.

Chaste Diana,
Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

5. A circle made by persons standing round.

Make a *ring* about the corps of Caesar,
And let me shew you him, that made the will. *Shakespeare.*

The Italians, perceiving themselves almost envired, cast themselves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hayward.*

Round my arbour a new *ring* they made,
And footed it about the secret shade. *Dryden.*

6. A number of bells harmonically tuned.

A squirrel spends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage as either side turn up,
Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*

7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body.

Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noise or rattle. *Bacon.*

Hawks' bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did strike upon brass in the open air. *Bacon.*

Sullen Moloch, fled,
Hath left in shadows dread
His burning idol all of blackest hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the grisly king. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*

8. A sound of any kind.

The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To RING.† v. a. pret. and part. pass. *ring*, [hpingan, Saxon.]

1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound.

Ring the alarm bell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. [From *ring*.] To encircle.

Talbot,
Who, *ring*'d about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

3. To fit with rings.

Death, death; oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night,
Thou hate and terror to prosperity,
And I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakespeare.*

4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

But then some pence 'twould cost the clowne
To yoke and eke to *ring* them. *W. Browne.*

To RING.† v. n.

1. To form a circle. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

From the ocean all rivers spring,
And tribute back repay as to their king:
Right so from you all goodly virtues well
Into the rest, which round about you *ring*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,
And let your silver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the base of heaven's deep organ blow. *Milton.*

No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell shall *ring* her burial. *Shaks.*
Easy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the same bells. *Norris, Miscell.*

At Latagus a weighty stone he flung;
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung*. *Dryden.*

3. To practise the art of making music with bells.

Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holder.*

4. To sound; to resound.

Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the shore *rang* of it. *Bacon.*
The particular *ringing* sound in gold, distinct from the sound of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*

With sweeter notes each rising temple *ring*,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung! *Pope.*

5. To utter as a bell.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

6. To tinkle.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vex'd to death:
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

7. To be filled with a bruit or report.

That profane, atheistical epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation so *rings* of, are not indeed what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*

RING-BONE. n. s.

Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes grows quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*. *Farrier's Dict.*

RINGDOVE. n. s. [rîngelduyve, German.]

Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dovecot pigeons, and *ringdoves*. *Mortimer.*

RINGER. n. s. [from *ring*.] He who rings.

RINGING.* n. s. [from *ring*.] Art or act of making music with bells.

Many other sports there be, as *ringing*, bowling, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 266.*

To RINGLEAD.* v. a. [ring and lead.] To conduct.

For that he useth no true compass, nor card, he *ringleads* them to all wrack.

Transl. of Abp. of Spalato's Serm. (1617), p. 34.

RINGLEADER.† n. s. [ring and leader.]

1. One who leads the ring. Mr. Pegge is greatly mistaken in saying that we always use this word in a bad sense; viz. that of a person who is at the head of a mob, or any tumultuous assembly. *Anonym. p. 98.* It is true, Dr. Johnson has taken no notice of the original meaning of the word. But Barret, in 1580, tells us, that a *ringleader* was the Lat. *præsulor*,

dux, and Fr. *celuy qui mene la danse*. And the incomparable Barrow confirms this.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance, as the primordial centurion had in the legion.

2. The head of a riotous body.

He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addison.*

RINGLET. n. s. [ring, with a diminutive termination.]

1. A small ring.

Silver the lintels, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

2. A circle.

You demy puppets, that
By moonshine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*
Never met we,
Upon the beached margin of the sea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind,
But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakespeare.*

3. A curl.

With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milton, Arcades.*

Her golden tresses — in wanton *ringlets* war'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton, P. L.*
These in two sable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*

RINGSTREAKED. adj. [ring and streaked.] Circularly streaked.

He removed the he-goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the she-goats that were speckled. *Gen. xxx. 35.*

RINGTAIL.† n. s. [ring and tail.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing,
But poor men's poultry. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

RINGWORM. n. s. [ring and worm.] A circular tetter.

It began with a serpio, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworms*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

To RINSE.† v. a. [from *rein*, Germ. pure, clear. Dr. Johnson. — This may be carried to the M. Goth. *hreinsa*, clean, pure; Icel. *hreinsa*, to make clean; *reinsur*, old Fr. to wash. Our word is often written *rinse*, and in its northern form *rench*.]

1. To wash; to cleanse by washing.

This last costly treaty
Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass
Did break i' the *rinning*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinced* his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Lev. xv. 11.*

This must move us humbly to sue unto God, and earnestly to entreat him, to wash us thoroughly from our wickedness, and cleanse us from our sins; yea to purge and *rinse* the fountain thereof, our unclean and polluted hearts. *Perkins.*

2. To wash the soap out of clothes.

They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say, With water sometimes ink, and sometimes whey, According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

RINSER. n. s. [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RIOT.† n. s. [*riote*, Fr. *riotta*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Sørenius deduces the word from the Goth. *riotta*, subsultare, Sueh. *ruta*, grassari, dissolutè vivere; Cal-

lander, from the Goth. *reta*, Icel. *reita*, ad iram excitare.]

1. Wild and loose festivity.

When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counsellors,
When means and lavish manners meet together,
Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

So senseless of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor cease his flow of *riot*.

Shakspeare, Timon.

Not accused of *riot*, or unruly. *Tit. i. 6.*
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance.

2. A sedition; an uproar.

Transform'd to serpents, all, as accessories
To his bold *riot*.

Milton, P. L.

3. To run RIOT. To move or act without control or restraint.

One man's head runs *riot* upon hawks and dice.
L'Estrange.

You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his satire's running *riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet.

Swift, Miscell.

To RIOT. v. n. [rioter, old Fr.]

1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments.

Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Rom. xiii. 13.*
Now be exacts of all, wastes in delight,
Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law.

2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows.

3. To banquet luxuriously.

4. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RIOTER.† n. s. [from riot.]

1. One who is dissipated in luxury.

Light-braines, runnagates, unthrifets, and *riotours*.
Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554.) Ll. iii.

Even the *rioters* of the world have stings and torments from it: if a man live in sensuality and fullness of pleasure, what a cutting thought it is to consider, that in a little time he must bid adieu to this and to all felicity for ever!

Glanville, Serm. p. 295.

2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.

Any two justices may come with the *posse comitatus*, if need be, and suppress any such *riot*, assembly, or rout, and arrest the *rioters*.

Blackstone.

RIOTISE. n. s. [from riot.] Dissoluteness; luxury. Obsolete.

From every work he challenged esoin
For contentation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless *riotise*.

Spenser.

RIOTOUS.† adj. [rioteux, Fr. from riot.]

1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive.

What needs me tell their feasts and goodly guise,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain.

Spenser.

When all our offices have been oppress
With *riotous* feeders,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow.

Shakspeare, Timon.

John came neither eating nor drinking, that is, far from the diet of Jerusalem and other *riotous* places, but fared coarsely.

Brown, Vids. Err.

With them no *riotous* pomp nor Asian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears;
But war severely like itself appears.

Dryden.

2. Seditious; turbulent.

The *riotous* assembling of twelve persons, or more, and not dispersing upon proclamation, was first made high treason by statute.

Blackstone.

RIOTOUSLY.† adv. [from riotous.]

1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul,
gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*.

Ecclus. xiv. 4.

2. Seditiously; turbulently.

If any person so *riotously* assembled begin even before proclamation to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy.

Blackstone.

RIOTOUSNESS.† n. s. [from riotous.] The state of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping.

Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 19.

To RIP.† v. a. [hrypan, pypan, pyppan, Sax.]

1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife or of other force.

You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, blush for shame.

Shakspeare.

Thou wilt dash their children, and *king* up their women with child.
The beast prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe.

Dryden.

2. To take away by laceration or cutting.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Esculapius, because *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo.

Hayward.

Rip this heart of mine
Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's.

Otway.

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart.

Granville.

3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view: usually, but not always, with up.

You *rip* up the original of Scotland.
Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof.

Spenser on Ireland.

Know I do scorn to stoop
To *rip* your lives.

Hooker.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599.) Pref.
They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion.

Clarendon.

The relations considering that a trial would *rip* up old sores, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design.

Arbutnot.

RIP.* n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A laceration.

He [the lion] once gave him a *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet.

Addison, Spect. No. 13.

2. A wicker basket to carry fish in.

Cowell.

3. Refuse; any base or worthless thing or person. [perhaps a corruption of riff.]

A low word: as, a *rip* of a horse.

RIPE. adj. [ripe, Saxon; ripp, Dutch.]

1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.

Is *ripe* for shaking; and the powers above
Put on their instruments.

Shakspeare.

Their fruit is unprofitable, not *ripe* to eat.

Wisd. iv. 5.

So may'st thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature.

Milton, P. L.

2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.

Those happiest smiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, seem'd not to know

Dryden.

What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt.

Shakspeare.

3. Complete; proper for use.

I by letters shall direct your course,
When time is *ripe*.

Shakspeare.

4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.

There was a pretty redness in his lips,
A little *riper* and more lusty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks.

Shakspeare.

O early *ripe*! to thy abundant store,
What could advancing age have added more?

Dryden.

5. Finished; consummate.

Beasts are in sensible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themselves, perhaps more *ripe*.

Hooker.

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one.

Shakspeare.

6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.

He thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be *ripe*.

Milton, P. L.

While things were just *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel.

Addison.

7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the university.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

Ripe for heaven, when fate *Eneas* calls,
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me.

Dryden.

To RIFE. v. n. [from the adjective.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.

Ripen is now used.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.

Shakspeare.

Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;
But stay the very *ripening* of the time.

Shakspeare.

Though no stone tell these what I was, yet thou, in my grave's inside, see what thou art now;
Yet thou't not yet so good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay.

Donne.

To RIFE. v. a. To mature; to make ripe.

He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland.

Shakspeare.

RIPELY. adv. [from ripe.] Maturely; at the fit time.

It fits us therefore *ripenly*;
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.

Shakspeare.

To R'IPEN.† v. n. [ripijan, Sax.] To grow ripe; to be matured.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Afore the sour grape is *ripening* in the flower.

Is. xviii. 5.

The pricking of a fruit before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more suddenly.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Trees, that *ripen* latest, blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to *ripen*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And strangers to the sun yet *ripen* here.

Granville.

To R'IPEN. v. a. To mature; to make ripe.

My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.

Shakspeare.

When to *ripen'd* manhood he shall grow,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego.

Dryden.

That I settled
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen*.
Dryden.

The genial sun
Has daily, since his course begun,
Rejoiced the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*
Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,
The rest succeeding times shall *ripen* into fate.
Pope.

Here elements have lost their uses;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

RIPENESS.† *n. s.* [pipeneſe, Sax.].
1. The state of being ripe; maturity.

They have compared it to the *ripeness* of fruits.
Wiseman.

Little matter is deposited in the abscess, before
it arrives towards its *ripeness*. *Sharp.*

2. Full growth.
Time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completion.
To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of
psalms devised for us, that they, which are either
in years but young, or touching perfection of
virtue, as yet not grown to *ripeness*, might, when
they think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*

This royal infant promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to *ripeness*.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

I to manhood am arriv'd so near,
And inward *ripeness* doth much less appear,
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th.
Milton, Sonnet.

4. Fitness; qualification.
Men must endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeness is all. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

RIPIER.* *n. s.* [riparius, low Lat. from
the old Eng. *rip*, a basket. Cowel.]
One who brings fish from the sea-coast
to the inner parts of the land. *Cowel.*

I can send you speedier advertisement of her
constancy by the next *riper*, that rides that way
with mackerel. *Chapman, Widow's Tears.*

RIPPER. *n. s.* [from *rip*.] One who rips;
one who tears; one who lacerates.

RIPPING.* *n. s.* [from *To rip*.] Dis-
covery.

This *ripping* of ancestors is very pleasing unto
me, and indeed savoureth of good conceipt and
some reading withal. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To RIPPLE.† *v. n.*

1. To fret on the surface, as water swiftly
running.

Eamont runs rapidly on near the way, *rippling*
over the stones. *Gray, Lett.*

2. To RIPLE flax. To wipe or draw off
its seed-vessels; to clean flax. North.
Ray, and Grose. [repa, Su. Goth. to
pluck; *repa lin*, linum vellere. Dr.
Jamieson.]

RIPPLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Agitation of water fretting on the sur-
face, or laving the banks.

2. A large comb, through which flax is
dressed.

RIPPLING.* *n. s.* [from *To ripple*.]

1. The ripple dashing on the shore.

Reached shore through a most turbulent *rip-
pling*, occasioned by the fierce current of the tides
between the islands and the coast.

Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

2. Method of cleaning flax.

RIP TOWEL. *n. s.* A gratuity, or reward
given to tenants, after they had reaped
their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE.† *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*.
Cowley has *ris* for *rose*; so has Jonson.
[*reisan*, Goth. *rijan*, Sax.]

1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to
an erect posture.

I have seen her *rise* from her bed, and throw
her night-gown upon her. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The archbishop received him sitting, for, said
he, I am too old to *rise*. *Earl of Orvery.*

2. To get up from rest.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does;
do what she will; go to bed when she list; *rise*
when she list. *Shakespeare.*

As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their
work, *rising* betimes for a prey. *Job, xxiv. 5.*

That is to live,
To rest secure, and not *rise* up to grieve.
Daniel, Civ. War.

Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, *rise*.
Milton, P. L.

3. To get up from a fall.

True in our fall,
False in our promis'd *rising*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To spring; to grow up.

They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
New *ris'n* to work them farther woe.
Milton, P. L.

5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shaks.*
If they *rise* not with their service, they will
make their service fall with them. *Bacon.*

To *rise* i' th' world,
No wise man that's honest should expect. *Otway.*
Those that have been raised by some great
minister, trample upon the steps by which they *rise*,
to rival him. *South.*

6. To swell.

If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a *rising*
of the burning. *Lev. xiii. 21.*

7. To ascend; to move upwards.

The sap in old trees is not so frank as to *rise* all
to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth
out moss. *Bacon.*

If two plane polished plates of a polished look-
ing-glass be laid together, so that their sides be
parallel, and at a very small distance from one
another, and then their lower edges be dipped into
water, the water will *rise* up between them.
Newton.

8. To break out from below the horizon,
as the sun.

He maketh the sun to *rise* on the evil and the
good. *St. Matt. v.*

Whether the sun
Rise on the earth, or earth *rise* on the sun.
Milton, P. L.

9. To take beginning; to come into ex-
istence, or notice.

Only he spoke, and every thing that is,
Out to the fruitful womb of nothing *ris*. *Cowley.*

10. To begin to act.

High winds began to *rise*. *Milton, P. L.*
With Vulcan's rage the *rising* winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

11. To appear in view.

The poet must lay out all his strength, that his
words may be glowing, and that every thing he
describes may immediately present itself, and *rise*
up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

12. To change a station; to quit a siege.

He, *rising* with small honour from Gunza, and
fearing the power of the christians, was gone.
Knolles.

13. To be excited; to be produced.

Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul; for from that hour she lov'd me.
Otway.

A thought *rose* in me, which often perplexes
men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

14. To break into military commotions;
to make insurrections.

At our heels all hell should *rise*,
With blackest insurrection. *Milton, P. L.*
Numidia's spacious kingdom lies
Ready to *rise* at its young prince's call.

No more shall nation against nation *rise*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

15. To be roused; to be excited to action.

Who will *rise* up for me against evil-doers? or
who will stand up for me against the workers of
iniquity? *Ps. xciv.*

Gather together, come against, and *rise* up to
the battle. *Jeremiah.*

16. To make hostile attack.

If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and
rise up against him, and smite him mortally, and
fleeth into one of these cities, the elders of his city
shall fetch him thence. *Deuteronomy.*

17. To grow more or greater in any
respect.

A hideous gabble *ris*es loud
Among the builders. *Milton, P. L.*

The great duke *ris*es on them in his demands,
and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred
thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg
pardon. *Addison on Italy.*

18. To increase in price.

Bullion is *ris*en to six shillings and five pence
the ounce; i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver
will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined
silver. *Locke.*

19. To be improved.

From such an untainted couple, we can hope
to have our family *rise* to its ancient splendour of
face, air, countenance, and shape. *Tatler.*

20. To elevate the style.

Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he *ris*es, *rise*.
Roscommon.

21. To be revived from death.

After I am *ris*en again, I will go before you.
St. Matt. xxvi.

The stars of morn shall see him *rise*
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

22. To come by chance.

As they gan his library to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *rise*
An ancient book. *Spenser.*

23. To be elevated in situation.

He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *rising* ground the trunk he plac'd;
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd.

Ash, on banks or *rising* grounds near rivers, will
thrive exceedingly. *Dryden.*

Mortimer.

RISE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rising, locally or figuratively.

Sit down, my masters, he cried, your *rise* hath
been my fall. *Ld. Bacon, in Mallet's Life of him.*

Thy *rise* of fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determin'd to recede? *Prior.*

2. The act of mounting from the ground.

In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast
backward and then forwards, with so much the
greater force; for the hands go backward before
they take their *rise*. *Bacon.*

3. Eruption; ascent.

Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden
rise of water; for the flame filling no more place,
the air and water succeed. *Bacon.*

The hill submits itself
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose *rise* not hinders, but makes short our way.
Dryden.

4. Place that favours the act of mounting
aloft.

Rais'd so high, from that convenient rise
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies.

Creech.

Since the arguments against them rise from common received opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it does in the assailing of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose.

Locke.

5. Elevated place.

Such a rise, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.

Denham.

6. Appearance as of the sun in the East.

Phœbus! stay;
The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your rise
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes.

Waller.

7. Increase in any respect.

8. Increase of price.

Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the rise or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war.

Temple.

The bishops have had share in the gradual rise of lands.

Swift.

9. Beginning; original.

It has its rise from the lazy admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with their instructions.

Locke on Education.

All wickedness taketh its rise from the heart, and the design and intention with which a thing is done, frequently discriminates the goodness or evil of the action.

Nelson.

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave rise to the republic, which calls itself after his name.

Addison.

10. Elevation; increase of sound.

In the ordinary rises and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two becmolls between the unison and the diapason.

Bacon.

11. [*hrys*, Icel. *rys*, Teut. a twig.] A bough; a branch. In Lancashire a *rozen* or *ryzen* hedge is a fence of boughs and stakes; and in the west of England a *ryce* or *rise* fence is one of twigs or wattles.

As white as lillie or rose on rise.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 1015.

RÍSEN. *part.* of to rise.

RÍSER. *n. s.* [from *rise*.] One that rises.

The isle *Ææa*, where the palace stands
Of th' early *riser*, with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance.

Chapman.

RISH* *n. s.* A rush. Cheshire Gloss. *Rush* was anciently written *rysych* or *rysche* in our vocabularies. Wilbraham.

RISIBÍLITY. *n. s.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing.

How comes lowliness of style to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrst, than without *risibility* he can be a man?

Dryden.

Whatever the philosophers may talk of their *risibility*, neiging is a more noble expression than laughing.

Arbutnot.

RÍSYBLE. *adj.* [*risible*, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth in nothing else.

Gov. of the Tongue.

2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RÍSING.* *n. s.* [from *rise*.]

1. Act of getting up from a fall.

This child is set for the fall and rising again of many.

St. Luke, ii. 34.

2. Appearance of the sun, of a star, or other luminary, above the horizon, which before was hid beneath it.

From the rising of the sun unto the going down thereof.

Ps. l. 1.

3. A tumour.

This is the law — for a rising, and for a scab, and for a bright spot.

Lev. xiv. 56.

4. Tumult; insurrection.

He's follow'd both with body and with mind,
And doth enlarge his rising with the blood
Of fair king Richard scrap'd from Pomfret stones.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

5. Resurrection.

They kept that saying within themselves, questioning one with another what the rising from the dead should mean.

St. Mark, xi. 10.

RISK.† *n. s.* [*risque*, Fr. *rischio*, Ital. *riesgo*, *riezgo*, Spanish. Meursius gives the barbarous Greek *ῥίσκος* or *ῥίσκος*, fortune, chance, danger, and therewith the Ital. *risico*, (written also *risigo*, *risco*, and *rischio*), the same. Menage considers the origin of this word as very obscure.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the risk of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply.

L' Estrange.

When an insolent despot of discipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long risk of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues.

South, Serm.

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the risk of being betrayed into what is not so.

Atterbury.

An innocent man ought not to run an equal risk with a guilty one.

Richardson, *Clarissa*.

To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to raise,
Or risk his well-established praise,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove.

Addison.

RÍSKER. *n. s.* [from *risk*.] One who risks.

He thither came, t' observe and smook
What courses other riskers took.

Buller.

RISSE. The obsolete preterite of rise.

Rise not the consular men and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down; and fled thy side.

B. Jonson.

RITE. *n. s.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.

The ceremonies we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient *rites* and customs of the church.

Hooker.

It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy rite, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

When the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
He plow'd th' Thyrrene seas.

Dryden.

RITORNE'LLLO.* *n. s.* [Italian.] The refrain, repeat, or burden, of an air or song.

Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refrain, or *ritornello*, at the end of each stave or stanza.

Mason on Church Music, p. 213.

RÍTUAL. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.

Instant I bade the priests prepare
The ritual sacrifice, and solemn pray'r.

Prior.

If to tradition were added, certain constant ritual and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain.

Forbes.

RÍTUAL. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] A book in which the rights and observances of religion are set down.

An heathen ritual could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different sacrifices.

Addison on Italy.

RÍTUALIST.† *n. s.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual.

In whose rituals, as Ben Casem, Sid Ben Hali, Abdalla, &c. if you find any such thing, it will be more than could be expected.

Gregory, Notes on Script. (ed. 1684,) p. 99.

Of this there are two notable instances taken notice of by Cassian, and several other ritualists.

Bournie, Antiq. of the Com. People, p. 26.

RÍTUALLY.* *adv.* [from *ritual*.] With some particular ceremony.

In some parts of this kingdom is joined also solemnity of drinking out of a cup, ritually composed, decked, and filled with country liquor.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. § 9.

RÍVVAGE.† *n. s.* [French.] A bank; a coast; the shore. Not now in use.

Golden sand

The which Pactolus with his waters shere
Throws forth upon the rivage round about him nere.

Spenser, F. Q.

Think

You stand upon the rivage, and behold
A city on th' incessant billows dancing;
For so appears this fleet.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

RÍVAL.† *n. s.* [*rivalis*, Lat. from *rivus*, a river; the word *rivalis*, in Latin, being originally applied, according to Sir T. Hamner, to proprietors of neighbouring lands parted only by a brook, which belonged equally to both; and so signified *partners*, or those concerned in the same affair. Morin more fully illustrates this derivation from *rivus*: "*Rivalis* désigne proprement ceux qui ont droit d'usage dans un même ruisseau; et comme cet usage est souvent pour eux un sujet de contestations, on a transporté cette signification de *rivalis* à ceux qui ont les mêmes prétentions à une chose." Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues: a competitor.

Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyran'ts and thou all fellowship disdain.

Dryden.

2. A competitor in love.

She saw her father was grown her adverse party,
And yet her fortune such as she must favour her rival.

Sidney.

France and Burgundy,
Great rivals in our younger daughter's love.

Shakspeare.

Your rival's image in your worth I view;
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you.

Granville.

RÍVAL. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I should be fortunate. Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.
Equal in years, and rival in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,
Like honour claims.

Dryden.

You bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by rival dogs enjoy'd.

Dryden.

To RÍVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.

Those, that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*

2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,
And inmate inimitable force. *Dryden, Æn.*

O thou, too great to *rival* or to praise,
Forgive, lamented shade, these duteous lays,
Lee had thy fire, and Congreve had thy wit;
And copyists, here and there, some likeness hit;
But none possess'd thy graces, and thy ease;
In thee alone 'twas natural to please! *Harte.*

- To RIVAL. v. n. To be competitors. Out of use.

Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

- RIVAL'RY.† n. s. [*rivalitas*, Lat.]

1. Equal rank. Obsolete.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars
'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivalry*;
would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Competition; rivalry.

- RIVALRY. n. s. [from *rival*.] Competition; emulation.

It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided a whole age. *Addison.*

- RIVALSHIP.† n. s. [from *rival*.] The state or character of a rival.

He hath confess'd
To me in private that he loves another,
My lady's woman, Mrs. Pleasance; therefore
Secure you of *rivalship*. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

- To RIVE. v. a. preter. *rived*, part. *riven*.

[*ryft*, broken, Saxon; *riiven*, Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.

At his haughty helmet
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Spenser.*
The varlet at his plaint was grieved sore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Spenser.*

Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Spenser.*

O Cicero!

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have *ri'd* the knotty knots; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shaks.*
As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton, P. L.*

The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and
riven with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the
sweet peace of Drina. *Howell, Voc. For.*
Had I not been blind, I might have seen
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
Let it come;
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

- To RIVE.† v. n. [*riřwa*, Su. Goth.] To be split; to be divided by violence.

His hearte asonder *rieth*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 5718.*
Oh that our hearts could but *rive* in sunder at
but the dangers of those publick judgements! *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 69.*

Blow, thou west wind,
Blow, till thou *rive*, and make the sea run roaring.
Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.
Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

- RIVE.* n. s. [*ryf*, Icel.] A rent or tear. Brockett's N. C. Words.

- To RIVEL.† v. a. [*zeipelen*, Saxon, corrugated, rumpel'd; *ryffelen*, Teut.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Her cheekes ben with teres wette,
And *rievlyn* as an empty skyn. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.*

It [melancholy] makes their hollow-eyed, and
to have wrinkled brows, *rivelled* cheeks, dry bodies. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 96.*

Base quean, and *rievl'd* with!

Then droop'd the fading flowers, the *river* beauty
fled,
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rievl'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryden.*

And since that pteuous autumn now is past,
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your
taste,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rievl'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alum stickpicks, with contracting power,
Shrink his thin essence like a *rievl'd* flower. *Pope.*

- RIVEL.* n. s. [from the verb; *ruyffel*,
RIVELING. } Teut.] Wrinkle.

Huloet, and Sherwood.

It hadde no wem, ne *ruyelings*, or any such thing,
Wicliffe, Ephes. v.

- RIVEN. part. of *rive*.

- RIVER.† n. s. [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

Springs make rivulets; and these
united form brooks; which coming for-
ward in streams, compose great *river*s
that run into the sea. *Locke.*

It is a most beautiful country, being stored
throughout with many goodly *river*s, replenished
with all sorts of fish. *Spenser.*

The first of these *river*s has been celebrated by
the Latin poets for the gentleness of its course, as
the other for its rapidity. *Addison on Italy.*

- RIVER.* n. s. [from *To rive*.] One who splits or cleaves.

An honest block-*river*, with his beetle, heartily
calling,
Echard, Obs. on the Answ. to Cont. of the Cl. p. 23.

- RIVER-DRAGON. n. s. A crocodile. A name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

Thus with ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton, P. L.*

- RIVERET.† n. s. [diminutive of *river*.] A small stream; a rill.

Bringing all their *riverets* in,
There ends; a new song to begin. *Drayton, Polyolb.*

Calls down each *riveret* from her spring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 8.*

Wandle, a clear *riveret*, full of the best trouts.
Leigh's England Describ'd, (1659), p. 190.

- RIVER-GOD. n. s. Tutelary deity of a river. His wig hung as strait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

- RIVER-HORSE. n. s. Hippopotamus.

Rose,
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton, P. L.*

- RIVET. n. s. [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

Thy armour
I'll frush, and unlock the *rivets* all,
But I'll be master of it. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though she loves me too,
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow
So smooth and equal, that no sight can find
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The *rivets* of those wings inclos'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

This instrument should move easy upon the
rivet. *Sharp.*

- To RIVET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with rivets.

This man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *B. Jonson.*

2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.

You were to blame to part with
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *riveted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shaks.*

Why should I write this down, that's *riveted*,
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

What one party thought to *rivet* to a settledness
by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,
Her blows not shook but *riveted* his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only *riveted* the notion of
himself into our natures, but likewise made the
belief of his being, necessary to the peace of our
minds and happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

If the eye sees those things *riveted*, which are
loose, where will you begin to rectify the mistake? *Locke.*

Where we use words of a loose and wandering
signification, hence follows mistake and error,
which those maxims, brought as proofs to establish
propositions, wherein the terms stand for under-
determined ideas, do by their authority confirm and
rivet. *Locke.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs!
Congreve.

They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and stooping from your horse,
Rivet the panting savage to the ground. *Addison, Cato.*

A similitude of nature and manners, in such a
degree as we are capable of, must tie the holy knot,
and *rivet* the friendship between us. *Atterbury.*

3. To drive or clench a rivet.

In *riveting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand
upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do
not stand upright, you will be forced to set it up-
right, after it is *riveted*. *Mozon.*

- RIVULET. n. s. [*rivulus*, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them. *Milton, P. L.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have
their confluence into the common channel of the
blood. *Bentley.*

I saw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called
Abula, and smelt the stench that arises from its
water, which Martial mentions. *Addison on Italy.*

- RIXATION.* n. s. [*rixatio*, Lat.] A brawl; a quarrel. *Cockeram.*

- RIXDOLLAR. n. s. A German coin, worth about four shillings and six-pence sterling. *Dict.*

ROACH.† *n. s.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. red-haired. Dr. Johnson. — Sax. *peohche*.]

1. A roach is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste; his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the watersheep, for his simplicity and foolishness; and it is noted, that roaches recover strength, and grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton, Angler.*

If a gudgeon meet a roach,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

2. As sound as a ROACH. [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] Apparently a corrupt phrase. Firm; stout.

Ray has the expression, as sound as a trout; but sometimes people will express it, as *sound as a roach*, which is by no means a firm fish, but rather otherwise; and on that account Mr. Thomas surmises it should rather be *sound as a roche*, or *rock*: and it is certain, the abbey of De Rupe, in Yorkshire, was called *Roche-abbey*, implying that *roche* was formerly the pronunciation of *rock* here, in some places at least. *Pegge, Anonym.* p. 349.

ROAD.† *n. s.* [*rade*, Fr. route, French: Route is *via trita*. Dr. Johnson. — What is *ridden over*. Mr. Horne Tooke. Anciently written *rode*. See the fourth definition. But see also the old Fr. *rote*. "Dans la Normandie et le Perche *rote* est un sentier étroit." Roq. Suppl. Gloss.]

1. Large way; path.

Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he might easily ride on the beaten road way, should trouble himself with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal house direct the way,
A broad and ample road. *Milton, P. L.*
The liberal man dwells always in the road. *Fell.*
To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth, is the great road to error. *Locke.*
Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,
By diff'rent roads and adverse ways proceed,
That here they might rencounter, here unite.

Blackmore.
There is but one road by which to climb up.

2. [*Rade*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — This also, according to Skinner, is from *ride*; ships *riding* at anchor. The Su. Goth. *redd* is the same, as our *ride* in this sense.] Ground where ships may anchor.

I should be still
Peering in maps for ports and roads;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*
About the island are many roads, but only one harbour. *Sandys, Journey.*

3. Inroad; incursion.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make
road
Upon's again. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Cason was desirous of the spoil, for he was, by the former road into that country, famous and rich. *Knolles.*

The king of Scotland, seeing none came to Perkin, turned his enterprise into a road, and wasted Northumberland with fire and sword.

4. Journey. The word seems, in this sense at least, to be derived from *rode*, the preterite of *ride*: as we say a short *ride*; an easy *ride*. Dr. Johnson. — The Sax. *pad* is a journey; and *rade*, or

raid, is the Scottish word; but *rode* our old one, as if from *ride*:

"He mote travel for worship,
"And make many hasty *rodes*,
"Sometime in Pruis, sometime in
Rhodes."

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.]

With easy roads he came to Leicester,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
From the east his flaming road begins.

Milton, P. L.

5. The act or state of travelling.

Some taken from their shops and farms, others from their sports and pleasures, these at suits at law, those at gaming-tables, some on the road, others at their own fire-sides. *Law.*

ROADSTEAD.* *n. s.* [*road* and *stead*.] A place fit for ships to anchor in. "We often meet with the word *roadstead* in voyages, and I suppose it is still a common term with all seafaring men." Mr. Horne Tooke.

Three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored in a small roadstead upon the coast.
London Gaz. Extraord. (Feb. 27, 1797.)

ROADWAY.* *n. s.* [*road* and *way*.] Course of the publick road; highway.

Never a man's thought in the world keeps the roadway better than thine.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.
Employing them at home about some publick buildings, as bridges, roadways, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.
I have digressed into such a path, as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer, and more delightful, than the roadway I was in.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

ROAK.* See ROKE.

TO ROAM.† *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See Room. Dr. Johnson. — *Raumen*, Germ. puman, Sax. *remove*; pum, latus, patens; pume, latē, undequaque; *rumen*, Theatisc. *uterius, longius*. Our early use of the word was simply to walk about:

"Though we slepe or wake, or rome
or ride,

"Ay flyeth the time, it wol no man
abide." *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.]*

To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. It has been imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants, who always said they were going to Rome.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia.

Shakspeare.
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shakspeare.*

The lonely fox roams far abroad,
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. Prior.
What were unlighten'd man,
A savage roaming through the woods and wilds
In quest of prey. *Thomson, Summer.*

TO ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam.

Milton, P. L.

ROAM.* } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Act

ROAM'ING. } of wandering.

The ravings and roamings of a busy fancy.
More, Myst. of Godliness, p. 282.
The boundless space, through which these rovers
take

Their restless roam, suggests the sister-thought,
Of endless time. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

ROA'MER.† *n. s.* [from *roam*.] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.
And now is religion a rider, a *romer* by the street. *Viz. of Plowman*, fol. 50.

ROAN.† *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr.]
A roan horse is a horse of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick.

Farrier's Dict.

What horse? a roan, a crop-ear, is it not?
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

ROAN-TREE.* See ROUN-TREE.

TO ROAR.† *v. n.* [*japan*, Sax. *reeren*, Teut. *ruir*, old French. The Scottish form of this word is *rare*, or *rair*.]

1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*

Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the forest tremble when they roar'd.

Shakspeare.

The young lions roared upon him and yelled.

Jer. ii. 15.

The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They cast the sound to Libya's desert shore;
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing roar. *Dryden.*

2. To cry in distress.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
Sole on the barren sands the suff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguish, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

3. To sound as the wind or sea.

South, East, and West, with mixt confusion roar.
And rowl the foaming billows to the shore. *Dryden.*

Loud as the wolves on Orcas' stormy steep,
Howl to the roaring of the northern deep. *Pope.*

4. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar. *Milton, P. L.*
Consider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar. *Gay.*

ROAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of the lion or other beast.

The wonted roar is up,
And hiss continual through the tedious night. *Thomson.*

2. An outcry of distress.

A clamour of merriment.
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs?
Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. The sound of the wind or sea.

The roar
Of loud Euroclydon. *Philips.*

5. Any loud noise.

Deep-throated engines belch'd, whose roar
Imbowl'd with outrageous noise the air. *Milton, P. L.*

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar. *Milton, Il Pens.*
When cannons did diffuse,
Preventing posts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their roar. *Waller.*

The waters, listening to the trumpet's roar,
Obey the summons, and forsake the shore. *Dryden.*

ROA'ER.† *n. s.* [from *roar*.]

1. A noisy brutal man.

Hear this, ye godless and swaggering roarers,
that dare say with Pharaoh, Who is the Lord?

You that now bid defiance to fear, shall in spite of you learn the way to fear.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 231.

- The English roasters put down all. *Howell.*
2. One who bawls.

The roarer has no other qualification for a champion of controversy, than a hardened front and strong voice. Having seldom so much desire to confute as to silence, he depends rather upon vociferation than argument.

Dr. Johnson, Rambler, No. 144.

ROA'RING.* *n. s.* [from *roar*.]

1. Cry of the lion or other beast.

The king's wrath is as the roaring of a lion.

Prov. xix. 12.

More roarings of the lion.

Addison, Guard. No. 124.

2. Outcry of distress.

My sighing cometh before I eat, and my roarings are poured out like water.

Job, iii. 24.

3. Sound of the wind or sea.

They shall roar against them like the roaring of the sea.

Isaiah, v. 30.

ROA'RY. *adj.* [better *rorry*; *rores*, Lat.]

- Dewy.

On Lebanon his foot he set,
And shook his wings with roary May dews wet.

Fairfax.

To ROAST.† *v. a.* [*rostir, rotir, Fr. rosten, Germ. geropot, Saxon, roasted; from rastrum, Lat. a grate; to roast, being, in its original sense, to broil on a gridiron. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter to the Germ. rost, a grate, adds the Welsh verb *rhostio*, to roast, *rhost*, what is roasted; and admits that it is an ancient British word, but of Greek origin, viz. from *τέσσω*, *Æolicè* pro *τέπω*, to dry, from *τέρεω*, (from which the Latins have *torreo*), and so by a metathesis *rosten*.]*

1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire.

The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting.

Prov. xii. 27.

Roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office.

Swift, Direct. to the Cook.

2. To impart dry heat to flesh.

Here elements have lost their uses,

Air ripens not, nor earth produces;

Fire will not roast, nor water boil.

Swift.

3. To dress at the fire without water.

In eggs boiled and roasted, there is scarce difference to be discerned.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. To heat any thing violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire,

He thus o'zised with coagulate gore,

Old Priam seeks.

Shakespeare.

5. In common conversation, to jeer or banter.

On bishop Atterbury's roasting lord Coningsby about the topik of being priest-ridden.

Atterbury's Epist. Correspond. vol. ii. p. 417.

ROAST. *for roasted.*

He lost his roast beef stomach, not being able to touch a sirloin.

Addison.

And if Dan Congreve judges right,

Roast beef and ale make Britons fight.

Prior.

It warns the cook-maid, not to burn

The roast meat which it cannot turn.

Swift, Miscell.

ROAST.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is roasted.

He drave him thence, as Tobias drove away the spirit Asmodeus; for that was done with a *roste*, and this with a spit.

Sir J. Harrington, Dr. View of the Ch. p. 63.

2. In common conversation, banter.

3. To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. It was perhaps

originally *roist*, which signified a tumult, to direct the populace.

Where champions ruleth the *rost*,

Their daily disorder is most. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

The new-made duke, that rules the roast. *Shaks.*

Alma slap-dash, is all again

In every sinew, nerve, and vein;

Runs here and there like Hamlet's ghost,

While every where she rules the roast. *Prior.*

ROA'STER.* *n. s.* [from *roast*.]

1. One who roasts meat.

Sherwood.

2. A gridiron. *Ainsworth, in V. Craticula.*

ROB.† *n. s.* [I believe Arabick. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Hunt, in his Dissertation on the Arab. Language, (1739), informs us that it is certainly a word borrowed from the Arabians. The French and Italians use the same word.] Inspissated juices.

The infusion, being evaporated to a thicker consistence, passeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues of the infusion.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ROB.† *v. a.* [*rober, old Fr. robbare, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — And these from the M. Goth. raubjan, birauban, to spoil, to plunder; Germ. and Teut. rauben, "Verbum antiquissimum à Scythis et Celtis cum ipsâ re longè latèq; disseminatum. Persis rubaden est rapere, et inde roubah, vulpes, quia raptò vivit. Persas autem et genus et linguam à Scythis ducere, jam multa monuerunt vocabula. Usum Celticum demonstrant idiomatica Celtica, Cambricum, et Armoricum, in quibus vigent derivata ab hoc verbo oriunda, ut sunt raib, rapacitas, rob, præda, manifesto satis indicio, ipsum verbum Celtis haud ignotum fuisse." Wachter.]*

1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder.

To be robbed, according to the present use of the word, is to be injured by theft, secret or violent; to rob, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to steal, is to take away privately.

Is't not enough to break into my garden,

And, like a thief, to come to rob my grounds,

But thou wilt brave me with these saucy terms?

Shakespeare.

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our prosperity.

King Charles.

I have not here designed to rob him of any part of that commendation, which he has so justly acquired from the whole author, whose fragments only fall to my portion.

Dryden.

The water-nymphs lament their empty urns,

Bacotia, robb'd of silver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*

2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical.

Our house is hell, and thou, a merry devil,

Did'st rob it of some taste of tediousness. *Shaks.*

3. To take away unlawfully.

Better be disdain'd of all, than fashion a carriage to rob love from any.

Shakespeare.

Procure, that the nourishment may not be robbed and drawn away.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Nor will I take from any man his due;

But thus assuming all, he robs from you. *Dryden.*

Oh double sacrilege on things divine,

To rob the relick, and deface the shrine! *Dryden.*

RO'BBER. *n. s.* [from *rob*.] One that

plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief.

These hands, which thou dost ravish from my chin,

Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host; With robbers' hands, my hospitable favour

You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Thou, — like a robber, stripp'dst them of their robes.

Milton, S. A.

The robber must run, ride, and use all the desperate ways of escape; and probably after all, his sin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet.

South.

Bold Prometheus did aspire,

And stole from heaven the seeds of fire;

A train of ills, a ghastly crew,

The robber's blazing track pursue. *Dryden, Hor.*

Public robbers are more criminal than petty and common thieves.

Davenant.

RO'BBERY. *n. s.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob*.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

Thieves for their robbery have authority,

When judges steal themselves.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

A storm or robbery

Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Some more effectual way might be found, for suppressing common thefts and robberies. *Temple.*

RO'BINS.* *n. s.* [*raaband*, a rope-band. *Wiedgren's Swedish Lex.*] Small ropes which fasten sails to the yards.

ROBE. *n. s.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity.

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies

Finely attir'd in a robe of white. *Shakespeare.*

The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,

Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;

Yet he those robes of empire justly bore,

Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore.

Dryden.

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest.

What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarging the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to robe, and feast, and perform rites and observances?

Bacon.

There in long robes the royal magi stand;

The sage Chaldeans robb'd in white appear'd;

And Brachmans. *Pope, Temp. of Fame.*

Robbed in loose array she came to bathe.

Thomson.

RO'BARDSMAN. } *n. s.* In the old statutes, RO'BERTSMAN. } a sort of bold and stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BERT. *n. s.* [*geranium, ruperti*, Lat.] An herb; stork-bill.

Ainsworth.

RO'BIN. } *n. s.* [*rubecula*, RO'BIN-RED-BREAST. } Lat.] A bird so named from his red breast; a red-dock.

Up a grove did spring, green as in May,

When April had been moist; upon whose bushes

The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes

Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*

The robin-red-breast, till of late had rest,

And children sacred held a martin's nest. *Pope.*

RO'BIN-GOODFELLOW.* *n. s.* One of our old domestick goblins. See HOBGOBLIN.

Dregs of miracles in milkepans, and greasie

dishes, by Robin-goodfellow, and haggis, and fayries!

Dering, on the Ep. to the Hebrews, (1576.) H. 7.

A bigger kind there is of them [fairies] called with us hobgoblins, and *Robin-goodfellow*, that would, in those superstitious times, grind corn for a mess of milk. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 47.*

ROBORATION.* *n. s.* [roboration, Fr. *Cotgrave*; from the Latin *robur*, strength.] A strengthening; a confirmation of strength. *Not in use.* *Coles.*

ROBOREOUS. *adj.* [*robur*, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*

ROBUST.† } *adj.* [*robustus*, Lat. *ro-*
ROBUSTIOUS. } *buste*, Fr. Hammond
uses *robustus*: "a *robustus* obdurate sinner." Works, iv. 685.]

1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. These redundant locks,

Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in *robustious* and rough coming on. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

It offends me to hear a *robustious* periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Hardly could one see a man of a more grim aspect; and no less robust and rude was his behaviour. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.*

While I was managing this young *robustious* fellow, that old spark, who was nothing but skin and bone, split through my fingers. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

Romp-loving miss

Is haul'd about in gallantry *robust*. *Thoms Aut.*

3. Requiring strength. The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any *robust* employment. *Locke.*

4. *Robustious* is now only used in low language, and in a sense of contempt. Admires how modest women can

Be so *robustious* like a man. *Swift.*

ROBUSTIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *robustious*.] With violence; with fury.

He speaketh wickedly, roughly, and *robustiously*.

Ep. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 287.

The multitude commend writers, as they do fencers or wrestlers, who, if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

ROBUSTIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *robustious*.] Quality of being vigorous.

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605), sign. S. 9.

ROBUSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *robust*.] Strength; vigour.

Beef may confer a *robustness* on my son's limbs, but will hebetate his intellects.

Arbutnot and Pope.

RO'CAMBOLE. *n. s.* See GARLICK. *Rocambol* is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish garlick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary peas. *Mortimer.*

Garlick, *rocambol*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

ROCHE-ALUM. *n. s.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.

Roché-alum is also good. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

ROCHET.† *n. s.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Lat. a coat. Dr. Johnson.

—Mr. Horne Tooke contends, that it is the past participle of the Sax. *puzgan*, to cover, as *pocce*, the upper garment, is; of which, he says, *rochet*

is the diminutive. *Rock*, or *rokke*, is the Su. Goth. and German, for a loose outer garment; and our old word is *rokkete*. Some have considered it derived from the Germ. *rauh*, (whence the Dutch *ruig* and our *rough*,) hairy; our ancestors being first clothed in skins.]

1. An outer garment. There nis no clothe sitheth bette On damosel, than doth *rokkete*.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 1240.

Rochet, a frock, loose gaberdine, gown of canvas or coarse linen, worn by a labourer over the rest of his clothes; also, a prelate's *rochet*, &c.

Cotgrave.

2. A linen habit now peculiar to a bishop, worn under the chimere. Bishops were obliged, by the canon law, to wear their *rochets* whenever they appeared in public; which practice was constantly kept up in England till the Reformation.

Wheatly on the Com. Prayer, ch. 2. § 4.

3. [*Rubellio*, Lat.] A fish. Usually written *rochet*; the red gurnard. *Chambers.*

Of *rotchets*, whittings, or such common fish. *Broune, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 1.*

ROCK.† *n. s.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Ital. from the Gr. *ῥωξ*, a crag or cliff; and that from *ῥῖσσω*, to break. Scott, and Lemon. Of the same opinion is Morin; who wishes to confirm it by the analogy of the Lat. *rupes*, a rock, from *rumpo*, to break or tear asunder; "parce que le roc ou la roche escarpeprement une masse rompue et escarpée."] 1. A vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth. The splitting rocks cower'd in the sinking sands, And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakespeare.*

There be *rock* herbs; but those are where there is some mould. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Distilling some of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourless as *rock* water, and the liquor remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*

These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not manifest fragments? *Burnet, Theory.*

Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called *rock* amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Ye darksome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclin'd, Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense. Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Israel will be an everlasting stay. *K. Charles.*

3. [*Rock*, Danish; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spanish; *spin-roch*, Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. A learned and a manly soul I purpos'd her; that should with even powers, The *rock*, the spindle, and the sheers, controul Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *B. Jonson.*

On the *rock* a scanty measure place Of vital flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

Flow from the *rock* my flax, and swiftly flow, Pursue thy thread, the spindle runs below. *Parnel.*

To **ROCK.†** *v. a.* [*roquer*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Descended from the Icel. *hrocka*, to shake, or be shaken. Serenius adds the Dalecamp. *rucka*, oscillare.] 1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards.

If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the smoke were more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whispering sound Was dumb; a rising earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep. Come, take hand with me, And *rock* the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shakespeare.*

Leaning her head upon my breast, My panting heart *rock'd* her asleep. *Suckling.*

My bloody resolutions, Like sick and forward children, Were *rock'd* asleep by reason. *Denham.*

While his secret soul on Flanders preys, He rocks the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of state, The king with his tempestuous council sate. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet. Sleep rock thy brain, And never come mischance between us twain! *Shakespeare.*

O lull me, lull me, charming air, My senses *rock* with wonder sweet! Like snow on wool, thy fallings are; Soft, like a spirit, are they feet! *Song on Music, in Wit Restored, (1658), p. 95.*

To **ROCK.** *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

The rocking town Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel Astonish'd. *Philips.*

RO'CKING.* *n. s.* [from *To rock*.] State of being shaken. I like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young, Revenge.*

ROCK-DOE. *n. s.* A species of deer. The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps; a creature of admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew, Mus.*

ROCK-RUBY. *n. s.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill on Fossils.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ROCK-PIGEON.* *n. s.* [*rock* and *pigeon*.] A sort of pigeon which builds in rocks by the sea-coast. Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood-pigeons, and *rock-pigeons*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

ROCK-SALT. *n. s.* Mineral salt. Two pieces of transparent *rock-salt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward on Fossils.*

RO'CKER. *n. s.* [from *rock*.] One who rocks the cradle. His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept, Was weary, and without a *rock*er slept. *Dryden.*

ROCKET. *n. s.* [*rochetto*, Ital.] An artificial fire-work, being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. Every *rocket* ended in a constellation, strowing the air with a shower of silver spangles. *Addison.*

When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall
rise
In rocks, till they reach the wond'ring skies.

ROCKET. *n. s.* [*eruca.*] A plant. The whole plant hath a peculiar fetid smell.

Garth.
Miller.

ROCKINESS.* *n. s.* [from *rocky.*] State of being rocky.

This rockiness in the highest parts proves his fine earth to be but a figment.

Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory, (1685,) p. 162.
ROCKLESS. *adj.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks.

A crystal brook
Is weedless all above, and rockless all below.

Dryden.

ROCKROSE. *n. s.* [*rock and rose.*] A plant.

ROCKWORK. *n. s.* [*rock and work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork*.

Addison.

ROCKY.† *adj.* [from *rock.*]

1. Full of rocks.

Val de Compare presenteth her *rocky* mountains.

Sandys.

Make the bold prince
Through the cold north and rocky regions run.

Waller.

The vallies he restrains

With *rocky* mountains.

Dryden.

Nature lodges her treasures in *rocky* ground.

Locke.

2. Resembling a rock.

The *rocky* orb

Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield.

Milton, P. L.

3. Hard; stony; obdurate.

I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling reft,
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I tell you of the *rocky*, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.

Bp. Hall, *Estate of a Christian.*

There are some men of *rocky* hearts and impassible tempers.

Norris on the *Beat.* p. 46.

ROD. *n. s.* [*roede*, Dutch.]

1. A long twig.

Some chase a hazel *rod* of the same year's shoot, and this they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walking softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, discover it.

Boyle.

2. A kind of sceptre.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;

As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,

The rod and bird of peace. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The pastoral reed

Of Hermes, or his opiate *rod.*

Milton, P. L.

O gentle sleep, I cry'd,

Why is this gift to me alone deny'd?

Mildest of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,

Where lies my error, what has been my crime?

Beasts, birds, and cattle feel thy balmy *rod*;

The drowsy mountains wave, and seem to nod:

The torrents cease to chide, the seas to roar,

And the hush'd waves recline upon the shore.

Harte.

3. Anything long and slender.

Let the fisherman

Increase his tackle, and his *rod* retie.

Gay.

Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,

This rebel love braves all the gods,

And every hour by love is made,

Some heaven-defying Enclade.

Granville.

4. An instrument for measuring.

Decempeda was a measuring *rod* for taking the

dimensions of buildings, and signified the same thing as *peritica*, taken as a measure of length.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

If he be but once so taken idly roguing, he may punish him with stocks; but if he be found again so loitering, he may scourge him with whips or *rods*.

Spenser on Ireland.

I am whipt and scourg'd with *rods*,
Nettled, and stung with pismires, when I hear
Of Bollingbroke.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick man the particular meaning of the voice.

Hammond.

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements; that thy *rod*, as well as thy staff, may comfort us.

King Charles.

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under *rods* of rough centurions smart.

Dryden.

As soon as that sentence is executed, these *rods*, these instruments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire.

Atterbury.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*;

As honest man's the noblest work of God.

Pope.

RODDY.* *adj.* [from *rod.*] Full of rods or twigs. Not in use.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

RODE. pret. of *ride*.

He in paternal glory *rode*.

Milton, P. L.

RODE.* *n. s.* [poë, Sax.] The cross. See

ROOD.

RODOMONT.* *n. s.* [from *Rodomonte*, the blustering Italian hero. See **RODOMONTADE**.] This word appears full as early in our language as *rodomontade*.] A vain boaster.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Charles I.

RO'DOMONT.* *adj.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

Don, a Spanish reader,

Who had thought to have been the leader

(Had the match gone on)

Of our ladies one by one,

And triumph'd our whole nation,

In his *rodomont* fashion.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Owls*.

RODOMONTADE.† } *n. s.* [from a boastful
RODOMONTADO. } boisterous hero of
Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*; Fr. *rodomontade*.] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant.

Regardless of the *rodomontades* of that treacherous enemy.

Sir T. Herbert, *Tran.* p. 199.

I was a little mov'd in my nature to hear his *rodomontades*.

Beaumont, and Fl. *Coronation*.

He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these gamesome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*.

Gov. of the *Tongue*.

The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away

Dryden, *Dufresnoy*.

He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote a hundred passages in Ben Jonson's *Cethagus*, I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible, for Cethagus threatens to destroy nature. *Dryden*.

TO RODOMONTADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thronically; to boast like *Rodomonte*.

RODOMONTA'DIST.* } *n. s.* [from *rodomon-*
RODOMONTA'DOR. } *tade.*] One who
brags or blusters.

When this *rodomontadist* had ended his story, it was dinner time.

Terry, *Voyage to the E. Ind.* (1655,) p. 167.

The Andalusians seem to be the greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain.

Guthrie, Spain.

ROE.† *n. s.* [pa, pa-beop, Saxon. And so *ra*, in old English: "Wight (nimble) as is a *ra*."] Chaucer, *Reve's Tale*.] A species of deer, yet found in the highlands of Scotland.

He would him make

The *roe*-bucks in their flight to overtake.

Spenser.

Thy greyhounds are fleetier than the *roe*.

Shakspeare.

They were as swift as the *roes* upon the mountains.

1 Chr.

Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full speed.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

ROE.† *n. s.* old pl. *roan*, answering to *roes*. Skinner. [*raun*, Dan. *rogen*, Germ. *ova piscium*. Wachter.] The eggs of fish.

Here comes Romeo

Without his *roe*, like a dried herring.

Shakspeare.

ROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*rogation*, Fr. from *rogo*, Lat.] Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required.

Hooker.

Supplications with this solemnity for appeasing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin.

Bp. Taylor.

ROGAION-WEEK. *n. s.* The second week before Whitsunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thursday.

Dict.

ROGUE.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. *ypizan*: "Rogue (according to the usual change of the characteristic *i*) is the past tense, and therefore past participle, of *ypigan*, and means covered, cloaked; most aptly applied to the character designated by that term." Div. of Purley, ii. 227. — *Rogues*, in our old books, are "sturdy beggars." This is the earliest acceptance of the word. I conceive it therefore to descend from the Dutch *prachgen*, to go a begging, whence our *prog*, written also *progue*, a word of bad meaning; and thence, omitting *p*, the word before us. See **TO PROG**.]

1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.

For fear lest we, like *rogues*, should be reputed,
And for ear-marked beasts abroad be bruited.

Spenser, *Hubb. Tale*.

The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue*.

Spenser on Ireland.

The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoileth the plantation; for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief.

Bacon, *Essays*.

The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very poor *rogues*.

Shakspeare, *All's Well*.

2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.

Thou kill'st me like a *rogue* and a villain.

Shaks.

A *rogue* upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as

the executioner; but then there is a vast disparity when one action is murder, and the other justice.

South.

If he call *rogue* and rascal from the garret, He means you no more mischief than a parrot.

Dryden.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise, And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise.

Pope.

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

I never knew a woman love man so,
— Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves.

Shakspeare.

4. A wag. [*rogue*, Fr. malapert, saucy, Cotgrave.] Dr. Johnson cites no etymon, but a passage from Shakspeare's Hamlet, in which he has converted *peasant* into *pleasant*, and has there mistaken the sense of the word.

The satirical *rogue* says here, that old men have grey beads.

Shakspeare.

TO ROGUE.† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To wander; to play the vagabond.

If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks. Spenser on Ireland.

2. To play knavish tricks.

This was thy *roguing*,
For thou art ever whispering.

Beaumont and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

RO'GUERY. n. s. [from *rogue*.]

1. The life of a vagabond.

To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*. Donne.

2. Knavish tricks.

They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wanted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*.

Spenser on Ireland.

You *rogue*, here's lime in this sack too; there's nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man.

Shakspeare.

Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em
To *rogueries*, and then betray 'em.

Hudibras.

The kid smelt out the *roguery*. L'Estrange.

'Tis no scandal gown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. Dryden.

The *roguery* of alchemy,
And we, the bubbled fools,
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules.

Swift.

3. Waggy; arch tricks.

The other Terræ Filius made up what was wanting on Saturday; full of waggy and *roguery*, but little wit.

Life of A. Wood, p. 306.

RO'GUESHIP.† n. s. [from *rogue*.] The qualities or personage of a *rogue*.

What made your *roguishness*
Harrying for victuals here?

Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.

Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *roguishness* may be found?

Dryden.

RO'GUSH. adj. [from *rogue*.]

1. Vagrant; vagabond.

Though the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note than the former *roguish* sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of a marshal.

Spenser.

2. Knavish; fraudulent.

He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguish* tricks. Swift, Miscell.

3. Waggy; wanton; slightly mischievous.

The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most *roguish* cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles would tempt an hermit.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimbles is as merry as any of them, and shews a thousand *roguish* tricks on these occasions.

Addison.

Timothy used to be playing *roguish* tricks; when his mistress's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue.

Arbutnot.

RO'GUSHLY.† adv. [from *roguish*.] Like a *rogue*; knavishly; wantonly.

His heir *rogushly* wasteth all.
Granger on Eccles. (1621), p. 303.

RO'GUSHNESS. n. s. [from *roguish*.] The qualities of a *rogue*.

RO'GUY.† adj. [from *rogue*.] Knavish; wanton. A bad word.

Go, buy some ballad of the faery king,
And of the beggar wench; some *roguy* thing,
Which thou may'st chaunt unto the chambermaid.

Marston, Scourge of Vil. (1599), Pref.

A *roguy* fiddler undertook presently to quit the place of all the vermin.

Gregory, Posthum. (1640), p. 106.

A shepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying a wolf, and fooling the country with false alarms.

L'Estrange.

ROIN.* n. s. [*rogne*, Fr. from *rogner*, to eat, to corrode.] A scab; a scurf.

Not in use.
Withouten blaine, or scabbe, or roine.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 553.

TO ROIN. See TO ROYNE.

RO'NISH. See ROYNISH.

ROINT, or ROYNT.* adv. Aroynt; be gone; stand off. See AROYNT. Roynt thee, witch, i. e. get out of my way, witch. North.

Grose.

TO ROIST. } v. n. [of this word the

TO ROISTER. } most probable etymology is from *hrister*, Icelandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits.

Shakspeare.

Among a crew of *roist'ring* fellows,
He'd sit whole evenings at the alehouse. Swift.

ROISTER.† n. s. [*hrister*, Icel. See the verb *Rustre*, Fr. "a ruffian, swaggerer, saucy, scurvy fellow." Cotgrave.] A turbulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow. Roisterer is used in the north.

If he not recke what ruffian roisters take his part,
He weldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand.

Mir. for Mag. p. 484.

There was, about half a year since, one that pretended himself a minister, &c. but at last was found to have gone under three names, and in as several habits, of a minister, an ordinary lay-man, and a royster.

Abp. Laud, Rem. i. 558.

ROISTERLY.* adj. [from *roister*.] Like a roister; lawless; violent.

They [women] delighted altogether in the garb, and habit, and roisterly fashions of men.

Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 35.

ROKE, or ROOK.* n. s. [*roock*, Teut. *roock-damp*, vapour. Kilian.] Mist; smoke; damp. It is a common word in the north, sometimes written *roak* also, and so pronounced, as well as *rook*.

RO'KY.* adj. [from *roke*.] Misty; cloudy; damp. The word is in our old lexicography. Prompt. Parv. *Rooky* weather, is a northern expression. Ray calls the word a variation of dialect for *reeky*.

TO ROLL. v. a. [*rouler*, French; *rollen*, Dutch; from *roulo*, of *roto*, Lat.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or

successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? St. Mark, xvii. 3.

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.

3. To move in a circle.

To dress, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye.

Milton, P. L.

4. To produce a periodical revolution.

Heaven shone, and *roll'd* her motions.

Milton, P. L.

5. To wrap round upon itself.

6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.

By this *rolling* parts are kept from joining together.

Wiseman.

7. To form by rolling into round masses.

Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils.

Peacham.

8. To pour in a stream or waves.

A small Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold.

Pope.

TO ROLL. v. n.

1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as a cylinder.

Fire must rend the sky,
And wheel on the earth, devouring where it *rolls*.

Milton, P. L.

Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*.

Gov. of the Tongue.

I'm pleas'd with my own work; Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas,
To give it the first push, and see it *roll*
Along the vast abyss.

Dryden.

2. To run on wheels.

He next essays to walk, but downward press'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beast;
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound.

Dryden.

3. To perform a periodical revolution.

Thus the year *rolls* within itself again. Dryden.

When thirty *rolling* years have run their race.

Dryden.

4. To move with the surface variously directed.

Thou, light,
Revisit'st not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn.

Milton, P. L.

A boar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire.

Dryden.

5. To float in rough water.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind.

Pope.

6. To move as waves or volumes of water.

Wave *rolling* after wave.

Milton, P. L.

Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe.

Temple.

Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep
The restless tides, and plunge into the deep.

Pope.

Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain!

Pope.

7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,
What diff'rent sorrows did within thee *roll*. Prior.

The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,
To me, no seer, the inspiring gods suggest.

Pope.

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul.

Pope.

8. To revolve on an axis.

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless gyres about the Arctick pole.

Savids, Paraph.

9. To be moved with violence.

Down they fell

By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd.

Milton, P. L.

ROLL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. The thing rolling.

Listening senates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence

A roll of periods, sweeter than her song. *Thomson.*

3. [*Rouleau*, Fr.] Mass made round.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders clung,
And from his neck the double devlap hung.

To keep ants from trees, encompass the stem
four fingers breadth with a circle or roll of wool
newly plucked.

Mortimer.

4. Writing rolled upon itself; a volume.

Busy angels spread

The lasting roll, recording what we said. *Prior.*

5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes
that soaks through, use a roll to break the clots.

Mortimer.

6. [*Rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing.

Cromwell is made master

O' the rolls, and the king's secretary.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Darius made a decree, and search was made in
the house of the rolls, where the treasures were
laid up.

Esra, vi. 1.

The rolls of parliament, the entry of the petitions,
answers, and transactions in parliament, are ex-
tant.

Hale.

7. A register; a catalogue.

Beasts still cannot discern beauty; and let
them be in the roll of beasts, that do not honour it.

Sidney.

These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courses of my life do shew,
I am not in the roll of common men.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The roll and list of that army doth remain.

Davies.

Of that short roll of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that sometimes greet us not. *Donne.*
'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that these
twenty-four letters admit of so many changes in
their order, and make such a long roll of differently
ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that
they could not all be exhausted, though a million
millions of writers should each write above a thou-
sand alphabets a day, for the space of a million
millions of years.

Bentley.

8. Chronicle.

Please thy pride, and search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree.

Dryden.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls
And old records, from antient times deriv'd.

Spenser.

The eye of time beholds no name

So best as time, in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

9. [*Role*, Fr.] Part; office. Not in use.

In human society, every man has his roll and
station assigned him.

L'Estrange.

ROLLER. *n. s.* [*rouleau*, Fr. from *roll*.]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a
heavy stone to level walks.

When a man tumbles a roller down a hill, the
man is the violent enforcer of the first motion; but
when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing
itself continues it.

Hammond.

The long slender worms, that breed between the
skin and flesh in the isle of Ormuz and in India,
are generally twisted out upon sticks or rollers.

Ray on the Creation.

They make the string of the pole horizontal
towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the string
from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a
roller.

Mason, Mech. Ex.

Lady Charlotte, like a stroller,
Sits mounted on the garden roller.

Swift, Miscell.

2. Bandage; fillet.

Fasten not your roller by tying a knot, lest you
hurt your patient.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due
situation of a dressing, surgeons always turn a
roller with that view.

Sharp.

RO'LLINGPIN. *n. s.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A

round piece of wood tapering at each
end, with which paste is moulded.

The pin should be as thick as a rollingpin.

Wiseman.

RO'LLING-PRESS.† *n. s.* A cylinder rolling
upon another cylinder by which en-
gravers print their plates upon paper.

Not long after the art of printing was made
public, the invention of the rolling-press was dis-
covered.

Massey, Orig. of Letters, p. 136.

RO'LLYPOOLY. *n. s.* A sort of game, in

which, when a ball rolls into a certain
place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball*
into the pool.

Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think
of roullypouly or a country dance?

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

RO'MAGE. *n. s.* A tumult; a bustle; an
active and tumultuous search for any
thing. It is commonly written RUM-
MAGE, which see.

This is the chief head

Of this post haste and romage in the land.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

To RO'MAGE.* *v. a.* [See To RUMMAGE.]
To search.

Upon this they fell again to romage the will.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 2.

RO'MAN.* *n. s.* [*Romanus*, Lat.]

1. A native of Rome; one of the people
of Rome; a freeman of Rome.

Quintus Memmius and Titus Manlius, ambas-
sadors of the Romans, send greeting unto the
people of the Jews.

2 Macc. xi. 34.

The chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell
me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea. And the
chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained
I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free
born.

Acts, xxii. 27.

2. One of the Christian church at Rome,
consisting partly of Jewish and partly of
heathen converts, to whom St. Paul ad-
dressed an epistle.

We take into consideration the epistle to the
Romans in particular.

Locke.

3. A papist; a Romanist.

Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the Roman
judaize, in his devotions.

Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 137.

RO'MAN.* *adj.*

1. Relating to the people of Rome.

In Augustus's time, they [the Jews] were in a
low state, reduced under the Roman yoke.

Sherlock, Trial of the Wits, of the Resurr. p. 15.

2. Popish; professing the religion of the
pope of Rome.

These are the chief grounds upon which we
separate from the Roman communion.

Burnet, Art. 22.

When you are in Roman-Catholic countries, go
to their churches, see all their ceremonies.

Ld. Chesterfield.

ROMAN'CE.† *n. s.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*,
Italian. "The Latin language ceased
to be regularly spoken in France, about

the ninth century; and was succeeded
by what was called the *romance*-tongue,
a mixture of the language of the Franks
and of bad Latin. The species of
writing, called *romans*, began in the
tenth century, according to the opinion
of the Benedictine fathers, who have
well refuted M. Fleuri and Calmet, who
make it less ancient by two hundred
years." Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope,
i. 291. Metrical fables or romances
have been by some attributed to an
eastern origin; by others, with greater
probability, to the poets of the north.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages;
a tale of wild adventures in war and
love.

What resounds

In fable or *romance* of Uther's son. *Milton, P. L.*
A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
First brings his knight from some immortal dame.

Waller.

Some *romances* entertain the genius;
and strengthen it by the noble ideas which they give
of things; but they corrupt the truth of history.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.

A staple of *romance* and lies,
False tears and real perjuries,
Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,
And love is made true to be told.

Prior.

To ROMAN'CE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
lie; to forge.

This is strange *romancing*. *Richardson, Pamela.*

ROMAN'CE.† *n. s.* [from *romance*.]

1. A writer of romances.

Sir James Long [was] in the civil warres
colonel of horse; good sword-man; admirable
extempore orator; great memory; great historian
and *romancer*.

Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 433.

That the French *romancers* borrowed some
things from the English, appears from the word
"termagant," which they took up from our
minstrels, and corrupted into "tervagaunte."

Bp. Percy, Ess. on Anc. Metr. Romances.

This poem (le Roman de la Rose) is far beyond
the rude efforts of all their preceding *romancers*.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 368.

Chaucer's rime of Sir Thopas, being intended
to ridicule the vulgar *romancers*, seems to have
been purposely written in their favourite metre.

Tyrwhitt on the Lang. and Vers. of Ch. § 7.

2. A liar; a forger of tales.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors,
vain pretenders, and *romancers*.

L'Estrange.

Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd *romancer*, and his bantering wit?

Tate, Jew.

ROMAN'CY.* *adj.* [from *romance*.] Roman-
tantic; full of wild scenery. This
is the older adjective, but is not now in
use.

The house is an old house, situated in a *romancy*
place; and a man, that is given to devotion and
learning, cannot find out a better place.

Life of A. Wood, (under 1658), p. 118.

RO'MANISM.* *n. s.* [from *Roman*.] Tenets
of the church of Rome.

Papists have the common faith, (and I wish
to God they had no more,) and their own proper
romanism; to the very same or like purpose as the
Jews have the law and the prophets, and the
Talmud of their rabbins.

Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, (1674), p. 5.

RO'MANIST.* *n. s.* [from *Roman*.] A
papist.

The *Romanists* are guilty of too much scruple
in this kind. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 7.*

The gross idolatry of the *Romanists* in the invocation of saints.

More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 4.

To Ro'MANIZE.† *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.]

1. To convert to Romish or papistical opinions.

Yet if your English *romanized* hearts

Gainst nature's custome swell with false defence,
Brandish your stings, and cast your utmost darts,
Against the greatness of her glorious name.

Mir. for Mag. p. 787.

Our countrymen, *romanized* and jesuited, have filled the world with outcries against our state for suppressing them, and making laws against their religion.

Dr. White, Sermon. (1615.) p. 27.

2. To Latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them.

Dryden.

To Ro'MANIZE.* *v. n.* To follow a Romish opinion, custom, or mode of speech.

Thou hast seen a popish Jew interdeed for the dead:—Tell me, gentle reader, whether doth the Jew *romanize*, or the Roman judaize, in his devotions?

Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 137.

So apishly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin.

Milton, Areopagitica.

ROMAN'TICAL.† } *adj.* [from *romance*.]

ROMAN'TICK. }
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.

Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than any of the most fabulous poets or *romantic* writers.

Keil.

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have represented as chimerical and *romantic*.

Addison.

2. Improbable; false.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes.

Scott, Works, (ed. 1718.) ii. 124.

3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.

The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,

Romantic hangs. *Thomson, Spring.*

ROMAN'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *romantic*.]

ROMAN'TICKLY. } *tical* and *romantic*.]

Wildly; extravagantly.

He tells us *romantically* on the same argument, that many poets went to and fro.

Sturpe's Life of Cranmer, B. 3. ch. 38.

I love you both very sincerely, though not so *romantically* perhaps as such of you may expect, who have been used to receive more complimentary letters and high flights.

Pope, Lett. to M. and T. Blount, L. 25.

ROMAN'TICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *romantic*.]

State or quality of being *romantic*.

ROM'EPENNY.* *n. s.* [pome-penny, and

ROM'ESCOT. } pome-pocot, Saxon.]

Peter-pence: which see.

Besides the usual tribute of *romescot*, giving great alms by the way.

Milton, (of Canute.) Hist. of Eng. B. 6.

RO'MISH.† *adj.* [from *Rome*.]

1. Roman; respecting the people of Rome.

The *Romish* people wise in this.

Drant, Tr. of Horace, (1567.)

To mart

As in a *Romish* stew. *Shaks. Cymb.*

2. Popish.

Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

RO'MIST.* *n. s.* [from *Rome*.] A papist.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins.

South, Sermon. vii. 110.

ROMP.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology.

The word at first was *ramp*, and is ancient in this sense. It is from

the verb *ramp*, signifying both to rage, and to sport or play. The old sense, I should add, is personal. "Ey on thee, thou *rampe*, thou rig!" Com. of Gamm. Gorton's Needle, 1551. "Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*." Harvey, Pierce's Supererog. 1593.]

1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.

She was in the due mean between one of your affected courtesying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility.

Arbuthnot.

2. Rough rude play.

Rompe loving miss

Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, squall, and *romp* in full security.

Swift, Rule to Servants.

Men presume on the liberties taken in romping.

Richardson, Clarissa.

RO'MPISH.* *adj.* [from *romp*.] Inclined

to rude or rough play. *Ash.*

RO'MPISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *rompish*.]

Disposition to rude sport.

The air she gave herself was that of a romping girl; and whenever I talked to her with any turn of fondness, she would immediately snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*.

Spectator, No. 187.

RONDEAU.† *n. s.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

He used to read him a book of sonnets, *rondeaus*, and *virelays*.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. p. lxxvi.

2. A kind of jig, or lively tune, which ends with the first strain repeated.

RO'NDLE.† *n. s.* [rondelle, old French.] A round mass.

Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their several colours.

Peacham on Blazoning.

RO'NDURE.* *n. s.* [rondure, Fr.] A circle;

a round. Not in use.

All things rare

That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems.

Shakspeare, Sonnet. 21.

RO'NION.† *n. s.* [rognon, French, the loins.

I know not certainly the meaning of this word. Dr. Johnson.—It is no doubt from the Fr. *rogne*, *royne*, scurf. See *Roïn*. And thus Dr. Johnson himself on the passage in the Merry Wives of Windsor. "*Ronyon*, applied to a woman, means, as far as can be traced, much the same with *scall*, or *scab*, spoken of a man." A fat bulky woman.

Give me, quoth I:

Aroynt thee, witch! the rump-fell *ronyon* cries.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Out of my door, you witch, you polecat, you *ronyon*!

Shaks. M. W. of Windsor.

RONG.* The old pret. and part. of *ring*.

A fool's bell is soone *ronge*. *Chaucer, Romp. R.*

RONT. *n. s.* [See RUNT.] An animal stunted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt*.

My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,
As doen high towers in an earthquake;
They went in the wind wag their wriggle tails,
Peake as a peacock; but now it avales. *Spenser.*

ROOD.† *n. s.* [poë, Sax.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or one thousand two hundred and ten square yards.

I've often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a rood
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

No stately larch-tree there expands a shade
O'er half a rood of Larissæan glade. *Harte.*

2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

Satan,

With head uplift above the wave;—

His other parts besides—

Prone on the flood, extended long and large,

Lay floating many a rood. *Milton, P. L.*

For stone fences in the north, they dig the stones for eighteen-pence a rood, and make the walls for the same price, reckoning twenty-nine foot to the rood or pole. *Mortimer.*

3. [poë, Sax. from the old Goth. and Icel. *roda*, an image. Junius, and Serenius.] The cross; an image or picture of our Saviour upon the cross, with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John on each side of it. Chaucer writes this word *rode*.

And nigh thereto a littel chappel stode,
Which, being all with ivy overspred,
Deckt all the roofe; and, shadowing the roode,
Seem'd like a grove faire braunched over hed.

Spenser, F. Q.

By the holy rood,

I do not like these several councils. *Shakspeare.*

ROO'DLOFT.† *n. s.* [rood and loft.] A gallery in the church on which the cross, or the representation already mentioned, was set to view.

They shall see that all roodlofts, in which wooden crosses stood, be clean taken away.

Irish Constitutions and Canons, (1635.) p. 110.

Under the king's arms, placed over the roodloft,

is [a] distich. *Ashmole's Berks. i. p. 69.*

ROO'DY.* *adj.* [poë, Saxon.] Coarse; luxuriant. Craven Dialect.

ROOFE.† *n. s.* [hpor, Sax. In the plural Sidney has *rooves*, now obsolete. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Horne Tooke calls this word the past participle of *hpean*, to sustain. Serenius directs us to the M. Goth. *hrot*, tectum, a roof; Icel. *riaftr*, raf; Sueth. ant. *ref*.]

1. The cover of a house.

Her shoulders be like two white doves,

Perching within square royal rooves. *Sidney.*

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse

To wage against the ennmy o' th' air.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. The house in general.

I'll tell all strictly true,

If time, and foode, and wine enough accrue

Within your roofe to us; that freely we

May sit and banquet. *Chapman.*

3. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.

From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circum-

stances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

In thy fane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

Swearing till my very roof was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the roof of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire. *Shakespeare.*

Some fishes have rows of teeth in the roofs of their mouths; as pikes, salmones, and trouts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To Roof. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof.

He enter'd soon the shade
High roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton, P. L.*

Large foundations may be safely laid;
Or houses roof'd, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been roofed with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house.

Here had we now our country's honour roof'd,
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. *Shakespeare.*

Roof'LESS.* *adj.* [poplear; Sax.] Wanting a roof; uncovered.

And columns, awful in decay,
Rear up their roofless heads to form the various scene. *Hughes.*

Roof'FY. *adj.* [from roof.] Having roofs.

Snakes,
Whether to roofy houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of pestilential kind
To sheep. *Dryden, Georg.*

ROOK.† *n. s.* [hpoc, Sax.] Serenius pronounces it formed from the sound, like the Swed. *kræaka*, a crow; and Skinner from the Lat. *raucus*, hoarse.]

1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain.

Augurs, that understood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and rooks brought forth

The secret'st man of blood. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
Huge flocks of rising rooks forsake their food,
And crying seek the shelter of the wood. *Dryden.*

The jay, the rook, the daw
Aid the full concert. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. One of the pieces used at the game of chess. [*roc*, "à la tour, pièce des échecs," Lacombe.]

So have I seen a king on chess,
His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress,
Shifting about grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden, Songs.*

3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow.

Rooks and rakeshames sold to lucre.
Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.
I am, like an old rook, who is ruined by gaming,
forced to live on the good fortune of the pushing young men. *Wycherley.*

To Rook. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They rook'd upon us with design,
To out-reform and undermine. *Hudibras.*

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and then learning to rook at span-fairing, fits him for conversation, I do not see.

Locke on Education.

To Rook.* *v. a.* To cheat; to plunder by cheating.

He [Sir John Denham] was much rook'd by gamsters. *Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 317.*

To Rook.* To squat. See To Ruck.

RoO'KERY. *n. s.* [from rook.] A nursery of rooks.

No lone house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

RoO'KY. *adj.* [from rook.] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky wood. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

ROOM.† *n. s.* [pum, Saxon, and Su. Goth. *rums*, M. Goth. *space*, a place.]

1. Space; extent of place great or small.

With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human sense expos'd
In narrow room, nature's whole wealth. *Milton, P. L.*

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little room, and in short time gather much, this he must do. *Bacon.*

2. Space or place unoccupied.

The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they shall want room by increasing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

3. Way unobstructed.

Make room, and let him stand before our face. *Shakespeare.*

What train of servants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him room to build? *Creech.*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no room for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

4. Place of another; stead.

In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifest danger of greater to succeed in their rooms, wisdom of necessity must give place to necessity. *Hooker.*

For better ends our kind Redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels' rooms will be but ill supply'd. *Roscommon.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and room. *Calamy, Serm.*

5. Unobstructed opportunity.

When this princess was in her father's court, she was so celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had room for such an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addison, Freeholder.*

It puts us upon so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no room to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

6. Possible admission; possible mode.

Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no room for pardon? *A. Philips.*

7. An apartment in a house; so much of a house as is inclosed within partitions.

I found the prince in the next room,
Washing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakespeare.*

If when she appears in th' room,
Thou dost not quake, and art struck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'st amiss;
And to love true,
Thou must begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only question a man is to ask is, whether it be the custom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in some rooms and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleasant rooms, for such a friend as yourself. *Pope.*

8. Particular place or station.

With price whereof they buy a golden bell,
And purchase highest rooms in boure and hall. *Spenser, Colin Clout.*

They love the uppermost rooms at feasts. *St. Matt. xxiii. 6.*

9. Office. Obsolete.

He exercised his high *room* of chancery, as he was accustomed. *Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

RoO'MAGE. *n. s.* [from room.] Space; place.

Man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellectual faculties: it must be a silent character of hope, when there is good store of roomage, and receipt, where those powers are stowed. *Watson.*

RoO'MFUL.* *adj.* [room and full.] Abounding with rooms. Not in use.

Now in a roomful house. *Donne, Progr. of the Soul, st. 34.*

RoO'MINESS. *n. s.* [from roomy.] Space; quantity of extent.

RoomTH.* *n. s.* [from room.] Space; place. See F. Junii Gloss. Goth. in V. RUMS, "latus, spatiosus: Anglis quoque roomthie est latus, spatiosus."

Unto his roof all put their hands to hew,
Whose roomth but hinders others that would grow. *Drayton, Bar. War. vi. 28.*

Not finding fitting roomth upon the rising side. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 6.*

RoO'MTHY.* *adj.* [from roomth.] Spacious. See Junius in ROOMTH.

The land was far roomthier than the scale of miles doth make it. *Fulder, Holy War, p. 28.*

RoO'MY. *adj.* [from room.] Spacious; wide, large.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

This sort of number is more roomy; the thought can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden.*

ROOP.* *n.* [hroop, Icel. vociferation; from the Goth. *hropan*, to cry out; often, as Dr. Jamieson observes, the cause of hoarseness.] A hoarseness. North. *Ray, and Grose.*

RoO'FY.* *adj.* [from roop.] Hoarse. Craven Dialect.

ROOST. *n. s.* [hpoc, Sax.]

1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.
Sooner than the matten-bell was rung,
He clapp'd his wings upon his roost, and sung. *Dryden.*

2. The act of sleeping.

A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree. *L'Estrange.*

Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the body at roost. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To Roost. *v. n.* [roosten, Dutch; of the same etymology with rest.]

1. To sleep as a bird.
The cock roosted at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange.*

2. To lodge. In burlesque.

RoOT.† *n. s.* [root, Su. Goth. *rood*, Dan.]

1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment.

The layers will in a month strike root, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*
When you would have many new roots of fruit trees, take a low tree and bow it, and lay all its branches aflat upon the ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take root.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
And from one root the rising stem bestows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden, Georgic.*
In October, the hops will settle and strike root
against spring. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. The bottom; the lower part.

Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd breach
They fasten'd. *Milton, P. L.*
These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about the roots of the mountains.

3. A plant of which the root is esculent.

Those plants, whose roots are eaten, are carrots,
turnips, and radishes. *Watts.*

Nor were the cole-worts wanting, nor the root,
Which after-ages call Hybernian fruit. *Harte.*

4. The original; the first cause.

The love of money is the root of all evil, is a
truth universally agreed in. *Temple.*

5. The first ancestor.

It was said,
That myself should be the root, and father
Of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Why did my parents send me to the schools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind;
Since the desire to know first made men fools,
And did corrupt the root of all mankind? *Davies.*

Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could spring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one root? *Milton, P. L.*
They were the roots out of which sprang two
distinct people, under two distinct governments. *Locke.*

6. Fixed residence.

7. Impression; durable effect.

Having this way eased the church, as they
thought, of superfluity, they went on till they had
plucked up even those things also, which had taken
a great deal stronger and deeper root. *Hooker.*
That love took deepest root, which first did grow.
Dryden.

To Root.† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
Underneath the grove of sycamore,
That westward rooteth, did I see your son. *Shaks.*
The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not
take deep rooting from bastard slips, nor lay any
fast foundation. *Wisdom.*

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the
tree good, by loosening of the earth. *Bacon.*
The coulter must be proportioned to the soil,
because, in deep grounds, the weeds root the
deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To turn up earth; to search in the earth.

Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, rooting hog!
Shakespeare, Rich. III.
No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish hoghead fed his rooting swine.
Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2, S. 1.

3. To sink deep.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and
cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave
to root and fasten by concealment.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

To Root. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fix deep in the earth.

When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
And rooted forests fly before their rage,
At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryd.*
Where the impetuous torrent rushing down
Huge craggy stones, and rooted trees had thrown,
They left their courses. *Dryden, T. n.*

2. To impress deeply.

The great important end that God designs it
for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews
the necessity of its being rooted deeply in the

heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn
up by any ordinary violence.

They have so rooted themselves in the opinions
of their party, that they cannot hear an objection
with patience. *Watts.*

3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate: with a particle; as, out or up.

He's a rank weed,
And we must root him out. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too savage, doth root up
His country's peace. *Shaks. Timon.*

The Egyptians think it sin or to root up or to
bite

Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy
rite. *Ralegh, Hist. of the World.*

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands.
Dryden.

The royal husbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;
The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy; to banish: with particles.

Not to destroy, but root them out of heaven.
Milton, P. L.
In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,
If conscience roots up all our inward peace.
Granville.

ROOT-BOUND.* adj. [root and bound.]

Fixed to the earth by a root.

If I but wave this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster,
And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo. *Milton, Comus.*

ROOT-BUILT.* adj. [root and built.] Built of roots.

Philosophy requires
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the root-built sell, the simple fleece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream.
Shenstone, Econ. P. 1.

ROOT-HOUSE.* n. s. [root and house.] An edifice of roots.

Here, entering a gate, you are led through a
thicket of many sorts of willows into a large root-
house, inscribed to the earl of Stamford. It seems
that worthy peer was present at the opening of the
first cascade, which is the principal object from the
root-house. *Dodsley, Descript. of the Leasowes.*

ROOT'ED. adj. [from root.] Fixed; deep; radical.

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shaks.*
The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker
foundation, do yet stand firmly rooted, and
grounded in the love of Christ.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
You always joined a violent desire of per-
petually changing places with a rooted laziness.
Swift to Gay.

ROOT'EDLY. adv. [from rooted.] Deeply; strongly.

They all do hate him as rootedly as I. *Shaks.*

ROOT'ER.* n. s. [from root.] One who tears up by the root.

The rooters up of religion and monarchy.
Archdeacon Arway, Tablet, &c. (1661), p. 154.
Thy hand hath ever found out oppressors of
truth and order; shall it not do as much for
rooters of truth and order?

Archd. Arway, ut suprà. p. 184.
The rooters and thorough reformers made clean
work with the church, and took away all.

South, Sermon. iv. 23.
Root'ry. adj. [from root.] Full of roots.

Dict.
ROPE.† n. s. [nap, Saxon; reep, roop,
Dutch; raip, M. Goth. The Yorkshire

dialect is, according to this ancient
word, *rape.*]

1. A cord; a string; a halter; a cable; a hauler.

Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a rope,
And told thee to what purpose.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.
An anchor, let down by a rope, maketh a sound;
and yet the rope is no solid body, whereby the
sound can ascend. *Bacon.*

Who would not guess there might be hopes,
The fear of gallows and ropes
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animosities a while? *Hudibras.*

Hang yourself up in a true rope, that there may
appear no trick in it. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

2. Any row of things depending: as, a rope of onions.

I cannot but confess myself mightily surprised,
that, in a book, which was to provide chains for
all mankind, I should find nothing but a rope of
sand. *Locke.*

3. The intestines of birds. [poppar, Sax.]
As, the ropes of a woodcock.

TO ROPE. v. n. [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concreate into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another
body, and partly stick to themselves; and there-
fore rope and draw themselves in threads; as pitch,
glue, and birdlime. *Bacon.*

In this close vessel place the earth accurs'd,
But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,
Then run it through, the drops will rope around.
Dryden.

RO'PEDANCER. n. s. [rope and dancer.] An artist who dances on a rope.

Salvian, amongst publick shows, mentions the
Petaminarii; probably derived from the Greek
πεταῖνα, to fly, and may refer to such kind of
rope-dancers. *Wilkins.*

Statius, posted on the highest of the two sum-
mits, the people regarded with terror, as they look
upon a daring rope-dancer, whom they expect to
fall every moment. *Addison.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of
one of your nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers, and
fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he
had in his hand. *Arbutnot.*

RO'PELADDER.* n. s. A portable ladder made of rope.

RO'PEMAKER, or roper. n. s. [rope and maker.] One who makes ropes to sell.

The ropemaker bear me witness,
That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shaks.*

RO'PERY.† n. s. [from rope.]

1. Rogue's tricks. See ROPE-TRICK.
What saucy merchant was this, that was so full
of his ropery? *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

2. Place where ropes are made.

The new ropery, and the forges where they put
fresh touch-holes into old cannon, are established
upon an extensive plain; but there is little activity
in either. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 17.*

RO'PETRICK. n. s. [rope and trick.] Probably a rogue's trick; a trick that deserves the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a score knaves,
or so: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his rope-
tricks. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PEWALK.* n. s. [rope and walk.] Walk or place where ropes are made.

RO'PINNESS. n. s. [from ropy.] Viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PY.† adj. [from rope.] Viscous; tena-
cious; glutinous; "as, ale or other
licure." *Prompt. Parv.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;
Tough, wither'd truffes, *ropy* wine, a dish
Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish.

Dryden, Juv.

Take care

Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser *ropy* lees.

Philips.

The contents separated from it are sometimes
ropy, and sometimes only a grey and mealy, light
substance.

Blackmore.

ROQUELAURE.† *n. s.* [French. "The French tailors, he (Dr. Harris, Bp. of Landaff), observed, invent new modes of dress, and dedicate them to great men, as authors do books; as was the case with the *roque-laure* cloak, which then (about the year 1715), displaced the surtout; and was called the *roque-laure* from being dedicated to the duke of Roque-laure, whose title was spread, by this means, throughout France and Britain." Noble, Continuat. of Granger, iii. 490.] A cloak for men.

Within the *roque-laure's* clasp thy hands are pent.

Gay.

RORAL.* *adj.* [*roralis*, Lat.] Dewy.

Coles.

These see her from her dusky plight
With *roral* wash redeem her face,
And prove herself of Titan's race;
And mounting in loose robes the skies,
Shed light and fragrance as she flies.

Green, Spleen, (1754), p. 5.

RORATION. *n. s.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew.

Dict.

RORID.† *adj.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.

The waters are converted into liquid or *rorid* air.

Granger on Eccles. (1621), p. 15.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.

More, Anti. against Idol. ch. 8.

A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rorid* substance through the capillary cavities.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

RORIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew.

Dict.

RORIFLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew.

Dict.

ROSARY.† *n. s.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] "The *rosary*, otherwise called the *Virgin's psalter*, is a new manner of praying, which, saies Navarrus, never was nor can ever be valued at what it is worth; for it is made up of 150 ave-maries, and 15 paters, tacked together with little buttons upon a string!" Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, 1674, p. 169.]

1. A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers.

No *rosary* thy votress needs,

Her very syllables are beads.

Cleaveland.

He turns the innocent prayer to a task of prayers beyond the multitude of beads and *rosaries*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary*.

Proceed, against Garnet, &c. (1606), sign. D. d. 3.

3. A chaplet.

Christ hath now knit them into *rosaries* and coronets.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 1. ch. 3.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.

Bp. Taylor.

ROSCID.† *adj.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew.

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Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of wine prey upon the *roscid* juice of the body.

Bacon.

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is most *roscid*.

Bacon.

These relics dry suck in the heavenly dew; And *roscid* manna rains upon her breast.

More, Infin. of Worlds, st. 100.

Roscid and honey drops observable in the flowers of Martagon.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 20.

ROSE.† *n. s.* [pore, Sax. *rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.]

1. A flower.

The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy fruit, inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be added, it is a weak, pithy shrub, for the most part beset with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*, with large prickly hews. 3. The greater apple-bearing *rose*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *rose*, with variegated leaves. 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweetbriar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar with a double flower. All the other sorts of *roses* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers.

Miller.

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose*-cheek'd youth,

To the tub fast and the diet. *Shakespeare, Timon.* Patience, thou young and *rose*-lipp'd cherubin.

Shakespeare.

Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton, P. L.* This way of procuring autumnal roses will, in most *rose* bushes, fail; in some good bearers it will succeed.

Boyle.

For her the unfading *rose* of Eden blooms, Pope. 2. A riband gathered into a knot in the form of a *rose*, and serving as a kind of ornamental shoe-tye, or knee-band. See the second sense of *Rosy*.

The Provencal *roses* on my razed shoes. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Those *roses*

Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.

B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.

Under the Rose.† Of this vulgar saying, Dr. Johnson produces only the following opinion of Sir Thomas Brown, from his *Vulgar Errors*: "By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the *rose*, we mean, in society and comotation, from the ancient custom in symposiack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their heads." Sir Thomas has elsewhere considered the *rose* as the symbol of silence; which others also have stated, calling it the flower of Venus, consecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates the god of silence. There is a curious passage in an old book, which has hitherto escaped observation, that graphically illustrates the secrecy required in respect to *speaking under the rose*. "Among the pagans (in

old tyme) those, that invited any, shewed them the doore threshold, saying these words; Let nothing pass over this, that is to say, let nothing be reported over this threshold of any thing that shall be done at this banquet. And for this cause (for the present) in many countries they lay tablecloths upon their tables, whereupon are painted *roses*, shewing thereby, that all the words spoken thereat, ought to be hidden under it." *Wodroephe*, Fr. and Eng. Gramm. 4to. 1623, p. 397. Yet we had formerly also the phrase *without the rose*, which seems to point at the wearing of *roses* as the original of the saying: "I speak it now *without the rose*." *Beaumont, and Fletch. Beggar's Bush*.

Treason is but a tavern dialect: any thing passes well under the *rose*! It is not the man, but the liquor; not the liquor, but the excess, that is guilty of this liberty!

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 20.

If this make us speak Bold words anon, 'tis all under the *rose* Forgotten!

Now that you and I are together, and under the *rose* too, as they say, why should not we drink somewhat briskly? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. I.

Rose, pret. of *rise*.

Eve — *rose* and went forth among her flowers.

Milton, P. L.

ROSEAL.* *adj.* [*roseus*, Lat.] *Rosy*; like a *rose* in smell or colour.

The *rosiall* colour, which was wont to be in his vysage, [was] turned into sallowe.

Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 126.

From *rosal* Aurora's door Fair Titan shak'd his locks, and marched out.

Beaumont, Psyche, p. 112.

The rich and *rosal* spring of those rare sweets.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 59.

ROSEATE. *adj.* [*rosat*, Fr. from *rose*.]

1. *Rosy*; full of roses.

I come, ye ghosts, prepare your *roseate* bowers, Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers. *Pope.*

2. Blooming; fragrant; purple, as a *rose*.

Here pride has struck her lofty sail That roam'd the world around;

Here *roseate* beauty cold and pale Has left the power to wound.

Boyle.

ROSED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy?

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

ROSE-MALLOW. *n. s.* A plant larger than the common mallow.

Miller.

ROSEMARY.† *n. s.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat. *rosmarin*, Fr. *rosmarin*, Teut. And so our old form of *rosemary*. "His herbe propre is *rosemarine*." *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 7.] A verticillate plant.

Miller.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices, Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms

Pins, wooden pricks, nails, spigs of *rosemary*; And with this horrible object, from low farms,

Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Around their cell

Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden.*

Rosemary is a small, but very odoriferous shrub; the principal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for washing.

Mortimer.

The neighbours

Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier, Sprigg'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gay.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *n. s.* An English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose-nobles*.
Camden, Rem.

ROSEWATER. *n. s.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from roses.

Attend him with a silver basin
Full of *rosewater*. *Shakspeare.*

His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rosewater* and sugar of roses.

ROSET. *† n. s.* [*rosette*, Fr. Cotgrave.] A red colour for painters.

Grind ceruss with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacham.*

ROSICRUCIAN. ** n. s.* [from *ros*, Lat. dew, and *crua*, a cross. "*Crua* stands for *lux*, light, because the figure of the cross \times exhibits the three letters of which the word *LUX* is formed; and *light* is what, in the opinion of the *Rosicrucians*, when properly modified, produces gold. And of all natural bodies, *dew* is the most powerful dissolvent of gold." Mosheim, Ecc. Hist. Cent. xvii. § 1.] One of those philosophers who, by the assistance of the dew seek for light, or, in other words, the substance called the philosopher's stone. Mosheim. A sort of fantastick chymist; a kind of quack or cheat.

A mysterious knack — that lies locked up in the brain or breast of some chemical man, that, like the *Rosicrucians*, will not yet reveal it.

ROSICRUCIAN. ** adj.* Of the *Rosicrucians*.

Rosicrucian virtuosos
Can see with ears, and hear with noses;
And, when they neither see nor hear,
Have more than both supply'd by fear,
That makes 'em in the dark see visions!

ROSIER. *† n. s.* [*rosier*, Fr. Chaucer writes it *rosier*.] A rose-bush.

By the *rosier*, or by other bushes.
Chaucer, Pers. Tale.
Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,
Ne other tire she on her head did wear,
But crowned with a garland of sweet *rosiere*.

RO'SIN. *n. s.* [properly *resin*; *resine*, Fr. *resina*, Latin.]

1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine.

The billows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *rosin*, seawood on red wings aspire. *Garth.*

2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.

Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified spirit.

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with *rosin*.

Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,
Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay.*

RO'SINESS. ** n. s.* [from *rosy*.] State or quality of being *rosy*.

As the fair morn breaks through her *rosiness*.
Davenant, Gondib. B. 3.

Some may delight themselves in a black skin, and others in a white; some in a gentle natural *rosiness* of complexion. *Spence, Crilo.*

RO'SIN. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling *rosin*. The example should perhaps be *roselly*. See ROSSEL.

The best soil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temple.*

RO'SLAND. ** n. s.* Heathy land; also watery, moorish land. Bailey. *Rhós*, Welsh, is a moist large plain; *rós*, Cornish, moss.

RO'SSEL. *n. s.*
A true *rosel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.

RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *rosel*.]
In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper: that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *roselly* top, and a brick earthy bottom.

RO'STRAL. ** adj.* [from *rostrum*, Lat. "*rostrata* corona," a garland given to a captain for a victory at sea.] Having some resemblance to the beak of a ship, or rostrum.

Commerce wore a *rostral* crown upon her head, and kept her eyes fixed upon a compass.

RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with the beaks of ships.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* galleys of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot.*

RO'STRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The beak of a bird.

2. The beak of a ship.

3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.

Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour, And strive to gain his pardon from the people.

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; is also a crooked scissors, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *† adj.* [*roseus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *rosy*-finger'd morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's saffron bed,
Had spred her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenser.*

A smile that glow'd
Celestial *rosy*-red, love's proper hue. *Milton, P. L.*

Fairest blossom! I do not slight
That age which you may know so soon;
The *rosy* morn resigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller.*

As Thessalian steeds the race adorn,
So *rosy*-coloured Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon and of Greece beside. *Dryden.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

2. Made in the form of a rose.

His cloak with orient velvet quite lin'd through,
His *rosy* ties and garter so o'erblown.

To ROT. *v. n.* [*rotian*, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to lose the cohesion of its parts.

A man may rot even here. *Shakspeare.*

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.

Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones would likewise all *rot*.

in time, except those which were secured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was rotted in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon.*

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,
And *rots*, with endless rain, th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

ROT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.

In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine of the mange, and not a goose or duckling thrived. *B. Jonson.*

The cattle must of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton, P. L.*

The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Brandy scarce prevents the sudden *rot*
Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*

RO'TA. ** n. s.* [Latin. See Du Cange in V. ROTA PORPHYRETICA.]

1. A particular court of papal jurisdiction, consisting of twelve doctors.

Staphileus, dean of the *rota*, was there. *Burnet, Hist. Ref. i. 30.*

2. A club of politicians, in the history of this country, who when the government so often wavered in 1659, were for contriving an equal government by rotation.

Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *rota* men of politics,
Straight cast about to over-reach
The unwary conqueror with a fetch. *Hudibras, ii. iii.*

RO'TARY. *adj.* [*rota*, Lat.] Whirling as a wheel.

RO'TATED. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

RO'TATION. *† n. s.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotation*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.

Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation from east to west; as the main float and reef of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another. *Hale, Orig. of Manikind.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. *Newton, Opt.*

In the passions wild rotation tost,
Our spring of actions to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*

In fond *rotation* spread the spotted wing,
And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*

2. Vicissitude of succession.

This is all the possible *rotation* our speculative state-botcher can in reason promise to himself. *Buller, Charact.*

RO'TATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.

This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators. *Wiseeman.*

RO'TATORY. ** adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirling; running round with celerity. Dr. Johnson thus defines the second sense of *giddy*, with *rotatory* prefixed.

The ball and socket joint allows a *rotatory* or sweeping motion. *Paley, Nat. Theol. ed. 9.*

ROTE.† *n. s.*

1. [*Rotē*, old Fr. from the Lat. *rota*, a wheel; the Fr. *vielle*, and what we call the hurdy-gurdy. Ritson, Metr. Rom. i. clxv. "Rotē, instrument qu'on a appelé depuis *vielle*; il étoit monté de cinq cordes, accordées de quarte en quarte." Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom.] A musical instrument.

Wel couthe he sing, and playen on a rote.

Chaucer.

There did he find, in her delicious bower,
The faire Pæana playing on a rote. Spenser, F. Q.

2. [*Rotine*, old Fr. *par rotine*, by rote. Cotgrave. This is the general usage of this meaning, with *by*; but it is not universally so.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.

First rehearse this song by rote,

To each word a warbling note.

Shakespeare.

Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell.

Shakespeare.

He rather saith it by rote to himself, than that

Bacon, Ess.

he can thoroughly believe it.

All this he understood by rote,

And as occasion serv'd would quote. Hudibras.

Learn Aristotle's rules by rote,

And at all hazards boldly quote. Swift, Miscell.

These learn a rote of buffoonery, that serveth all occasions.

Swift.

To ROTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.

Speak to the people

Words *roted* in your tongue; bastards and syllables

Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. Shaks.

To ROTE.* *v. n.* [*rota*, Lat.] To go out by rotation or succession.

A third part of the senate, or parliament, should rote out by ballot every year, and new ones be chosen in their room.

Grey, Note on Hudibras, P. 2. C. 3. ver. 1108.

ROTCUT. *n. s.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor.

Harvey.

ROTHER-BEASTS.* *n. s.* [hṛōþer, Sax.

hṛōþu, boves, vaccæ; hṛut, or rutr,

Icel. aries, from *ru*, vellus, cæsaries.

Serenius.] Horned cattle; black cattle.

Phillips says it is used in old statutes,

and in his time in the north of England.

The beare to chase, the hinde to runne, the

cruel boare to fall

Upon the heards of *rother-beasts* had now no lust

at all. Golding, Tr. of Ovid's Met. (1567.)

ROTHER-NAILS. *n. s.* [a corruption of

rudder.] Among shipwrights, nails with

very full heads used for fastening the

rudder irons of ships. Bailey.

ROTHER-SOIL.* *n. s.* The dung of rother-

beasts. Bailey.

ROTTEEN. *adj.* [from *rot*.]

1. Putrid; carious; putrescent.

Trust not to rotten planks.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Prosperity begins to mellow,

And drop into the rotten mouth of death. Shaks.

O bliss-breeding sun, draw from the earth

Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb

Infect the air. Shakespeare, Timon.

There is by invitation or excitation; as when a

rotten apple lieth close to another apple that is

sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied,

is added to other bodies. Bacon.

Who brass as rotten wood; and steel no more
Regards than reed. Sandys, Paraphr.

It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about
the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from
wood putrefied. Bacon.

They serewood from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. Dryden.

2. Not firm; not trusty.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy garments. Shakespeare, Coriol.

3. Not sound; not hard.

They were left moidled with dirt and mire, by
reason of the deepness of the rotten way. Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

4. Fetid; stinking.

You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
As reek o' the rotten fens. Shakespeare, Coriol.

ROT'TENNESS. *n. s.* [from *rotten*.] State
of being rotten; cariousness; putrefac-
tion.

Discas'd ventures,

That play with all infirmities for gold,

Which rottenness lends nature.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign

of a rottenness. Wiseman, Surgery.

ROTUND. *adj.* [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*,

Latin.] Round; circular; spherical.

The cross figure of the Christian temples is
more proper for spacious buildings than the *rotund*
of the heathens; the eye is much better filled at
first entering the *rotund*, but such as are built in
the form of a cross give us a greater variety.

Addison.

ROTUNDFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*rotundus*, and

folium, Lat.] Having round leaves.

ROTUNDITY. *n. s.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotun-*

dité, Fr. from *rotund*.] Roundness;

sphericity; circularity.

Thou all-shaking thunder,

Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world.

Shakespeare.

With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all
fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all
fluids would be alike in weight. Grew.

Who would part with these solid blessings, for
the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth con-
vexity and *rotundity* of a globe? Bentley, Serm.

Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has
neither beginning nor end. Addison on Medals.

ROTUNDO.† *n. s.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A

building formed round both in the

inside and outside; such as the Pan-

theon at Rome. Trevoux.

He at last brought us to the *rotunda*.

Addison on Anc. Medals.

On the brink of the precipice stands the Sibyl's
temple, the remains of a little *rotundo* surrounded
with its portico. Gray, Lett.

To ROVE.† *v. n.* [*roffver*, Danish, to

range for plunder; *rooven*, Teut. the

same; *hraufa*, Icel. to move from a

place. Serenius.]

1. To ramble; to range; to wander.

Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the war's surfeits, to go *rove* with one

That's yet unbruist. Shakespeare, Coriol.

Faulest thou dropt from his unerring skill,

With the bare power to sin, since free of will;

Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,

For who has power to walk, has power to rove.

Arbutnot.

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove. Pope.

2. To shoot an arrow called a rove. To

rove wide of the mark, is a phrase yet

used in some places. Dr. Johnson has

taken no notice of this definition.

Even at the marke-white of his heart she roved.

Spenser, F. Q.

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.

Roving the field, I chanc'd

A goodly tree far distant to behold,

Loaden with fruit of fairest colours. Milton, P. L.

Cloacina as the town she rov'd,

A mortal scavenger she saw, she lov'd. Gay.

RO'VER.† *n. s.* [from *rove*.]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.

Are you rovers, and men of fortune?

Bogan, Hom. Hebr. (1658,) p. 243.

Thought, busy thought, too busy for my peace,

Strays, wretched rover, o'er the pleasing past.

Young, Night Th. 1.

2. A fickle inconstant man.

Soon, too soon, the happy lover

Does our tenderest hopes deceive;

Man was form'd to be a rover,

Foolish love to believe. Mendez, Song in the Chapelet.

3. A robber; a pirate. [neapepe, Saxon;

roover, Teut.]

This is the case of rovers by land, as some can-

tons in Arabia. Bacon, Holy War.

4. A kind of arrow.

Here be of all sorts; flights, rovers, and butt-

shafts. B. Jonson, Cynthia Revels.

5. At ROVERS. Without any particular

aim. Dr. Johnson.—Barret explains

"running at rovers" by *overmuch liberty*.

To shoot at rovers, however, means, in

the terms of archery, to shoot at a

very distant object, instead of the

butt which was nearer. Thus in the

stat. 33 Hen. VIII. 9. it is enacted,

that no person under the age of twenty-

four shall shoot at a standing mark,

except it be a rover, where he may

change his ground every shot, &c. And

no other person above twenty-four shall

shoot at any mark of eleven score yards,

or under, &c.

You pretend to shoote at the butte, you shoote

quite at the rovers, and cleane from the marke.

Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 63.

Nature shoots not at rovers; even inanimates,

though they know not their perfection, yet are

they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus;

but that, which directs them, knows it.

Glanville, Scopsis.

Providence shoots not at rovers: there is an

arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and

God is the person that shoots it. South, Serm.

Men of greater reading show their talents on

the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting at

rovers. Addison.

ROUGE. *n. s.* [French.] Red paint.

ROUGE.* *adj.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red.

Of olive and of ruge flouris

Weren ystrewed halle and bours.

Davies's Fvisions, (about 1312,) in Wart. H. E. P. i. 223.

To ROUGE.* *v. n.* To lay rouge over the

face: as, she rouges.

To ROUGE.* *v. a.* To have the face

coloured with rouge: as, she was *rouged*.

ROUGH.† *adj.* [hpeof, neoh, Saxon;

rauh, Germ. The Sax. has also the

substantive hpeof, Scabious.]

1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities

on the surface.

The fiend

O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or

rare;

Pursues his way. Milton, P. L.

Were the mountains taken all away, the re-

maining parts would be more unequal than the

roughest sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Austere to the taste: as, *rough* wine.
3. Harsh to the ear.

The *rough* and woful musick that we have,
Cause it to sound. *Shakspeare, Pericles.*
Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,
And smooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*,
A wolf; may worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shaks.*
Strait with a band of soldiers tall and *rough*
On him he seizes. *Cowley, Davidels.*

The booby Phaon only was unkind,
A surly boatman *rough* as seas and wind. *Prior.*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.

He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy. *Clarendon.*

Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprising, because his purgatives are generally very *rough* and strong. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

6. Harsh to the mind; severe.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which *rough* and imperious usage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*

7. Hard featured; not delicate.

A rosy chain of rheums, a visage *rough*,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, a *rough* diamond.

9. Terrible; dreadful.

Before the cloudy van,
On the rough edge of battle, ere it join'd,
Satan advance'd. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.

Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day. *Shakspeare.*

12. Hairy; covered with hair or feathers. See *ROUGH-FOOTED*.

*ROUGH.** *n. s.* Not calm weather. Obsolete.

Thrice happy swains! —

In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances. *P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eccl. vii. 32.*

To ROUGHCAST. v. a. [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities. Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could *Roughcast* thy figure in a Radder mould. *Cleaveland.*

2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

In meritment they were first practised, and this *roughcast* unwhewn poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden, Ded. to Juw.*

ROUGHCAST. n. s. [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. The whole piece seems rather a loose model and *roughcast* of what I design to do, than a complete work. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.

Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or *roughcast* about him to signify wall. *Shakspeare.*

ROUGH-DRAUGHT. n. s. [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments; a sketch.

My elder brothers came
Roughdrafts of nature, ill design'd and lame,
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*

To ROUGHDRAW. v. a. [*rough* and *draw.*]

- To trace coarsely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast, as he *roughdraw.* *Dryden.*

To ROUGHEN. v. a. [*from rough.*] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure which *roughens* one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden.*

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade!
His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

To ROUGHEN. v. n. To grow rough.

The broken landscape
Ascending *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomson, Spring.*

To ROUGHHEW.† v. a. [*rough* and *hew.*]
Dr. Farmer informed Mr. Steevens that the phrase, as used by Shakspeare, is technical. "A wool-man, butcher, and dealer in *skewers*, lately observed to him, that his nephew (an idle lad) could only assist him in making them; he could *rough-hew* them, but not *shape* their ends. To shape the ends of *wool-skewers*, or point them, requires a degree of skill; any one can *rough-hew* them." Those who lop the branches and knots, from trees that have been felled, I may add, commonly call their work *rough-hewing*.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Roughhew them how he will. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

The whole world, without art and dress,
Would be but one great wilderness,
And mankind but a savage herd,
For all that nature has conferr'd:
This does but *roughhew* and design,
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras.*

ROUGHHEWN. particip. adj.

1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unfinished.

A *roughhewn* seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdeameour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than to go to a worse place. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.

I hope to obtain a candid construction of this *roughhewn*, ill-timber'd discourse. *Howell, Voc. For.*

ROUGHLY. adv. [*from rough.*]

1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.

Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned souls he did behold,
But *roughly* him bespake. *Spenser.*

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* sent to prison,
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy? *Shakspeare.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.

Some friends of vice pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryden.*

4. Austere to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS. n. s. [*from rough.*]

1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.

The little *roughnesses* or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*

While the steep horrid *roughness* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmness of the flood. *Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the *roughness* smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryden.*

Such a persuasion as this well fixed, will smooth all the *roughness* of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

2. Austere to the taste.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and incoacted *roughness*, as sloes. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency.

A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious *roughness* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.

In the *roughness* of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in *roughness* and frequency of consonants. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.

Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds' eyes are disengag'd,
They quicken sloth, perplexities ungy,
Make *roughness* smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*

Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*

6. Absence of delicacy.

Should feasting and balls once get amongst the cantons, their military *roughness* would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.

8. Violence of operation in medicines.

9. Unpolished or unfinished state.

10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

11. Tempestuousness; storminess.

12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH-FOOTED.† adj. [*from rough* and *foot.*] Feather-footed: as, "a *rough-footed* dove." *Sherwood.*

ROUGH-SHOD. adj.* [*rough* and *shod.*]
Having the foot fitted, when the roads in frosty weather are slippery, with a roughened shoe: used of horses.

ROUGHINGS. n. s. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping. See *ROVEN*.

ROUGH. old pret. of *reach*. [commonly written by Spenser *rought.*] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to fivescore. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

To ROUGHWORK. *v. a.* [*rough and work.*] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.

Thus you must continue, till you have rough-wrought all your work from end to end.

Mozon, Mech. Ex.

RO'VING.* *n. s.* [*from To rove.*] Act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless rovings of fancy, and windings of language.

Barrow, Sermon. i. 177.

If we indulge the frequent rise and roving of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit.

Watts.

ROULEAU.* *n. s.* [*French.*] A little roll; a roll of guineas made up in a paper: a term of gaming, as the amusing Pop-Dictionary of 1690 informs us, adding that certain lenders made up a *rouleau* of 49 guineas, for which they were to receive in payment 50!

Expos'd in glorious heaps the tempting bank, Guineas, half-guineas, all the shining train, The winner's pleasure, and the loser's pain: In bright confusion open *rouleaus* lie, They strike the soul, and glitter in the eye!

Pope, Basset-Table.

ROUN-TREE.* *n. s.* [*ronn, runn, Su. Goth.* sorbus aucuparia; *ronne, Dan.* Ihre conjectures, with great probability, that the etymon may be from *runa*, incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts. Brockett, *N. C. Words.* It is also written *roan-tree* and *royne-tree*, and has been esteemed a tree of wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power. See Craven Dialect.] The mountain-ash. A northern word.

To ROUN.* *v. n.* To whisper. See the second sense of *To Round*. But *roun*, or *rown*, is the true word, as the etymon, and ancient usage of it, will shew. [*Sax.* punian, susurrare, mysticé loqui; *Germ.* *runen*; *M. Goth.* *runa*, mysterium, secretum. The Lancashire dialect preserves this form in *reawn*, to whisper. *Rownynge*, susurrum. *Pr. Parv.*]

And oft he *rouneth* in her ear.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

He *rouned* in his ere.

Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

To ROUN.* *v. a.* To address in a whisper.

A little wholesome talk,

That none could hear, close *rouned* in the ear.

Bretton, Works of a Young Wit, (1577.)

ROUNCEVAL. *n. s.* [*from Rounceval*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.] See *PEA*, of which it is a species.

Dig garden,

And set as a daintie thy *rounceval* penae.

Tusser.

ROUND.† *adj.* [*rond, French; rondo, Italian; rund, Dutch; rotundus, Latin.* Dr. Johnson.—*Su. Goth.* *rund*, *raund*: vox antiquissima. *Serenius.*]

1. Cylindrical.

Hollow engines long, and *round*, thick *ramm'd*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Circular.

The queen of night, In her increasing horns, doth *rounder* grow, Till full and perfect she appear in show.

Brown.

His ponderous shield,

Ethereal temper, massy, large, and *round*.

Milton, P. L.

3. Spherical; orbicular.

The outside bare of this *round* world.

Milton, P. L.

4. [*Rotundo ore, Lat.*] Smooth; without defect in sound.

In his satyrs *Horace* is quick, *round*, and pleasant, and as in nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal.

Peacham.

His style, though round and comprehensive, was incomprehensible sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

5. Whole; not broken.

Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction.

Arbutnot on Coins.

6. Large; not inconsiderable: this is hardly used but with *sum* or *price*.

Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good *round* sum.

Shakespeare.

They set a *round* price upon your head.

Addison.

It is not easy to foresee what a *round* sum of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the *Franche Compté* to be seized on.

Addison on Italy.

She called for a *round* sum out of the privy purse.

Hooker.

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.

This doth shine over all; a simple and *round* heart.

Hollyband's Fr. Liltelton, (1581), p. 82.

Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it.

Bacon.

8. Quick; brisk.

Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides.

Addison.

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.

Let his queen mother all alone intreat him, To shew his griefs; let her be *round* with him.

Shakespeare.

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace.

Bacon.

ROUND.† *n. s.*

1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.

Hie thee hither,

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear, And chastise with the valour of my tongue All that impedes thee from the golden *round*, Which fate and metaphisick aid both seem To have crown'd thee withal.

Shaks. Macbeth.

I'll charm the air to give a sound, While you perform your antick *round*.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Three or four we'll dress like urchins, With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads, And rattle in their hands.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Hirsute roots are a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*.

Bacon.

He did foretel and prophesy of him, Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd.

Denham.

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;

Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run, Flying they follow, and pursuing shun.

Dryden.

How shall I then begin, or where conclude, To draw a fame so truly circular?

For, in a *round*, what order can be shew'd, Where all the parts so equal perfect are?

Dryden.

The mouth of Vesuvio has four hundred yards in diameter; for it seems a perfect *round*.

Addison.

This image on the medal plac'd,

With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,

And stamp on British coins shall live.

Addison.

2. Rundle; step of a ladder.

When he once attains the upmost *round*,

He then unto the ladder turns his back,

Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees

By which he did ascend.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.

Many are kick'd down ere they have climbed the two or three first *rounds* of the ladder.

Gow, of the Tongue.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise; The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies.

Dryden.

This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost *round* of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven.

Norris.

3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands, and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal.

A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,

To this and t' other friend I drink,

Suckling.

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play

A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.

Granville.

The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd; To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round*.

Prior.

4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began.

We, that are of purer fire,

Imitate the starry quire,

Who, in their mighty watchful spheres,

Lead in swift *rounds* the months and years.

Milton, Comus.

No end can to this be found, 'Tis nought but a perpetual fruitless *round*.

Cowley.

If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect, but the ass's *round* of vexatious changes?

L'Estrange.

How then to drag a wretched life beneath An endless *round* of still returning woes, And all the gnawing pains of vain remorse? What torment's this?

Smith.

Some preachers, prepared upon two or three points, run the same *round* from one end of the year to another.

Addison.

'Till by one countless sum of woes oppress'd, Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest, We find the vital springs relax'd and worn; Compell'd our common impotence to mourn, Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return.

Prior.

5. Rotation; succession in vicissitude.

Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as some the like in the church, in which every speak becomes uppermost in his turn.

Holyday.

6. [*Ronde, Fr.*] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to survey a certain district.

He accompanied the major of the regiment in going what are styled the *rounds*.

Langton of Johnson, in Boswell's Life.

7. A dance; a roundelay; a song.

The Graces painted are

With hand in hand dancing an endless *round*.

Davies, Orchestra, (1596.)

Love taught them *rounds* and winding ways to tread.

Davies, ut supra.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*,

And to his voice had tun'd his oaten reed.

Fairfax, Tass. B. 7.

Rhimes, songs, and merry *rounds*.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Come, knit hapds, and beat the ground

In a light fantastick *round*.

Milton, Comus.

8. A general discharge of cannon or fire-arms.

James, Milit. Dict.

ROUND. *adv.*

1. Every way; on all sides.

The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about.

Gen.

All sounds whatsoever move *round*; that is, on all sides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*

In darkness and with dangers compass'd *round*.
Milton, P. L.

2. [*En rond, à la ronde, Fr.*] In a revolution.

At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes *round* to practise his deceits upon himself. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. Circularly.

One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.
Milton, P. L.

4. Not in a direct line.

If merely to come in, sir, they go out;
The way they take is strangely *round* about. *Pope.*

ROUND. prep.

1. On every side of.

To officiate light *round* this opacous earth.
Milton, P. L.

2. About; circularly about.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground. *Dryden.*

3. All over; here and there in.

Round the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleasing fields, and native home.
Dryden.

To *ROUND. v. a.* [*rotundo, Lat.* from the noun.]

1. To surround; to encircle.

Would that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must *round* my brow,
Were red-hot steel to sear me to the brain! *Shaks.*
We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shakspeare.*

This distemper'd messenger of wet,
The many coloured Iris, *rounds* thine eyes.
Shakspeare.

The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,
That *rounds* the ample sea. *Prior.*

2. To make spherical, circular, or cylindrical.

Worms with many feet, which *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber.

Bacon.
When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the publick stamp, by clipping, washing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*

With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a square piece near the size, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Mozon.*

Can any one tell, how the sun, planets, and satellites were *rounded* into their particular spheroidal orbs? *Cheyne.*

3. To raise to a relief.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection.
Addison on Anc. Medals.

4. To move about any thing.

To those beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in your sight
Had *rounded* still the horizon, and not known
Or east or west. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To mould into smoothness.

These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning. *Swift, Miscell.*

To *ROUND.† v. n.*

1. To grow round in form.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* space; we shall
Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shaks.*

2. [*Runen, German*; whence Chaucer writes it better *roun*. Dr. Johnson.—It is Sax. as I have shown under *roun*; and

the present writing of it, *round*, is certainly a corruption.] To whisper.

Being come to the supping place, one of Kalandar's servants *rounded* in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*

They're here with me already; whispering,
rounding
Sicilia is a so forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakspeare.*

3. To go rounds, as a guard.

They —
Keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk.
Milton, P. L.

To *ROUND.† v. a.* To address in a whisper.

A corruption of *roun*.
And in his care him *rounded* close beside.

Spenser, F. Q.
Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said she was but forty: one that sat by *rounded* him in the ear, she is far more out of question: Cicero answered, I must believe her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years. *Bacon.*
The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of secret service that he could do him.
L'Estrange.

ROUNDABOUT. adj. [This word is used as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a substantive by a colloquial licence of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.]

1. Ample; extensive.

Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question.
Locke on the Understanding.

2. Indirect; loose.

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating, invented to help the barrenness, which translators, overlooking in themselves, have apprehended in our tongue.
Felton on the Classics.

ROUNDEL.† } n. s.
ROUNDELAY. }

1. [*Rondelet, Fr.* A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. Dict. Tre-voux.] A song or tune in which preceding lines or strains are repeated; a kind of dance.

Siker, sike a *roundel* never heard I none;
Little lacketh Perigot of the best,
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,
So weren his under-songs well address'd.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.
To hear thy rimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in wasteful hills to sing,
I more delight than lark in summer days,
Whose echo made the neighbouring groves to ring.

Spenser.
Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song. *Shaks.*
The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*.

Howell.
They list'n'ing heard him, while he search'd the grove,
And loudly sung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the sudden stopp'd. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

2. [*Rondelle, Fr.*] A round form or figure.

The Spaniards, casting themselves into *roundels*, and their strongest ships walling in the rest, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

They —
Pluckt in their horns, and in a *roundel* lay.
Mir, for Mag. p. 827.

ROUNDER.† n. s. [from *round.*] Circumference; enclosure. The word in Shakspeare, cited by Dr. Johnson, is not *rounder*, but *roundure*, as elsewhere the poet uses *roundure*. See *RONDURE*.

If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.

Shakspeare, King John.
ROUN'DHEAD. n. s. [*round and head.*] A puritan, so named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair *round*.

Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confusion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator.*

ROUN'DHEAD.† adj. [*round and head.*]

Having a *round* top.

Round-headed arches and windows.
Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 6.

ROUN'DHOUSE. n. s. [*round and house.*]

The constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

They march'd to some fam'd *roundhouse*. *Pope.*

ROUN'DISH. adj. [from *round.*] Somewhat *round*; approaching to roundness.

It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is of a *roundish* figure, useless to our experiment. *Boyle.*

ROUN'DLET. n. s.* [from *round.*] A little circle.

Little circles, or *roundlets*, dispersed here and there about the hemispheres.

Gregory, Posthum. p. 310.

The troubled tears then standing in his eyes,
Through which he did upon the letters look,
Made them to seem like *roundlets*, that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, B. 5, st. 60.

ROUN'DLY. adj.* [*round and like.*] Somewhat *round*; like a circle.

About the edges of whose *roundly* form
In order grew such trees as doe adorn
The sable hearse. *W. Browne.*

ROUN'DLY. adv. [from *round.*]

1. In a *round* form; in a *round* manner.

2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.

Injoin gainsayers, giving them *roundly* to understand, that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken pride. *Hooker.*

You'll prove a jolly surly groom,
That take it on you as the first so *roundly*. *Shaks.*

Mr. de Mortier *roundly* said, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propose two means for peace. *Hayward.*

From a world of phenomena, there is a principle that acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced, and as *roundly* acknowledged. *More, Div. Dialogues.*

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetoric, or circumlocution.

Addison, Count Tariff.

3. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.

I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested, and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and proceeded every way so *roundly* and severely, as the nobility did much dislike him. *Davies on Ireland.*

ROUN'DNESS.† n. s. [from *round.*]

1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.

The same reason is of the roundness of the bubble; for the air within avoideth discontinuance, and therefore casteth itself into a round figure.

Bacelets of pearl gave roundness to her arm, And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*
Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a bowl. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Smoothness.

The whole period and compass of this speech was delightome for the roundness, and grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*

3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.

Albeit roundness and plain dealing be most worthy praise. *Ralegh, Arts of Emp. ch. 20.*

ROUND-ROBIN.* *n. s.* ["a corruption of the Fr. *ruban ronde*, a round riband. It was usual among French officers, when they signed a remonstrance, to write their names in a circular form, so that it was impossible to ascertain who signed first." James, Milit. Dict.] A written petition or remonstrance, signed by several persons round a ring or circle.

The question was who should have the courage to propose them to him? at last it was hinted, that there could be no way so good as that of a round-robin, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.

Sir W. Forbes, Lett. to Boswell, in Bosw. Life of Johns.

To ROUSE. *v. a.* [of the same class of words with *raise* and *rise*.]

1. To wake from rest.

At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and rous'd the sky.

Dryden.

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,
To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hal;
And goad the prelate slumbering in his stall.

Pope.

2. To excite to thought or action.

Then rouse that heart of thine,
And whatsoever heretofore thou hast assum'd to be,
This day be greater. *Chapman.*

The Dane and Swede, rous'd up by fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as his fleets appear, their terrors cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace.

Addison.

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,
And try to rouse up all that's Roman in them.

Addison's Cato.

The heat with which Luther treated his adversaries, though strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to rouse up a people, the most phlegmatick of any in Christendom. *Atterbury.*

3. To put into action.

As an eagle, seeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth rouse full rudely dight;
So shak'd he, that horror was to hear.

Spenser, F. Q.

Blust'ring winds had rous'd the sea.

Milton, P. L.

4. To drive a beast from his laire.

The blood more stirs,
To rouse a lion than to start a hare.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse him up?

Gen. xlix. 9.

The unexpected sound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm.

Denham.

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth rush eager to the sylvan war;
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest-walks surround,
Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning bound.

Pope.

To ROUSE. *v. n.*

1. To awake from slumber.

Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake.

Milton, P. L.

Richard, who now was half asleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus rouses from his bed. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

2. To be excited to thought or action.

Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse.

Shakespeare.

ROUSE.† *n. s.* [*rusch*, German, half drunk. Dr. Johnson.—This word is used in the various significations of a riotous noise, a drunken debauch, and a large portion of liquor. We had it probably from our Saxon or Danish progenitors; and though the original word is lost, it remains in the German *rausch*. Hence our *carouse*. Douce, Illustr. of Shakespeare, ii. 205.—The Danish *rousa* is preserved in a work, believed by Mr. Brand to be written in King Charles the Second's time: "Thou noblest drunkard Bacchus,—teach me how to take the Danish *rousa*, the Switzer's stoop of *Rhenish*, the Italian *parmasant*, the Englishman's *healths* and *frolicks*." Popul. Antiq. ii. 228.] A large glass filled to the utmost, in honour of a health proposed. The word is obsolete.

They have given me a rouse already.

—Not past a pint, as I am a soldier.

Shakespeare, Othello.

No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;
And the king's rouse shall bruit it back again,
Respeaking either thunder. *Shakespeare.*

Take the rouse freely,
'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for
jollity. *Beaumont and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

ROUS'ER.† *n. s.* [from *rouse*.] One who rouses.

All this which I have depainted to thee, are inciters and rousers of my mind.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iii. 6.

ROUT.† *n. s.* [*route*, old Fr. *rot*, Teut. *rotte*, Germ. *ruia*, *roula*, low Lat. "rhawd", *rhawter*, Welsh, *caterva*, turma, *rhodio*, *vagari*.] *Serenius.*

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd.

Besides the endless routs of wretched thralls,
Which thither were assembled day by day
From all the world. *Spenser.*

A rout of people there assembled were,
Of every sort and nation under sky. *Spenser.*

If that rebellion
Came like itself in base and abject routs,
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there.

Shakespeare.

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful retainer, or partaking in routs and unlawful assemblies.

Bacon.

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature.

Bacon.

Nor do I name of men the common rout,
That, wandering loose about,
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly.

Milton, S. A.

Fancy, wild dame, with much lascivious pride,
By twin chameleons drawn, does gaily ride,
Her coach there follows, and throngs round about,
Of shapes and airy forms an endless rout. *Cowley.*

The mad ungovernable rout,
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd such variety and antic tricks. *Roscommon.*

Harley spies
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes
At Charing-cross among the rout,
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*

2. A select company. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson, or any of our lexicographers.

He rode the hinderest of the route.

Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.

Upon a little hillock she was placed
Higher than all the rest, and round about
Environ'd with a girland, goodly graced,
Of lovely lasses; and them all without
The lustie shepherd swaynes sate in a rout.

Spenser, F. Q.

She is the foundress of those assemblies called

routs. *Dr. Warton, Renelagh House.*

Our lords and ladies then could sup alone,
The noisy terms of drums and routs unknown.

Neulle, Imit. of Juvenal, p. 24.

3. [Route, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.

Thy army,
As if they could not stand when thou wert down,
Dispers'd in rout, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*

Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd,
With many an inroad gor'd; deformed rout
Enter'd, and foul disorder. *Milton, P. L.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to rout him quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries adjoining.

Spenser on Ireland.

That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots, so totally routed and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous crouds.

The meaner sort routed together, and suddenly assailing the earl in his house, slew him.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

To ROUT, or ROWT.* *v. n.* [*hriota*, Icel. *hpucan*, Sax. *ryta*, Su. Goth. Our word is also pronounced and written, in some parts of the north, *raut*.] To snore in sleep. Prompt. Parv. The word is retained also in Barret's Alv. 1580. To snort. It is still a northern word; to make a bellowing noise; to roar. And so anciently, as well as to snore.

The belling of the sea —
And that a man stande out of doute
A myle off thence, and heare it route.

Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 590.

They had gode leysir for to route,
To vye who mighten slepe best.

Chaucer, Dr. ver. 172.

To ROUT.* *v. n.* To search in the ground: as, a swine. A corruption of root. See To ROOT. It is a low expression also for making any search.

Do thou the monumental hillock guard
From trampling cattle, and the routing swine.

Edwards, Sonn. (1758), s. 44.

ROUTE. *n. s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way.

Wide through the furzy field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.

Gay.

ROUTINE.* *n. s.* [French; anciently *rottine*, "an usual course, beaten path, ordinary way." Cotgrave.] Custom; practice.

He has certain set forms and *routes* of speech.
Butler, Rem. ii. 272.

ROW.† *n. s.* [*reih*, Germ. *pæpa*, Saxon. See *Rew.*] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

Lips never part, but that they show
Of precious pearl the double row. *Sidney.*

After them all dancing on a row,
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As fresh as flow'ers. *Spenser.*

Three rows of great stones, and a new row of timber. *Ezra, vi. 4.*

Where any row
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamp'rd boughs, and needed hands to check

Fruitless embraces. *Milton, P. L.*
A triple mounted row of pillars, laid

On wheels. *Milton, P. L.*
Where the bright seraphim in burning row,

Their loud uplifted angel-trumpets blow.
Milton, Ode.

A new-born wood of various lines there grows,
And all the flourishing letters stand in rows. *Cowley.*

The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,
Where gold and purple strive in equal rows.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

Row.* *n. s.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch. Mr. Douce thinks that, to the substantive *rowse*, may be referred "the word row, which was very much used a few years since." *Illustr. of Shakspeare, 1807. ii. 205.* It is a very low expression.

To ROW.† *v. n.* [*ropan*, Sax. *ro*, Su. Goth.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.

He saw them toiling in rowing; for the wind was contrary. *St. Mark, vi. 48.*

Some of these troughs or canoes were so great,
That above twenty men have been found rowing in one. *Abbott.*

The bold Britons then securely row'd;
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and rowed softly,
that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*

To Row. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

The swan rows her state with oary feet. *Milton, P. L.*

Row'ABLE.* *adj.* [from *To row*.] Capable of being rowed upon.

That long barren fen,
Once rowable; but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough. *B. Jonson, Horace's Art of Poetry.*

Row'EL.† *n. s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.]

1. A goodly person! and could manage faire
His stubborn steed with curb'd canon bitt,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chaunt that any on his backe should sitt:
The yron rowels into frothy fume he bitt. *Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 37.*

2. The points of a spur turning on an axis.

He gave his able horse the head,
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel head. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

A rider like myself, who ne'er wore rowel
Nor iron on his heel. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

A mullet is the rowel of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six.

Peacham on Blazoning.

He spur'd his fiery steed

With goring rowels, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*

3. A seton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.

To Row'EL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Row'EN.† *n. s.* [rowings are in some places what are elsewhere called roughings. See *ROUGHINGS*.]

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser.*

Then spare it for rowen, til Michel be past,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou hast. *Tusser.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your rowens, till snow comes. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Row'EL. *n. s.* [from *row*.] One that manages an oar.

Four galleys first, which equal rowers bear,
Advancing in the wat'ry lists, appear. *Dryden.*

The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream
thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one rower. *Addison.*

ROYAL. *adj.* [royal, Fr.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.

The royal stock of David. *Milton, P. L.*

The royal bowers
Of great Seleucia built by Grecian kings. *Milton, P. L.*

Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retired, possess their peaceful loves:
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*

2. Noble; illustrious.

What news from Venice?
How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio? *Shakspeare.*

ROYAL.* *n. s.*

1. One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey.*

2. The highest sail of a ship. *Chambers.*

3. In artillery, a kind of small mortar. *Chambers.*

4. One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, which is called *The Royals*; and is supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

ROYALISM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *royalisme*.] Attachment to the cause of royalty.

ROYALIST.† *n. s.* [*royaliste*, Fr. "taking the king's part, siding with the king." Cotgrave.] Adherent to a king.

Where Candish fought, the royalists prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgement fail'd. *Waller.*

The old church of England royalists, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. *South.*

To Ro'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal*.] To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
To royalize his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shaks.*

Ro'YALLY. *adv.* [from *royal*.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

It shall be my care,

To have you royally appointed. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

His body shall be royally interr'd,

And the last funeral poms adorn his hearse. *Dryden.*

Ro'YALTY. *n. s.* [*royauté*, Fr.]

1. Kingship; character or office of a king.

Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against the royalty of her father. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shaks.*

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty: a king and a father compounded into one, being of a temper like unto God, justice and mercy. *Holyday.*

If they had held their royalties by this title, either there must have been but one sovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*

2. State of a king.

I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And sign in royalty, and grieve in state. *Prior.*

3. Emblems of royalty.

Wherefore do I assume
These royalties, and not refuse to reign? *Milton, P. L.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite.

Yet did he murmur with rebellious sound,
And softly royne when savage choler can rebound. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ro'YNISH. *adj.* [*rogneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude.

The roynish clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. *Shakspeare.*

Ro'YTELET. *n. s.* [French.] A little or petty king.

Causing the American royetelets to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylin.*

Ro'YTISH.* *adj.* Wild; irregular.

This word is retained in the northern rowty, over-rank, spoken of corn or grass. Its origin I know not.

No weed presum'd to show its roytish face
In this inclosure; nettles, thistles, brakes,
Thorns, briars, cockle, henlock, rampant grasse,
With all those herbs the meager wizard rakes
Into his deadly boxes, either yet
Were not at all, or far from Eden set. *Beaumont, Psyche, (1651.) p. 85.*

To RUB.† *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welsh; *reiben*, German, to wipe. Dr. Johnson. — "The Greek word *τριβε* vulgarly signifies to rub." Hammond on St. Mark, xiv. 3.

Wachter, under the Germ. *reiben*, refers to this Greek word; and notices also the Heb. *roph*, contriv. But see also Spiegel, Gloss. Su. Goth. in V. RIFWA, and RUBBA.]

1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfricate.

2. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind.

Their straw-built citadel new rubb'd with balm. *Milton, P. L.*

In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, catholics rub their beads, and smell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like apple-pieck balsam; and what would make one suspect, that they rub the

marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night.

Addison on Italy.

3. To move one body upon another.

Look, how she *rub*s her hands.

— It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The government at that time by kings, before whom the people in the most formal expressions of duty and reverence used to *rub* their noses, or stroke their foreheads. *Heylin.*

The bare *rub*bing of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*

Two bones rubbed hard against one another produce a fetid smell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To obstruct by collision.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,

Whose disposition all the world well know

Will not be *rub'd* nor stopp'd. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

5. To polish; to retouch.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul. *South.*

6. To remove by friction: with off or out.

A forcible object will *rub* out the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Aspect.*

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time, and observation, will *rub* off; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. *Locke on Education.*

7. To touch hard.

He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly *rub*b'd upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

8. To RUB down. To clean or curry a horse.

When his fellow beasts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em down. *Dryden.*

9. To RUB up. To excite; to awaken.

You will find me not to have *rub*b'd upon the memory of what some heretofore in the city did. *South.*

10. To RUB up. To polish; to refresh.

To RUB. v. n.

1. To fret; to make a friction.

This last allusion gall'd the panther more,
Because indeed it *rub*b'd upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To get through difficulties.

No hunters, that the tops of mountains scale,
And *rub* through woods with toil seek thee all. *Chapman.*

Many lawyers, when once hampered, *rub* off as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Estrange.*

RUB.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Friction; act of rubbing.

2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.

We'll play at bowls.

— 'Twill make me think the world is full of *rub*s, and that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shaks.*
A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves an help by hindering it. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 26.*

3. Any unevenness of surface.

Faces look uniformly unto our eyes: how they appear unto some animals of a more piercing or differing sight, who are able to discover the inequalities, *rub*s, and hairiness of the skin, is not without good doubt. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 9.*

4. Collision; hinderance; obstruction.

The breath of what I mean to speak

Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little *rub*

Out of the path, which shall directly lead

Thy foot to England's throne. *Shaks. K. John.*

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shaks.*

Those you make friends,

And give your hearts to, when they once perceive

The least *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shaks.*

Upon this *rub*, the English ambassadors thought fit to demur, and sent to receive directions. *Hayward.*

He expounds the giddy wonder

Of my weary steps, and under

Spreads a path clear as the day,

Where no churlish *rub* says nay

To my joy-conducted feet. *Crashaw.*

He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,

Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;

Though conscience checks him, yet those *rub*s

gone o'er,

He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

All sorts of *rub*s will be laid in the way. *Davenant.*

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; because the government is so disposed, that it almost executes itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift.*

5. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.

To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shakespeare.*

RUB-STONE. n. s. [rub and stone.] A stone

to scour or sharpen.

A cradle for barlie, with *rub-stone* and sand. *Tusser.*

RUBBER.† n. s. [from rub.]

1. One that rubs.

Yonder's mistress Younglove, brother, the grave *rub*ber of your mistress's toes. *Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

2. The instrument with which one rubs.

Then blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryden, Juven.*

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file.

The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the forging. *Mozon, Mech. Ex.*

4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.

The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title to him by a *rub*ber of cuffs. *L'Estrange.*

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen would be content with a *rub*ber at cuffs. *Collier on Duelling.*

5. A whetstone.

RUBBAGE.† } n. s. [from *rub*; as perhaps
RUBBISH. } meaning, at first, dust

made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not now used. Dr. Johnson. — Of *rubbidge*, another form of this word, Dr. Johnson

has taken no notice. Mr. Pegge considers *rubbidge* as the change of *rubbish* made by the modern Londoners; *idge* being a favourite termination of theirs. See his *Anecd. of the Eng. Language*, 2d edit. 70. But this is not the fact. *Rubbidge* is old in the language, and used by such men as Jeremy Taylor and Hall. Who shall now dare to reprehend the cockneys? "Buried in *rubbidge* and dust." Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 56. "The *rubbidge* and ruins of our own vile bodies." Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom.* p. 72. "The Colossus, noble without, stuff with *rubbidge* and coarse metal within." Brown, *Chr. Mor. iii. 11.*

1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building.

What trash is Rome!

What *rubbish*, and what offal! when it serves

For the base matter to illuminate

So vile a thing as Caesar. *Shaks. Jul. Cæs.*

Such conceits seem too fine among this *rubbage*. *Wotton.*

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbish*, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glansville, Scopsis.*

When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least commotion lays the whole in *rubbish*. *L'Estrange.*

Th' Almighty cast a pitying eye,
He saw the town's one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

Knowledge lying under abundance of *rubbish*, his scope has been to remove this *rubbish*, and to dress up crabbed matters as agreeably as he can. *Davenant.*

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and *rubbish*. *Swift.*

2. Confusion; mingled mass.

That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbish* and confusion. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

3. Any thing vile and worthless.

*RUBBIDGE.** n. s. *Rubbish.* See what I have said under the etymological part of *RUBBAGE*. And also *RUBBLE*.

*RUBBLE.** n. s. *Rubbish.* This is perhaps the oldest form of the word *rubbish*.
Carry out *rubble*, as mortar, and broken stones of old buildings. *Barret, Adv. (1580.)*

Rubble, or *rubbish*, of old houses. *Barret, ut supr.*

Pieces of timber, bars of iron, massy stones, together with all the *rubble* and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile. *Dean King, Sermon. (1608.) p. 20.*

RUBBLE-STONE. n. s.

Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*

RUBICAN. adj. [rubicane, Fr.] Rubican. colour of a horse is one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Farrier's Dict.*

RUBICUND.† adj. [rubicunde, French; rubicundus, Lat.] Inclining to redness.

Cockeram.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's *rubicund* nose. *Douce, Illustr. of Shakespeare, i. 58.*

*RUBICUNDITY.** n. s. [from *rubicund.*] Disposition to redness. *Scott.*

RUBIED.† adj. [from ruby.] Red as a ruby.

The *rubied* cherry. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

Thrice upon thy finger's tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton, Comus.*

Rubied nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. *Milton, P. L.*

*RUBIFICATION.** n. s. [from *ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Act of making red: a term of chymistry.

Dealbation, *rubication*, and fixation. *Hovell, Lett. ii. 42.*

RUBIFIC. adj. [ruber and facio, Latin.] Making red.

While the several species of rays, as the *rubific*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each. *Grew, Cosmol.*

RUBIFORM. adj. [ruber, Lat. and form.] Having the form of red.

Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines. *Newton, Opt.*

TO RUBIFY.† *v. a.* To make red. Originally a chemical term.

Waters rubifying, Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.
This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of themselves, and burn a house.

RUBIOUS. *adj.* [*rubescens*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.

Diana's lip

Is not more smooth and *rubious*.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

RUBRICAL.* *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.]

1. Red.

A man would think you had eaten over-liberally of Esau's red porridge, and from thence dream continually of blushing; — that you thus persecute ingenious men all over your book with this one overtured *rubrical* conceit still of blushing.

Milton, Animado. Rem. Defence.

2. Placed in rubrics.

As the singing-psalms were never a part of our liturgy, no *rubrical* directions are any where given for the manner of performing them.

Watson, Hist. E. P. iii. 199.

TO RUBRICATE.* *v. a.* [*rubricatus*, Lat.]

Dr. Johnson merely notices *rubricated* as an adjective, (as Ash has after him,) without any example; but it is an old verb, hitherto unnoticed; To distinguish or mark with red.

Curroon *rubricates* this in the calendar of his greatest deliverances. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 85.*

RUBRICATE.* *part. adj.* [*rubricatus*, Lat.] Marked with red.

Other festivals I enquire not after, that stand *rubricate* in old calendars. *Spelman.*

RUBRICK.† *n. s.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] The earliest example of our word, given by Dr. Johnson, is from Milton. It occurs in Sylvester's *Du Bartas*, 1621, among other hard words (as they were then considered) requiring explanation. Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

No date prefix'd,

Directs me in the starry *rubrick* set. *Milton, P. R.*

They had their particular prayers according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubrics* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself. *Nelson.*

RUBRICK. *adj.* Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear so, I call *rubrick* or red-making. *Newton.*

What though my name stood *rubrick* on the walls? *Pope.*

TO RUBRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUB'Y.† *n. s.* [*rubī*, *rubis*, old Fr. from *rubens*, Lat.]

1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value to a diamond.

Up, up, fair bride! and call

Thy stars from out their several boxes, take Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make Thyself a constellation of them all. *Donne.*

Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peccham.*

Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd.
Dryden.

2. Redness.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

3. Any thing red.

Desire of wine
Thou could'st not repress, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream.
Milton, S. A.

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. This is a very old acceptance of the word.

To take away red *rubies* that growe in the face by reason of the heate of the liver.

Ward, T. of Alex. of Piemont, P. ii. (1563), fol. 45. b.
He's said to have a rich face and *rubies* about his nose. *Capt. Jones.*

RUB'Y. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shakespeare.*

TO RUB'Y.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make red. Not in use.

With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
Pope, Odys. 20.

TO RUCC.* *v. n.* [Mr. Horne Tooke considers it as formed "from the Sax. *ruccan*, to cover, and to mean (not as Junius supposes, to lie quiet or in ambush,) but simply to lye covered." Ray and Grose give it as a north country word, meaning to *squat*, or *shrink down*. It appears to have been anciently and most frequently applied to birds; which escaped Mr. Tooke's notice.] To cower; to sit close; to lie close.

But now they *ruccen* in their nest,
And resten. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*
O false morderour, *ruccing* in thy den.
Chaucer, Nonn. Pr. Tale.

On the house did *ruccke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and
Jucke. *Golding, Tr. of Ov. Met. (1567.)*

On the turrets the skirch-howle —
Doth *rucc*. *Stanyhurst, Tr. of Virg. (1532.)*

The raven *rook'd* her on the chimney's top.
Shaks. Hen. VI. P. III.

RUCC.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. *ruccan*, to cower, Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A part of silk or linen folded over, or covering some other part, when the whole should lie smooth or even. Mr. Tooke. This is common in many parts of England for a crease.

2. A heap of stones. Craven Dialect. Any heap. [*rugus*, *rukus*, Su. Goth. *cumulus*, *acervus*.] Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss.

RUCC'ATION.† *n. s.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching arising from wind and indigestion. Swift somewhere uses this word. But it was in use a century before his time. The vocabulary of Cockeram has it.

RUD.* *adj.* [old Cornish, *rud*; Sax. *pusy*; Su. Goth. *roed*.] Red; ruddy; rosy.
Sweet blushes stain'd her *rud*-red cheekes,
Her eyes were black as sloe.

Sir Gawaine, Percy's Rel. Anc. Poet. iii. i. 2.

RUD.* *n. s.* [*pubu*, Sax.]

1. Redness; blush.

His *rudde* is like scarlet in grain.

Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thopas.

Fast, with a redd *rudde*,
To her chamber can shee flee.

Boy and Mantle, Percy, ut supr. iii. i. 1.

2. Ruddle; red oker used to mark sheep. North. *Grose.*

3. A kind of bastard small roach. *Walton.*
Men, that know their difference, call them *rud*s; they differ from the true roach, as much as a herring from a pilchard. *Walton, Angler.*

TO RUD. *v. a.* [*pubu*, Sax. *redness*.] To make red. Obsolete.

Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had *rudde*d.

Spenser.

RUD'DER.† *n. s.* [*roeder*, Teut. *roder*, Su. Goth. *ruder*, Germ. Our old word was both *roder* and *rother*. "The ship of love has lost his *rother*." Gower, *Conf. Am. B. 2.* "Roder, or stern of a ship," Huloet.]

1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course is governed.

My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by the string,
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakespeare.*

They loosed the *rudder* bands, and hoised up the main-sail, and made toward shore.

Acts, xxvii. 40.

Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole power, hath therein no other understanding, than such a one hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth ascribe some absolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Fishes first to shipping did impart;

Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow.

Dryden.

Thou held'st the *rudder* with a steady hand
Till safely on the shore the bark did land.

Dryden.

2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

RUD'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redness.

The *rudness* upon her lip is wet;

You'll mar it if you kiss it. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

If the flesh lose its *rudness*, and look pale and withered, you may suspect it corrupting.

Wiseman, Surgery.

RUD'DLE. *n. s.* [*rudul*, Icelandick.] Red earth.

Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less specifick gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Woodward.*

RUD'DLEMAN.* *n. s.* One who is employed in digging *rudde* or red earth.

Besmeared like a *rudde*man, a gypsy, or a chimney-sweeper. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 470.*

RUD'DOCK.† *n. s.* [*pubuc*, Sax. from *pube* or *poeb*, red. Chaucer has mentioned this bird.] A red-breast.

The merry lark her matins sings aloft;

The ouzel shrills; the *ruddock* warbles soft.

Spenser, Epithal.

Of singing birds, they have linpets and *rud*-docks. *Carew.*

RUDDY. *adj.* [*pubu*, Saxon.]

1. Approaching to redness; pale red.

We may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again.

Onley.

New leaves on every bough were seen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, some of lighter green.

Dryden.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy like your lips their streaks appear!
Dryden.

Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedeckt.

Philips.
If physick, or issues, will keep the complexion
from inclining to coarse, or ruddy, she thinks them
well employed. *Law.*

2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all,
only in poetry.

A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*
RUDE† *adj.* [*rude*, French; "rustical,
clownish, boorish, uncivil, brutish, un-
taught, rugged, unpolished." Cotgrave.
Rudis, Lat. The Sax. *peðe*, *peoðe*, is
rude, rough.]

1. Untaught; barbarous; savage.

Nor is there any nation in the world, now ac-
counted civil, but within the memory of books,
were utterly *rude* and barbarous. *Wilkins.*

2. Rough; coarse of manners; uncivil;
brutal.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill fashion. *Shakespeare.*
Vane's bold answers, termed *rude* and ruffian-
like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

You can with single look inflame
The coldest breast, the *rudest* tame. *Waller.*
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a
man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not
give him some account beforehand. *Walsh.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; tur-
bulent.

Clouds push'd with winds *rude* in their shock.
Milton, P. L.
The water appears white near the shore, and a
ship; because the *rude* agitation breaks it into
foam. *Boyle.*

4. Harsh; inclement.

Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*

5. Ignorant; raw; untaught.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in know-
ledge. *2 Cor.*
He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms,
though greedy of honour. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham.*

Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd.
Milton, P. L.

6. [*Rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shape-
less; unformed.

In their so *rude* abode,
Not the poor swineherd would forget the gods.
Chapman.

It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpo-
lished stones. *Stillington.*

7. Artless; inelegant.

I would know what ancient ground of authority
he hath for such a senseless fable; and if he have
any of the *rude* Irish books. *Spenser.*

One example may serve, till you review the
Æneis in the original, unblemished by my *rude*
translation. *Dryden.*

8. Such as may be done with strength with-
out art.

To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well suited with a rustick mind.
Dryden.

RUDELY *adv.* [from *rude*.]

1. In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultu-
ously.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fright them are destroy. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. Without exactness; without nicety;
coarsely.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
I that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shaks.*

3. Unskilfully.

My muse, though rudely, has resign'd
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind.
Dryden.

4. Violently; boisterously.

With his truncheon he so rudely stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot re-
voke. *Spenser.*

RUDENESS. *n. s.* [*rudesse*, Fr. from *rude*.]

1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.

This rudeness is a sauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
The publick will in triumphs rudely share,
And kings the rudeness of their joy must bear.

Dryden.
The rudeness, tyranny, the oppression, and in-
gratitude of the late favourites towards their mis-
tress, were no longer to be born. *Swift, Miscell.*

The rudeness, ill-nature, or perverse behaviour
of any of his flock, used at first to betray him into
impatience; but it now raises no other passion in
him, than a desire of being upon his knees in prayer
to God for them. *Law.*

2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.

What he did amiss, was rather through rudeness
and want of judgment, than any malicious mean-
ing. *Hayward.*

3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.

Let be thy bitter scorn,
And leave the rudeness of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn.

Spenser.

4. Violence; boisterousness.

The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shakespeare.

5. Storminess; rigour.

You can hardly be too sparing of water to your
housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys
more plants than all the rudenesses of the season.
Evelyn, Kalendar.

RUDENTURE. *n. s.* [French.] In archi-
tecture, the figure of a rope or staff,
sometimes plain and sometimes carved,
wherewith the flutings of columns are
frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RUDERARY *adj.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging
to rubbish. *Dict.*

RUDERATION. *n. s.* In architecture, the
laying of a pavement with pebbles or
little stones. *Bailey.*

RUDESBY. *n. s.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil
turbulent fellow. A low word, now little
used.

I must be forced
To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen. *Shaks.*
Out of my sight, *rudesby* be gone. *Shakespeare.*

RUDIMENT. *n. s.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimen-
tum*, Latin.]

1. The first principles; the first elements
of a science.

Such as were trained up in the rudiments, and
were so made fit to be by baptism received into the
church, the fathers usually term bearers. *Hooker.*

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art. *Shakespeare.*
Thou soon shalt quit

Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,
Sufficient introduction to inform

Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts. *Milton, P. R.*
Could it be believed, that a child should be
forced to learn the rudiments of a language, which
he is never to use, and neglect the writing a good
hand, and casting accounts? *Locke.*

2. The first part of education.

He was nurtured where he was born in his first
rudiments, till the years of ten, and then taught
the principles of music.

Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

The skill and rudiments austere of war. *Philips.*

3. The first, inaccurate, unshapen begin-
ning or original of any thing.

Moss is but the rudiment of a plant, and the
mould of earth or bark. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The rudiments of nature are very unlike the
grosser appearances. *Glauville, Scops.*

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' essay and rudiments of great success,
Which all-maturing time must bring to light.

Dryden.

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments,
who is defective and short in moral? which are but
the rudiments, the beginnings, and first draught of
religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement,
and sublimation of morality. *South.*

God beholds the first imperfect rudiments of
virtue in the soul, and keeps a watchful eye over
it, till it has received every grace it is capable of.

Addison, Spect.

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

TO RUDIMENT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To ground; to settle in rudiments of
any science. Not in use.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be
rudimented in losses at first, and to have the tyro-
cinium somewhat tart! *Gayton on D. Quis. p. 37.*

RUDIMENTAL *adj.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial;
relating to first principles.

Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were
made in my shop, where you often practised for
hours. *Spectator.*

TO RUE† *v. a.* [heopeian, Sax. *reuten*,
German. Anciently, *rewen*. Wicliffe,
and Chaucer.] To grieve for; to
regret; to lament.

Thou temptest me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I rue,
And the old cause of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenser.*

You'll rue the time,
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare.*
France, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you
Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me cast you guilty, and you me.

Donne.

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly rue.

Milton, P. L.
The consequent appendant miseries of sin are
studiously kept from the sinner's notice; his eye
must not see what his heart will certainly rue.

South, Serm. x. 339.

TO RUE* *v. n.* To have compassion. See
RUTH.

I pray you, that ye wil *reue* on me.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.
Full many a one for me deepe groan'd and
sigh'd,

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complaining out on me that would not on them
reue. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 20.*

RUE* *n. s.* [heopeo, Sax. *repentance*.]

Sorrow; repentance.

Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

My marriage day chas'd joy away;

For I have found it true,

That bed which did all joys display

Became a bed of rue. *Broilwaite, Shep. Tales.*

RUE† *n. s.* [*rue*, Fr. *pruë*, Gr. *ruta*, Lat.
pube, Sax.] An herb, called herb of

grace, because holy water was sprinkled with it. Miller. — Dr. Johnson, and the commentators on Shakespeare disputing upon this title of *herb of grace*, have overlooked Jeremy Taylor's notice of it: "They [the Romish exorcists] are to try the devil by holy water, incense, sulphur, rue, which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called *herb of grace*." Diss. from Popery, c. 2. § 10.

What savor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue?
Tusser.

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace.
Shakespeare, *Rich. II.*

The vessel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with eating of rue. More, *Ant. against Atheism*.

RUEFUL.† *adj.* [from *rue* and *full*.] Mournful; woeful; sorrowful.

When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,
Spur them to rueful work, rein them from ruth.
Shakespeare.

Behold, looke, if ever you saw the like rueful spectacle!
By. Andrews, *Serm. on the Passion*.

Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the rueful stream. Milton, *P. L.*

He sigh'd, and cast a rueful eye;
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. Dryden.

RUEFULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully.

Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very ruefully and frightfully look back, as being afraid?
More.

RUEFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

For he was false, and fraught with fickleness,
And learned had to love with secret looks,
And well could dance, and sing with *ruefulness*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*

RUEING.* *n. s.* [from *rue*.] Lamentation.

I pray God this sudden riches make not again a long repentance, this sudden joy a long rueing.
Sir T. Smith, *Orat. for Q. Eliz. Marrying*.

RUELE. *n. s.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. Not used.

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the *ruele*. Dryden, *Pref. to Æn.*

RUFF.† *n. s.*

1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See RUFFLE.

You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's ruff in a bawdy house? Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

We'll revel it,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and fardingals. Shakespeare.

Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a ruff, and some a gown. Dryden.

Sooner may a gulling weather spy,
By drawing forth heaven's scheme tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. Donne.

The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linen ruffs in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had enclosed it. Addison, *Guardian*.

2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations.

I rear'd this flower,
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread. Pope.

3. [From *rough scales*.] A small river fish.

A ruff or poise is much like the perch for shape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon; he is an excellent fish, and of a pleasant taste. Walton.

4. A state of roughness. Obsolete.

As fields set all their bristles up; in such a ruff wert thou. Chapman, *Iliad*.

5. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant word, unless it be contracted from *ruffle*.

How many princes that, in the ruff of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot!
L'Estrange.

6. A bird of the tringa species, still considered in several parts of England as a great dainty.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some may yet be there; and godwit, if we can, Knut, rail, and ruff too. B. Jonson, *Epig.*

7. A particular kind of pigeon.

8. At cards, the act of winning the trick by trumping cards of another suit. [ronfle, Fr.] See Cotgrave and Sherwood.

To RUFF.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ruffle; to disorder.

The feather in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of Love, gan lowly to avale. Spenser, *F. Q.*

The bird, ruffing his fethers wyde. Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. To trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

RUFFIAN.† *n. s.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd; *ruffeuer*, Danish, to pilage; perhaps it may be best derived from the old Teutonic word which we now write *rough*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius and Dr. Jamieson consider *rofua*, Su. Goth. to rob, as the original. The Scottish word is *ruffie*: our word, in its elder form, *ruffin*, or *rouffin*. Some have thought it formed from the word *ruff*; the bullies and swaggerers of old time wearing enormous ruffs: to whose mode of dress our ancient books often allude.

"A ruffian will have more in his ruff and hose, than he should spend in a year."

Bp. Pilkington, *Expos. of Haggai*, 1559.

"They set them out wyth sumptuous and gorgeous apparell, — sometyme lyke ruffjns, but seldome like honest folckes." Woolton, *Chr. Manual*, 1576. The ruffian thus seems to have been, at first, a kind of coxcomb, swaggerer, or bully; a ruffler. "Their youthful and ruffjns' tricks." Woolton, *ut supra*.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer.

Have you a ruffian that will swear? drink? dance?

Revel the night? rob? murder? Shaks. *Hen. IV.*

Every fidler sings libels openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's ruffians. "Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?"

Bp. Hall, *Fashions of the World*.

The boasted ancestors of these great men, whose virtues you admire, were all such ruffians, This dread of nations, this almighty Rome, That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds All under heaven, was founded on a rape. Addison, *Cato*.

RUFFIAN.† *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.

Should'st thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be contaminate,
Would'st thou not spit at me?

Shakespeare, *Com. of Err.*

Experienc'd age
May timely intercept the ruffian rage;
Convene the tribes. Pope, *Odys.*

To RUFFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To

rage; to raise tumult; to play the ruffian. Not used.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt upon them,
Can hold the mortise? Shakspeare, *Othello*.

RUFFIANLIKE.*† *adj.* [ruffien and like.] RUFFIANLY. } Like a ruffian; dissolute; licentious; brutal.

To omit this ruffianlike railing and whorish scolding.

Fulke, *Ans. to P. Frarine*, (1580), p. 54.

Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers, termed rude and ruffianlike, falling into ears apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. Haywood.

Misconstrue me not as one that affects to be a patron of ruffianly and dissolute fashions.

Bp. Hall, *Rem. p. 241*.

To RUFFLE.† *v. a.* [*ruffelen*, Teut. to wrinkle, to rivel. Kilian. Serenius adds *ruffla*, *circumspargere*. Dalec. ant.]

1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth.

Naughty lady,
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robbers' hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

Not one flower of their crowns was blasted;
no, not one hair of their heads ruffled.

Proceed, against Garnet, &c. (1606), Hh. 4. b.

In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vanish upon the ruffling of the same piece of silk. Boyle.

As she first began to rise,
She smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. Dryden.

Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;
Where contemplation prunes her ruffled wings,
And the free soul looks down at pitted kings. Pope.

2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper.

Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Caesar, that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny. Shakspeare.

We are transported by passions, and our minds ruffled by the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul should be affected by such kind of agitations. Glanville.

3. To put out of order; to surprise.

The knight found out
The advantage of the ground, where best
He might the ruffled foe infect. Hudibras.

4. To throw disorderly together.

Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. Chapman.

5. To contract into plaits.

A small skirt of fine ruffled linen, running along the upper part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. Addison.

To RUFFLE.† *v. n.*

1. To grow rough or turbulent.

The night comes on, and the high winds
Do sorely ruffle; for many miles about
There's scarce a bush. Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

As we find the ruffling winds to be commonly in cemeteries, and about churches; so the eagerest and most sanguinary wars are about religion. Howell, *Lett. iv. 29*.

The rising winds a ruffling gale afford. Dryden.

2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.

One spendeth his patrimony upon pounces and cuts; another bestoweth more on a dancing shirt than might suffice him to buy honest and comely apparel for his whole body. Some hang their revenues about their necks, ruffling in their

ruffs; and many one jeopardeth his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous rayment.

Homily against Excess of Apparel.

The fiery courier, when he hears from far
The brightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of use.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.

Titus Andron.

They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

RUFFLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Plaited linen used as an ornament.

The tucker is a slip of fine linen, run in a small *ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*

2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.

A blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court, of city. *Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.*
Conceive the mind's perception of some object,
and the consequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

3. A kind of flourish upon a drum; a military count of respect.

RUFFLER.* *n. s.* [from *ruffle*.] A swaggerer; a bully; a boisterous fellow. Obsolete. In the Interlude of New Custome, published in 1573, cruelty and avarice are personified, and called *rufflers*.

The ranke rable of Romysch *rufflers*.

Bale, Yet a Course, fol. 56.

RUFFLING.* *n. s.* [from *ruffle*.] Commotion; disturbance. Obsolete. *Barret.*

With great trouble and business, with great stir and *ruffling*. *Barret, in V. Trouble, Aliv. (1580.)*

RUFTHOOD. *n. s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG.† *n. s.* [*ruggig*, rough, Swedish. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Horne Tooke says that it is the Sax. *poc*, indumentum, and the past participle of *puzan*, to cover; the characteristic *i*, as usual, being changed into *oo* and *u*. Div. of Purl. ii. 229. The Saxon *poc* is also *hircinum* vel *equinum* indumentum; and the Goth. *rock*, toga, has been derived by Stadenius from *rauh*, rough, hairy, as the skins of beasts; as *rug* is by Serenius from the Icel. *ru*, vellus, caesaries, wool, hair. The Finlanders, Mr. Callander has observed, call a furred gown *roucka*; and the bed-coverings they use, made of sheep-skins, are named *roucat*; whence, he says, our *rug*.]

1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.

January must be expressed with a horrid and fearful aspect, clad in Irish *rug* or coarse frieze.

Peacham on Drawing.

The *vuugus* resembleth a goat, but greater and more profitable; of the fleece whereof they make *rugs*, coverings, and stuffs. *Heylin.*

2. A coarse, nappy coverlet used for mean beds.

She covered him with a mantle, [in the margin, *rug* or blanket.] *Judges, iv. 18.*

A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;

A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Swift, Miscell.*

3. A rough woolly dog. Not used.

Mungrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare, Mac.*

RUG-GOWNED.* *adj.* [*rug* and *gown*.]
Wearing a coarse or rough gown.

I had rather meet

An enemy in the field, than stand thus nodding
Like to a *rug-gown'd* watchman.

Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.

RUGGED.† *adj.* [*ruggig*, Swedish; *rugneux*, old Fr. See also *ROUGH*, and *rugue*. Originally our word was *ruggy*. "Ruggy hairs." Chaucer, Kn. Tale.]

1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. Nature, like a weak and weary traveller, Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.* Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Not neat; not regular; uneven.

His hair is sticking;

His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,

Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd.

Shakespeare.

3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.

The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor win upon him; neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.

Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged*'st hour that time and spite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enraged Northumberland.

Shakespeare.

5. Rough or harsh to the ear.

Wit will shine

Through the harsh cadence of a *rugged* line.

Dryden.

A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that prose is *rugged* and unharmonious.

Dryden, Ded. to Æn.

6. Sour; surly; discomposed.

Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,

Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night.

Shakespeare.

7. Violent; rude; boisterous.

Fierce Talgol, gathering might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight.

Hudibras.

8. Rough; shaggy.

The *rugged* Russian bear.

Shakespeare.

Through forests wild,

To chase the lion, bear, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

RUGGEDLY.† *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.

Of all mankind, methinks, Mr. Keil uses you the most *ruggedly*.

Bp. Nicholson to Wotton, Ep. Corr. i. 108.

RUGGEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *rugged*.]

1. The state or quality of being rugged.

He finds, instead of soft lawns and shady thickets, nothing more than uncultivated *ruggedness*.

Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

2. Roughness; asperity.

Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*

Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarseness and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedness* of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*

This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the *ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads, does render it less capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Roughness; rudeness; coarseness of behaviour.

They that of that soft sex, with whom I have conversed, have accused me of too great severity and *ruggedness* towards them.

Mayne, Answ. to Chymel, (1647,) p. 27.

I had no inclination to a wife who had the *ruggedness* of a man without his force, and the ignorance of a woman without her softness.

Johnson, Ramb. No. 115.

The northern Europe, until some parts of it were subdued by the progress of the Roman arms, remained almost equally covered with the *ruggedness* of primitive barbarism.

Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. B. i. ch. 1.

RUGIN. *n. s.* A nappy cloth.

The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RUGINE. *n. s.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chiron-geon's rasp.

If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*.

Sharp.

RUGOSE. *adj.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.

It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turneth out, and beareth down. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

RUGOSITY.* *n. s.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] State of being wrinkled.

Weaknesses — whether they be outward, as stiffness, contraction, *rugosity*; or inward, as aches, pains, numbness, palsies, cramps, tremblings.

Smith on Old Age, (1666,) p. 63.

RUIN. *n. s.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.]

1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.

Loud rung the *ruin*, and with boisterous fear,
Strait revell'd in the queen's amazed ear.

Beaumont, Psyche.

2. The remains of building demolished.

The Veian and the Gavian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,
And men shall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made

Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.

He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*

4. Mischief; bane.

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton, P. L.*

To RUIN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To subvert; to demolish.

A nation loving gold must rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee rais'd, I *ruin* all my foes.

Milton, P. L.

Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*
A confident dependence ill-grounded craves
such a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*

3. To impoverish.

She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

To RUIN. *v. n.*

1. To fall in ruins.

Hell heard the unsufferable noise, hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Afrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.

Milton, P. L.

2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel.

Sandys.

3. To be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in
their business, we shall *ruin* the faster.

Locke.

To RU'INATE.† v. a. [from *ruin*.] This
word is now obsolete. Dr. Johnson.—
Ruinated, according to Mr. Pegge, is the
usual word of a Londoner for *ruined*.
Anecd. of the Eng. Lang. 2d ed. p. 69.
But it is a common northern word. See
Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C.
Words. Nor is it, as applied to a build-
ing in the sense of *decayed*, obsolete.]

1. To subvert; to demolish.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

What offence of such impie-
ty Hath Priam or his sonnes done thee? that with
so high a hate

Thou should'st thus ceaselessly desire to raze and
ruinate

So well a builded town as Troy?

Chapman.

We'll order well the state,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate*.

Shaks.

He built the *ruinated* priory, adorned with
the arms of his friends.

Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, (1788,) p. 69.

2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.

The Romans came to pull down kingdoms;
Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now
was his turn to be assailed.

Bacon, War with Spain.

So shall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate.

Sandys.

RUINA'TION.† n. s. [from *ruinate*.] Sub-
version; demolition; overthrow. Sub-
a colloquial word.

Roman coins were over covered in the ground,
in the sudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons.

Camden, Rem.

RU'INER.† n. s. [from *ruin*; Fr. *ruineur*.]
One that ruins.

This Ulysses, old Laertes' sonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of civic *ruiner*.

Chapman.

They have been the most certain deformers and
ruiners of the church.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.

RU'INOUS. adj. [*ruinosus*, Lat. *ruinosus*, Fr.]

1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.

It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower
are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when
the foundation is *ruinous*.

Hayward.

2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.

The birds,
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn.

Milton, P. R.

Those successes are more glorious, which bring
benefit to the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as
are dyed in human blood.

Glanville, Pref.

A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of
gaming.

Swift.

RU'INOUSLY.† adv. [from *ruinous*.]

1. In a ruinous manner.

By the serche of dyverse most *ruinously*
spoyled, broken up, and dyspersed libraries.

Bale, Pref. to Leland.

2. Mischievously; destructively.

If real uneasinesses may be admitted to be as
detracting as imaginary ones, his own decree will
revert the most *ruinously* on himself.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

RU'INOUSNESS.* n. s. [from *ruin*.] A
ruinous state.

Scott.

RULE.† n. s. [old Fr. *regle*; Saxon,
pegol, pegul; Lat. *regula*.]

1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.

I am asham'd, that women
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.

Shakespeare.

May he live
Ever below'd, and loving may his *rule* be! Shaks.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that
cauteh shame.

Prov. xvii. 2.

Adam's sin did not deprive him of his *rule*, but
left the creatures to a relictation.

Bacon.

There being no law of nature nor positive law
of God, that determines which is the positive heir,
the right of succession, and consequently of bearing
rule, could not have been determined.

Locke.

This makes them apprehensive of every ten-
dency, to endanger that form of *rule* established
by the law of their country.

Addison, Freeholder.

Instruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vaneoe, the sworn friend to Rome,
Should spurn against our *rule*, and stir

The tributary provinces to war? A. Philips, Briton.

Seven years the traitor rich Mycenæ sway'd;
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obey'd.

Pope.

2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.

Or, if your influence be quite damm'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd *rule* of streaming light!

Milton, Comus.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will
trust only to his *rule*.

South, Serm.

3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.

He laid this *rule* before him, which proved of
great use; never to trouble himself with the fore-
sight of future events.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

This little treatise will furnish you with infalli-
ble rules of judging truly.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale;
See'st where the reasons pinch, and where they
fail,

Dryden.

And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail.

We profess to have embraced a religion, which
contains the most exact *rules* for the government
of our lives.

Tillotson.

We owe to Christianity the discovery of the
most certain and perfect *rule* of life.

Tillotson.

A *rule* that relates even to the smallest part of
our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a
rule.

Law.

4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour.

Not in use.
Some say he's mad; others, that lesser hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause

Shaks. Macbeth.

Within the belt of *rule*.

To RULE.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority.

It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the belt of the nobility;
Suffer it, and live with such as cannot *rule*,
Nor ever will be *ru'd*.

Shaks. Coriol.

Marg'ret shall now be queen, and *rule* the king
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm.

Shakespeare.

A greater power now *ru'd* him. Milton, P. L.
Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful sway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Disposing peace and war thy own majestic way.

Dryden.

2. To manage; to conduct.

He sought to take unto him the *ruing* of the
affairs.

1 Mac.

3. To settle as by a rule.

Had he done it with the pope's licence, his ad-
versaries must have been silent; for that's a *ruled*
case with the schoolmen.

Atterbury.

4. To mark with lines: as ruled paper, ruled parchment.

Barret, Alv. (1580.)
To RULE. v. n. To have power or com-
mand: with over.

Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with
the saints.

Hos. xi. 12.

Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus ad-
vane'd!

Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to *rule*

Over his works.

Milton, P. L.

We subdue and *rule* over all other creatures;
and use for our own behoof those qualities wherein
they excel.

Ray.

He can have no divine right to my obedience,
who cannot shew his divine right to the power of
ruing over me.

Locke.

RU'LER. n. s. [from *rule*.]

1. Governour; one that has the supreme command.

Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride
foolish.

Sidney.

God, by his eternal providence, has ordained
kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers*
over others.

Ralegh.

The pompous mansion was design'd
To please the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples use on either hand.

Addison.

2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

They know how to draw a straight line between
two points by the side of a *rule*.

Mozon, Mech. Ex.

RU'LY.* adj. [from *rule*.] Moderate;
quiet; orderly. This is a proper word,
as opposed to *unruly*; and is old in the
language. Cotgrave and Sherwood
both have it.

RUM.† n. s.

1. A country parson, Dr. Johnson says;
calling it a cant word, and citing the
verses of Swift in proof of his defini-
tion. Swift has elsewhere applied it in
a similar manner. But the general mean-
ing is a queer or old-fashioned person;
transferred also to things, as to an old
book. See also the adjective RUM.

I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull *rum*s.

Swift.

You're a rare *rum*, [to Dr. Mills.]

Swift in Sheridan's Life.

The books which booksellers call *rum*s, appear
to be very numerous.

Nichols's Liter. Anecd. v. 471.

2. A kind of spirits distilled from molasses.
I know not how derived. Roemer in
Dutch is a drinking glass. Dr. John-
son.—*Rum* is the name it bears among
the native Americans. Chambers.

Rum finds its market in North America.

Guthrie.

RUM.* adj. Old-fashioned; odd; queer.
A cant term.

Law, Locke, and Newton, and all the *rum* race; That talk of their modes, their ellipses, and space!

The Lounger in the Student, vol. 2. p. 279.
I have heard—that the expression *rum* books arose from Osborne's sending large assortments of unsaleable works to Jamaica in exchange for rum. But I believe this etymology is erroneous. See a large number of words connected with *rum* in N. Bailey's Collection of Canting Words and Terms.

Nichols's Liter. Anecd. v. 471.

To RUMBLE.† *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Teut. *rommelen*, old Fr. *rombolare*, Ital. *ramla*, Su. Goth. *Serenus* derives the last from the Icel. *rymber*, murmur. Dr. Jamieson considers it as a diminutive from the Su. Goth. *raama*, to roar.] To make a hoarse low continued noise.

The trembling streams, which wont in channels clear

To *rumble* gently down with murmur soft,
And were by them right tuneless taught to bear
A base's part amongst their consorts oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
With troublous noise did dull their dainty ears.

Spenser.

Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness.

Shakespeare.

Our courtier thinks that he's prefer'd, whom
every man envies;

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes
in his eyes.

Suckling.

The fire she fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within.

Dryden.

Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colic pangs, and close confin'd,
In vain sought issue from the *rumbling* wind.

Dryden.

On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful
rumbling noise within the entrails of the machine,
after which the mountain burst.

Addison.

RUMBLER. *n. s.* [from *rumble*.] The person
or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING.† *n. s.* [from *rumble*.] A hoarse
low continued noise.

At the rushing of his chariots, and at the
rumbling of his wheels, the fathers shall not look
back to their children for feebleness.

Jerem. xlvii. 3.

Apollo starts, and all Parnassus shakes
At the rude *rumbling* Baralipion makes.

Roscommon.

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how
often they have been shook from their respective
thrones by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow!

Spectator.

RUMBOUGE.† *Yorksh. Dial.* See RAM-
BOOZE.

RUMINANT. *adj.* [*ruminant*, Fr. *ruminans*,
Lat.] Having the property of chewing
the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing
the peristaltick motion upwards and downwards.

Ray.

RUMINANT.† *n. s.* An animal that chews
the cud.

The description, given of the muscular part
of the gullet, is very exact in *ruminants*, but not
in men.

Derham.

To RUMINATE. *v. n.* [*ruminer*, French;
rumino, Lat.]

1. To chew the cud.

Others,—fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or bedward *ruminating*.

Milton, P. L.

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment,
appears from the contrivance of nature in making
the salivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or
chew the cud, extremely open.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

On the grassy bank

Some *ruminating* lie. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To muse; to think again and again.

Alone sometimes she walk'd in secret, where
To *ruminate* upon her discontent. *Fairfax.*

Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,
Of rising kingdoms and of falling states. *Waller.*

I am at a solitude, an house between Hamp-
stead and London, wherein sir Charles Sedley
died: this circumstance sets me a thinking and
ruminating upon the employments in which men
of wit exercise themselves. *Steele to Pope.*

He practises a slow meditation, and *ruminates*
on the subject; and perhaps in two nights and
days rouses those several ideas which are necessary.

Watts on the Mind.

To RUMINATE. *v. a.* [*rumino*, Lat.]

1. To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over
again.

'Tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty *ruminated*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The condemned English
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*

The morning's danger. *Shakespeare.*

Mad with desire she *ruminates* her sin,
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;

Now she despairs, and now resolves to try;
Wou'd not, and wou'd again, she knows not why.

Dryden.

RUMINATION. *n. s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat. from
ruminate.]

1. The property or act of chewing the
cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them
at once to lay up a great store of food, and after-
wards to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Meditation; reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from
many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps
me in a most humorous sadness.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Retiring, full of *rumination* sad,
He mourns the weakness of these latter times.

Thomson.

RUMINATOR.† *n. s.* [from *ruminate*; Fr.
rumineur.] One that considers or thinks
of, deliberates or pauses on, a matter.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To RUMMAGE.† *v. a.* [*raumen*, Germ.

to empty, Skinner; *rimari*, Latin. Dr.

Johnson.—Perhaps from *raum*, room,
space. Germ. and Sax. Hence perhaps

the word in the form of *romage*. Philips

says, it is originally a sea term, and

properly signifies “to remove goods or

luggage out of a ship's hold.” As in

order to this, Mr. Malone has added,

“they must be searched for and tumbled

about, hence the word came to signify

to *search*, to *tumble about*, in which last

sense it is used by women.” To *search*;

to *evacuate*.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest.

Dryden.

To RUMMAGE. *v. n.* To *search* places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many
carved figures; there was one very extraordinary
piece. *L'Estrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for sense. *Dryden, Pers.*

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-
Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

RUMMAGE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Search;
act of tumbling things about. A low
word.

RUMMER. *n. s.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glass;
a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous *rummer*.
Philips.

RUMOROUS.† *adj.* [from *rumour*.] Famous;
notorious. Not in use.

The *rumorous* fall of antichrist and his kyng-
dome. *Bale on the Revel.* P. iii. (1550.)

RUMOUR. *n. s.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*,
Lat.] Flying or popular report; bruit;
fame.

There ran a *rumour*

Of many worthy fellows that were out.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his achievements of no less account. *Shaks.*

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult, and confusion, all embroil'd.

Milton, P. L.

She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come should see the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden, Æn.*

To RUMOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
report abroad; to bruit.

Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die.

Shakspeare.

All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton, S. A.*

He was *rumoured* for the author, and as such
published to the world by the London and Cam-
bridge stationers. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

'Twas *rumour'd*,
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RUMOURER. *n. s.* [from *rumour*.] Re-
porter; spreader of news.

A slave
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.

—Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

RUMP.† *n. s.* [*rumpf*, Germ. *romp*,
Dutch; derived by Wachter from the
Lat. *rumpro*, “quia truncus est pars a
toto avulsa.”]

1. The end of the back bone; used vul-
garly of beasts, and contemptuously of
human beings.

At her *rump* she growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Spenser.*

If his boldness would thump
His reverend bum 'gainst horse's *rump*,
He might b' equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*

Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd. *King.*

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,

And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her meazy *rump*.

Swift, Miscell.

2. The buttocks.

He charg'd him first to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras.*

3. A name applied, in the history of this
country, to the parliament at certain
periods, during the usurpation of Crom-
well. It was called the *rump*-parliament,
lord Clarendon says, from the notable
detestation men had of it as the *fag-end*
of a carcass long since expired. See
also Walker's Hist. of Independency,
P. ii. p. 32.

A pox on the pitiful *rump*,
That a third time above board vapours!

Collect. of Loyal Songs, ii. 138.

The *rump* abolished the house of lords,
the army abolished the *rump*, and by this army
of saints Cromwell governed. *Swift, Exam.* No. 39.

RUMPER.† *n. s.* One who favoured the

rump-parliament; one who had been a member of it.

Dr. Palmer, a great *rumper*, warden of All Souls' college, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his windows. He had been one of the rump-parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 140.

RUMPLE. *n. s.* [hÿmpelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate bestow On Rutilla, and change her faultless make For the foul rump of her camel-back. *Dryden*.

To RUMPLE.† *v. a.* [*rumpelen*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—From the Sax. hÿmpelle, *rugē*. *Rumple* was originally *rumphy*, as in the Prompt. Parv.] To crush or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of shape.

I—will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory, to *rump*le her laces, her frizzles, and her bobbins!

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.
Each vital speck, in which remains
The entire, but *rumped* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

*I rump*led petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*
Never put on a clean apron, till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumping* your apron. *Swift*.

To RUN.† *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*rinnan*, Goth. penman, Saxon. And, according to the Saxon form, our word was originally written; of which, as well as of the existence of the Sax. word Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. Chaucer writes it *renne*. And so particular was Barret in respect to this form of the word in his Alveary of 1580, that he has given it, "To runne, or rather to renne."] *Swift*.

1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time; to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.

Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Prov.*
Laban *run* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen. xxiv. 29.*

Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden*.

He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks again. *Dryden*.

Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes, and *run* of errands. *Swift*.

2. To use the legs in motion.

Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke*.

3. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their safety were to quit
Their mother. *B. Jonson*.

4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.

The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Ex. ix. 25.*

5. To rush violently.

Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges, xviii. 25.*

Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;
Least of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,
Your ship should *run* against the rocky coast. *Dryden*.

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less dangerous. *Burnet, Theory*.

I discover those shoals of life which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison*.

6. To take a course at sea.

Running under the island Claudia, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts, xxvii. 16.*

7. To contend in a race.

A horseboy; being lighter than you, may be trusted to *run* races with less damage to the horses. *Swift*.

8. To flee; not to stand. It is often followed by *away* in this sense.

The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other straight after. *Bacon*.

I do not see a face
Worthy a man that dares look up and stand
One thunder out; but downward all like beasts
Running away at every flash. *B. Jonson*.

The rest dispers'd *run*, some disguised,
To unknown coasts; some to the shores do fly. *Daniel*.

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras*.
Your child shrieks, and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke*.

9. To go away by stealth.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

10. To emit, or let flow any liquid.

My statues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shakespeare*.

In some houses, wainscots will sweat, so that they will almost *run* with water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton, P. L.*
Caicus roll'd a crimson flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives' blood. *Dryden*.

The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must *run* out some way, and the more it runs out at one side, the less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple*.

11. To flow; to stream; to have a current; not to stagnate.

Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with shining seas that *ran* among them. *Addison*.

Her fields he cloth'd, and cheer'd her blasted face
With *running* fountains and with springing grass. *Addison*.

See daisies open, rivers *run*. *Parnel*.

12. To be liquid; to be fluid.

In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of linen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands; y nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addison*.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth. *Addison, Ov.*

13. To be fusible; to melt.

Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;
This iron heart, which no impression took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look. *Dryden*.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward*.

14. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon, Mech. Es.*

15. To pass; to proceed.

You, having *run* through so much publick business, have found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple, Miscell.*

If there remains an eternity to us, after the short revolution of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happiness, that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not valuable in respect of the future. *Locke*.

16. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, the lines *run* smoothly.

17. To go away; to vanish; to pass.
As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most parts of our lives, that it *ran* much faster. *Addison*.

18. To have a legal course; to be practised.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child*.

19. To have a course in any direction.

A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Shakespeare*.
Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke*.

Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison*.

20. To pass in thought or speech.

Could you hear the annals of our fate;
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,
The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden*.

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-existence. *Collier*.

Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison*.

Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton*.

21. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account, whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Ariulnot on Coins*.

22. To have a continual tenour of any kind.

Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his religion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgement. *Wotton, D. of Buckingham*.

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the king. *Sanderson*.

23. To be busied upon.

His grisly beard his pensive bosom sought,
And all on Lausus *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden*.

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift*.

24. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple*.

25. To have reception, success, or continuance: as, the pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people.

26. To go on by succession of parts.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impress and glaring in his son. *Pope*.

27. To proceed in a train of conduct.

If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should *run* a certain course.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

28. To pass into some change.

Is it really desirable, that there should be such a being in the world, as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confusion, and ruin mankind?

Tillotson.

Wonder at my patience;

Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast;

To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted?

Addison.

29. To pass.

We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through.

Bp. Taylor.

To proceed in a certain order.

Day yet wants much of his race to *run*.

Milton, P. L.

Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain, And the year rolls within itself again.

Dryden.

This church is very rich in relics, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham.

Addison on Italy.

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red.

Arbutnot.

31. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him.

Bacon.

The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after contestation of suit.

Lylyffe, Pærogon.

32. To be generally received.

Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself, and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects.

Knolles.

33. To be carried on in any manner.

Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable protestants make.

Atterbury.

In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable.

Ayliffe, Pærogon.

34. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice.

Wiscman, Surgery.

One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*.

Boyle.

35. To pass irregularly.

The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines, but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines.

Cheyne.

36. To make a gradual progress.

The wing'd colonies
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field.

Pope.

37. To be predominant.

This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history, who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts.

Woodward on Fossils.

38. To tend in growth.

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.

Bacon.

39. To grow exuberantly.

Joseph is a fruitful bush, whose branches *run* over the wall.

Gen. xlix. 22.

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits.

Talter.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting.

Mortimer.

In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened.

Felton.

Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance.

Pope.

40. To exert pus or matter.

Whether his flesh *run* with his issue, or be stopped, it is his uncleanness.

Lev. xiii. 8.

41. To become irregular; to change to something wild.

Many have *run* out of their wits for women.

1 Esdr. iv.

Our king return'd,

The muse *run* mad to see her exil'd lord;

On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd.

Granville.

42. To go by artifice or fraud.

Hath publick faith, like a young heir,

For this taken up all sorts of ware,

And *run* int' every tradesman's book,

Till both turn'd bankrupts?

Hudibras.

Run in trust, and pay for it out of your wages.

Swift.

43. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune.

If thou rememb'rest not the slightest folly,

That ever love did make thee *run* into,

Thou hast not lov'd.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of justice, which he had so much desired, by his most bloody and unjust sentence.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happiness.

Locke.

44. To fall; to pass; to make transition.

In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another, so that you hardly know how to limit the colours.

Watts.

45. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotick power.

Swift.

46. To proceed as on a ground or principle.

It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.

Atterbury.

47. To go on with violence.

Tarquín, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled.

Swift.

48. To RUN after. To search for; to endeavour at, though out of the way.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs* after similes, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to settle true notions in ourselves.

Locke.

49. To RUN away with. To hurry without deliberation.

Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run* away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view.

Locke.

50. To RUN in with. To close; to comply.

Though Ramus *run* in with the first reformers of learning, in his opposition to Aristotle, yet he has given us a plausible system.

Baker.

51. To RUN on. To be continued.

If, through our too much security, the same should *run* on, soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of the ancients uttered.

Hooker.

52. To RUN on. To continue the same course.

Running on with vain prolixity.

Drayton.

53. To RUN over. To be so full as to overflow.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs* o'er With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore.

Dryden.

54. To RUN over. To be so much as to overflow.

Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run* over the vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they were cool.

Digby on Bodies.

55. To RUN over. To recount cursorily.

I shall *run* them over slightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye.

Ray.

I shall not *run* over all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children.

Locke.

56. To RUN over. To consider cursorily.

These four every man should *run* over, before he censure the works he shall view.

Wotton on Architecture.

If we *run* over the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty.

Addison.

57. To RUN over. To run through.

Should a man *run* over the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction.

South.

58. To RUN out. To be at an end.

When a lease had *run* out, he stipulated with the tenant to resign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine.

Swift.

59. To RUN out. To spread exuberantly.

Insectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all out into legs.

Hammond.

The zeal of love *runs* out into suckers, like a fruitful tree.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run* out into the wildness of essays.

Spectator.

60. To RUN out. To expatiate.

Nor is it sufficient to *run* out into beautiful digressions, unless they are something of a piece with the main design of the Georgick.

Addison.

On all occasions, she *run* out extravagantly in praise of Hocus.

Arbutnot.

They keep to their text, and *run* out upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils.

Baker.

He shews his judgement, in not letting his fancy *run* out into long descriptions.

Broome on the Odyssey.

61. To RUN out. To be wasted or exhausted.

He hath *run* out himself, and led forth His desperate party with him; blown together Aids of all kinds.

B. Jonson, Cautiline.

Th' estate *runs* out, and mortgages are made, Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.

Dryden.

62. To RUN out. To grow poor by expence disproportionate to income.

From growing riches with good cheer, To *running* out by starving here.

Swift.

So little gets for what she gives, We really wonder how she lives!

And had her stock been less, no doubt, She must have long ago *run* out.

Dryden.

To RUN. v. a.

1. To pierce; to stab.

Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love song.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body.

Spectator.

I have known several instances, where the lungs *run* through with a sword have been consolidated and healed.

Blackmore.

2. To force; to drive.

In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish no general truth.

Locke.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an over-great shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary things.

Locke.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or other's secrets. *Ray.*

3. To force into any way or form.

Some, used to mathematical figures, give a reference to the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick sly substances. *Cheyne.*

The daily complaisance of gentlemen, *runs* them into variety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close, and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Classics.*

4. To drive with violence.

They *ran* the ship abroad. *Acts, xxvii. 41.*
This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallees on shore. *Knolles, Hist.*

5. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

6. To incur; to fall into.

He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully counseled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*

Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Calamy.*

I shall run the danger of being suspected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

7. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*
Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denham.*

A wretched exil'd crew
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*

8. To import or export without duty.

Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

9. To prosecute in thought.

To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the Ancient of Days in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it up to artless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet.*

He would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Collier.*

I present you with some peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length. *Felton.*

10. To push.

Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addison.*

11. To RUN down. To chase to weariness.

They *ran down* a stag, and the ass divided the prey very honestly. *L'Estrange.*

12. To RUN down. To crush; to overthrow.

Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*
Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such impetuous fury, that, when we see a

man overborn and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we abhor the crime. *South.*

It is no such hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to answer any pretences he can allege for his sin. *South.*

The common cry
Then *ran* you down for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*

13. This is one of the words which serves for use when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply progression, and, for the most part, progressive violence.

RUN.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Act of running.

The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open mouth. *L'Estrange.*

2. Course; motion.

Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; cadence.

He nowhere uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Broome on the Odyssey.*

4. Course; process.

Our common *run* of ladies. *Swift.*

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Arbutnot.*

6. Long reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not divided with humour. *Addison.*

7. Modish clamour; popular censure.

You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift.*

He bade him not be discouraged at this *run* upon him; for though they had got the laughs upon their side, yet mere wit and railery could not hold it out long against a work of so much learning. *Warburton, Notes on Pope.*

8. At the long RUN. In fine; in conclusion; at the end.

They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the long *run* of the disease. *Wiseman.*

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the long *run*, he that sets all knaves at work will pay them. *L'Estrange.*

Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the long *run*. *L'Estrange.*

Hath falsehood proved at the long *run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*

RUNAGATE. n. s. [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate.

The wretch, compell'd a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*

God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Ps. lxxviii. 6.*

I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakspeare.*

As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had not certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

RUNAWAY. n. s. [run and away.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by stealth; a fugitive.

Come at once,
For the close night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are staid for. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakspeare.*

RUNCA'ION. n. s. [runcatio, Lat.] Act of clearing away weeds. Bailey and Chambers. Not now in use. Evelyn has employed it.

RUNDLE. n. s. [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.]

1. A round; a step of a ladder.

The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Duppa.*

2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled *axis in peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

RUNDLET.† n. s. [perhaps, *runlet* or *roundlet*, Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson's conjecture as to *runlet* is right. "He allowed no other library than a full-storied cellar, resembling the butts to folios, barrels to quartos, smaller *runlets* to less volumes." Fuller, Hol. and Prof. State, 1648, p. 488.] A small barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

RUNE. n. s. [Run, Cimbr. et Sax. *lira*; character. "Septentrionalium veterum literæ vocantur *runæ*. Insculpebant æs ligneis et fraxineis (*buchen*) præcipuè tabulis aut bacillis, (quas *stab* et *stæbe* adpellamus); quod quia difficillimum, si curvis ductibus et flexionibus consistissent literæ, rotundas ferè literas omnes in rectas redigebant. Dedit id locum Germanicæ literarum appellationi (*buchstaben*) æquè ac alii, quæ *runar*, *runer*, et *runnen*, dicuntur frequentissimè, præsertim in lapidibus sepulchralibus, quæ familiari formâ finiuntur, *in-cidi fecit runas*. *Runa* enim hodiè *rinne*, idem est quodd rima, canalis, fissura." Keysler, p. 463.] The Runick character, or letter.

The *runes* were for long periods of time in use upon materials more lasting than any other employed to the same purpose. *Temple.*

There are many manuscripts now remaining, by which it will appear, that the Danish *runes* were much studied among our Saxon ancestors. *Warton, Hist. E. P. i. Diss. i.*

RUNG. pret. and part. pass. of ring.

The heavens and all the constellations *ring*. *Milton, P. L.*

RUNG. n. s. [hrugg, Goth. pronounced *hrung*, a rod, a staff.]

1. A spar; a round or step of a ladder: so used in the north of England.

So many steps or *rungs* as it were of Jacob's ladder. *Bp. Andrewes, Sermon (1631.) p. 560.*

2. *Rungs* are what the carpenters call those timbers in a ship, which constitute her floor, and are bolted to the keel. Skinner. [Icel. *raung*, pl. *runngor*; Su. Goth. *rong*; Fr. *varangues*, the ribs of a ship. Dr. Jamieson.]

RUNICK. n. s. [See RUNE.] Denoting

the letters and language of the ancient northern nations.

Odin was the first inventor, at least the first engraver, of the *Runic* letters or characters.

Temple.

There huge Colosses rose with trophies crown'd, And *Runic* characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

RUNNEL.† *n. s.* [from *run.*] A rivulet; a small brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,

A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

Pale Melancholy sat retird';

And from her wild sequer'd seat,

In notes by distance made more sweet,

Pour'd through the mellow horn her pensive soul;

And, dashing soft from rocks around,

Bubbling *runnels* join'd the sound.

Collins, Ode on the Passions.

RUNNER.† *n. s.* [from *run.*]

1. One that runs; that which runs.

The ships, built in this fashion, were found better *runners* than any made before.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 236.

2. A racer.

Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race,

I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakspeare.*

Here those that in the rapid course delight,

The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*

3. A messenger.

To Tonsor or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office.

Swift to Pope.

4. A shooting sprig.

In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into.

Mortimer.

5. One of the stones of a mill.

The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner* being so large. *Mortimer.*

6. [*Erythropus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

RUNNET. *n. s.* [gepunnen, Sax. coagulated.]

A liquor made by steeping the stomach

of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is

sometimes written *rennet*; which see.

The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk.

More.

The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum.

Arbuthnot.

RUNNING. *adj.* Kept for the race.

He will no more complain of the frowns of the world, or a small cure, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a laced coat, or a running horse.

Law.

RUNNING. * *n. s.* [from *run.*]

1. Act of moving on with celerity.

A running that could not be seen of skipping beasts. *Wisd. xvii. 19.*

2. Discharge of a wound or sore.

RUNNION.† *n. s.* See **RONION.** A paltry scurvy wretch.

RUNT.† *n. s.* [*rind*, Germ. a bull or cow;

rund, Teut. *Runt* is used by us in contempt, Dr. Johnson says, for small cattle.

Serenius gives the Swed. *runte*, verres, a boar-pig, as the etymon of our word;

which agrees, in some degree, with the jocular designation of *runt* in the north

for a person of strong though low stature; as, "a *runt* of a fellow." See

Craven Dial. and Brockett's *N. C.*

Words.]

3. Any animal small, or short, below the

natural growth of the kind.

Reforming Tweed

Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed.

Cleveland.

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and

runts. *Walton.*

This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels,

lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure.

Addison.

2. An old cow. Used in this sense in Scotland.

Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted;

and as hard as the very horn the old *runt* wore

when she lived.

Abp. Laud to Lord Strafforde, Lett. in 1638.

RUPÉE. * *n. s.* An East Indian silver coin,

worth about two shillings and four-

pence.

In silver, fourteen *roopees* make a *masse*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 45.

RUPTION.† *n. s.* [*ruption*, Fr. Cotgrave;

from *ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; solution of

continuity.

The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an

extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion.

Wiseman.

RUPTURE. *n. s.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*,

Lat.]

1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity.

The egg,

Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth disclos'd

Their callow young. *Milton, P. L.*

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its

elasticity. *Arbuthnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin,

u ch as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*.

Arbuthnot.

2. A breach of peace; open hostility.

When the parties, that divide the common-

wealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's

duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*

3. Burstiness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most

common species of hernia. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TO RUPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *rup-*

tured, absorb the extravasated blood.

Sharp, Surgery.

RUPTUREWORT. *n. s.* [*herniaria*, Lat.] A

plant.

RURAL.† *adj.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, from

rura, Lat.] Country; existing in the

country, not in cities; suiting the

country; resembling the country.

Lady, reserved to do pastoral company honour,

joining your sweet voice to the *rural* music of

desert. *Sidney.*

Here is a *rural* fellow,

That will not be denied your highness's presence;

He brings you figs. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Many worthy ministers, in their *rural* stations,

shine with this virtue in the eyes of the world.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 84.

We turn

To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows.

Thomson.

RURALIST. * *n. s.* [from *rural.*] One who

leads a *rural* life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image,

which must have pleaded so strongly with our

Egyptian ruralists, for a direct and unqualified

adoration of the solar orb.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.

RURALITY. } *n. s.* [from *rural.*] The qua-

RURALNESS. } lity of being *rural.* *Dict.*

RU'RALLY. * *adv.* [from *rural.*] As in the country.

The college itself [Jesus] is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town, on the Newmarket-road.

Wakefield, Mem. p. 76.

RURICOLIST. *n. s.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

RURIGENOUS. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. *n. s.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses*, which these timid creatures use to save themselves.

Ray.

RUSH.† *n. s.* [*pyc*, *pyrc*, Sax. *reis*, Icel. *raus*, Goth. Chaucer, *rish*.]

1. A plant.

A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a fruit or husk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds; they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Miller.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner.

Shakspeare.

Man but a *rush* against Othello's breast,

And he retires. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes*

strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew.*

Your farm requires your pains;

Though *rushes* overspread the neighb'ring plains.

Dryden.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

I value it not a *rush*.

K. Ch. I. Orig. Narr. of his Trial, No. 2. p. 6.

Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four

legs or two. *L'Estrange.*

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*.

Arbuthnot.

RUSH-CANDLE. *n. s.* [*rush* and *candle*.]

A small blinking taper, made by stripping

a *rush*, except one small stripe of the

bark, which holds the pith together,

and dipping it in tallow.

Be it moon or sun, or what you please;

And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,

Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakspeare.*

Or, if your influence be quite damm'd up

With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,

Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker-hole

Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton, Comus.*

RU'SHLIKE. * *adj.* [*rush* and *like*.] Resembling a *rush*; weak; impotent.

Ne yet did seeke their glorie to advance,

By only titling with a *rush-like* lance.

Mir. for Mag. p. 788.

TO RUSH.† *v. n.* [*hpeoan*, *hpeoan*, *peoan*, Sax. *driusan*, Goth. to fall, or *rush*,

drus, a fall; *rusa*, *Su. Goth.*] To move

with violence; to go on with tumultuous

rapidity.

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night,

to the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews.

1 Mac. iv. 2.

Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon them. *Judith.*

Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds.

Milton, P. L.

Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death and rage
In rash attempts beyond thy tender age
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden, Virg.*

Desperate should he *rush*, and lose his life,
With odds oppress'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

They will always strive to be good Christians,
but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush*
into the office of princes or ministers. *Sprat.*

You say, the sea

Does with its waves fall backward to the west,
And, thence repov'ld, advances to the east;
While this revolting motion does endure,
The deep must reel, and *rush* from shore to shore.

Blackmore.

With a *rushing* sound th' assembly bend
Diverse their steps. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Now sunk the sun from his aerial height,
And o'er the shaded billows *rush'd* the night.

Pope.

TO RUSH.* v. a. To push forward with violence.

Consideration, in a most special manner, we owe
to our souls; for without it, we shall, as rash un-
advised people use to do, *rush* them into infinite
perils. *Wh. Duty of Man, Sund. 6, § 21.*

RUSH. n. s. [from the verb.] Violent course.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse,
and with a violent *rush* severed him from the duke.

Wotton.

Him while fresh and fragrant time
Cherish in his golden prime,
The *rush* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*

Cruel Auster thither ly'd him,
And with the *rush* of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to cast
All his leaves so fresh, so sweet. *Crashaw.*

RUSHED.* adj. [from *rush*.] Abounding with rushes.

Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.

Watson.

RUSHER.* n. s. [from *To rush*.]

1. One who rushes forward.

They will be teachers of the simple before they
have been the scholars of the wise. — Remit such
rushers, not into the church only but pulpit, to the
philosophy school to be shamed.

Whitlock, Mann, of the Eng. (1654.)

2. One who strewed rushes on the floor,
at the dances of our ancestors.

Fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,

Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson.*

RUSHINESS.* n. s. [from *rushy*.] State of being full of rushes. *Scott.*

RUSHING.* n. s. [from *To rush*.] Any commotion, or violent course.

A *rushing* like the *rushing* of many waters.

Isaiah, xvii. 12.

I heard behind me a voice of a great *rushing*.

Ezek. iii. 12.

RUSHY.† adj. [from *rush*.]

1. Abounding with rushes.

By the *rushy*-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow, and the ozier dank.

Milton, Comus.

In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first
spit. *Mortimer.*

The timid hare to some lone seat
Retir'd; the *rushy* fen or rugged fane. *Thomson.*

2. Made of rushes.

What knight like him could toss the *rushy* lance?

Tickell.

RUSK. n. s. Hard bread for stores.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar,
and *rusk*. *Ralegh.*

RUSMA. n. s. A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RUSSET. adj. [rousset, Fr. rusus, Lat.] 1. Reddish brown. Such is the colour of apples called *russetings*.

The morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.

Shakespeare.

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*

2. Newton seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly.

This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *russet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick dress: in some places, the rusticks still dye clothes spun at home with bark, which must make them *russet*.

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Figures peralised: these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:
Henceforth my wooling mind shall be express'd
In *russet* yeas, and honest kersy noes. *Shaksp.*

RUSSET.† n. s. [see the adjective.] Country-dress.

Courtly silks in cares are spent,
When country's *russet* breeds content.

Heywood, Shepherd's Song.

The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russet*. *Dryden.*

TO RUSSET.* v. a. [from the noun.] To give to any thing a reddish brown colour.

The blossom blows, the summer-ray
Russets the plain. *Thomson, Hymn.*

RUSSET.† } n. s. A name given to se-
RUSSETING. } veral sorts of pears or apples from their colour.

The *russet* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russetting* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russet*, and the other streaked like a pearmain.

Mortimer.

The apple-orange; then, the savoury *russetting*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 18.

RUSSETY.* adj. [from *russet*.] Of a *russet* colour.

RUST. n. s. [purx, Saxon.]

1. The red desquamation of old iron.

This iron began at the length to gather *rust*.

Hooker.

Rust-eaten pikes and swords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The husbandman shall oft discover. *May, Virgil.*

But Pallas came in shape of *rust*,
And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust
Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock
Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to stock.

Hudibras.

My scymitar got some *rust* by the sea water.

Gulliver.

2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal.

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the *rust* of peace. *Dryden.*

3. Loss of power by inactivity.

4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all
rust and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
TO RUST.† v. n. [from the noun; Saxon, purtican.]

1. To gather *rust*; to have the surface tarnished or corroded.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth rest upon, while that the culter *rusts*,
That should deracinate such savagery.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Our armours now may *rust*, our idle scymitars
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use.

Dryden.

2. To degenerate in idleness.

Must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?

Dryden.

TO RUST. v. a.

1. To make rusty.
Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will
rust them. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RUSTICAL. adj. [rusticus, Lat.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me unto so bare a house, that
it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich
beggary, served only by a company of *rustical*
villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them
other than a labourer. *Sidney.*

This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all
urbanity, whose harmless and confined condition
is consistent with religion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He confounds the singing and dancing of the
satyrs with the *rustical* entertainments of the first
Romans. *Dryden.*

RUSTICALLY. adv. [from *rustical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at school,
And report speaks goldenly of his profit;

For my part, he keeps me *rustically* at home.

Shakespeare.

Quintius here was born,
Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RUSTICALNESS. n. s. [from *rustical*.] The quality of being *rustical*; rudeness; savageness.

TO RUSTICATE. v. n. [rusticor, Lat.] To reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in
your company too long, pretends to open her eyes
for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because
it is night. *Pope.*

TO RUSTICATE. v. a. To banish into the country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which
I was sent away, or, in the university phrase,
rusticated for ever. *Spectator.*

RUSTICATION.* n. s. [rustication, Fr. from
rusticate.] A dwelling in the country.
The word is old, being in Cockeram's
vocabulary. Later usage of it implies a
kind of exile into the country.

I was afraid that her resolution would sink un-
der the sudden transition from a town life to such
a melancholy state of *rustication*. *Smallett.*

RUSTICITY. n. s. [rusticité, Fr. rusticitas,
from *rusticus*, Lat.]

1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness.

There presented himself a tall, clownish young
man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies,
desired that he might have the achievement of any
adventure, which, during the feast, might happen;

that being granted, he rested him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser*.

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well express in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect.

Addison.

This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopped not till it had over-run the whole stock of mankind.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. Rural appearance.

Ru'stick. *adj.* [*rusticus*, Lat. *rustique*, Fr.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered so by the muses, as many times the very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to hearken to his songs.

Sidney.

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty.

Watts, Logick.

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul foreboded I should find the bower Of some fell monster, fierce with barbarous power; Some *rustick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despatch, Contemning laws, and trampling on the right.

Pope.

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy sord.

Milton, P. L.

With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,

Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*

Ru'stick. *† n. s.*

1. A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily rail'd at.

South.

2. Rude sort of masonry, in imitation of simple nature, not according to rules of art.

Clap four slices of pilaster on't, That laid with bits of *rustick* makes a front. *Pope.*

Ru'stily.* *adv.* [*from rusty*.] In a rusty state.

Their armour they should make look so *rustily*, and ill-favour'dly, as might well become such wearers.

Sidney, Arcad. b. 1.

Ru'stiness. *n. s.* [*from rusty*.] The state of being rusty.

To Ru'sTLE. *† v. n.* [*hprɪtlan*, Sax. *crepitare*. "Factum crediderim a Suio-Goth. *hrista*, *rīsta*, quater, usurpatumque primum ab exprimendum sonum ab armis concussis factum." *Serenius*.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shaks.*

This life

Is nobler than attending for a check; Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble; Prouder, than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shaksp.*

Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air

Brush'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we see the winged winds engage, *Rustling* from every quarter of the sky,

North, east, and west, in airy swiftness vy.

Granville.

All begin the attack; Fans clap, silks *rustle*, and tough whalebones crack.

Pope.

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,

That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs, Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling* wings.

Pope.

Ru'sTLING.* *n. s.* [*from rustle*.] A quick succession of small noises.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *rustling* of silks, betray thy poor heart to women.

Shaks. K. Lear.

Ru'sTY.* *adj.* [*from rust*.]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust. After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *rusty* sword and empty purse.

Howell.

Part scour the *rusty* shields with seam, and part New grind the blunted axe.

Dryden, En.

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long continued truce, Is *rusty* grown.

Shaks. Tr. and Cres.

3. Surly; morose.

There was a guard by St. Giles's of *rusty* ruffians, kept by lord Lovelace's order; they made a great clutter.

Diary of Hen. E. of Clarendon, (in 1689.)

Old Iron, why so *rusty*? will you never leave your innuendoes?

Guardian, No. 160.

4. Rancid; a corruption of *reasty*. See REASTY.

RuT. *† n. s.* [*ruīt, rut, Fr. rugitus*, Latin. *Roquefort. From rauta, ryta, Su. Goth. rugire. Serenius*.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to rut of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation; and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to rut somewhat the sooner.

Bacon.

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their rut.

Brown.

2. [*Route, Fr. ratta, Su. Goth. a path*.] The track of a cart wheel.

Ainsworth.

From hills raine waters headlong fall, That allways eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed fill a vall

With such a confluence of streames, that on the mountaine grounds

Farre off, in frighted shepherds eares the bustling noise rebounds.

Chapman.

To RuT. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.

RUTH. *n. s.* [*from rue*.]

1. Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use.

O wretch of guests, said he, thy tale hath stirred My mind to much ruth.

Chapman.

All ruth, compassion, mercy he forgot.

She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired naught;

He durst not speak, by suit to purchase ruth.

Fairfax.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,

And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen, No anger find in thee, but pity and sorrow.

Miltons, Sonnet.

2. Misery; sorrow.

The weary Britons, whose war-hable youth Was by Maximian lately led away,

With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*, Were to those Pagans made an open prey.

Spenser.

Ru'THFUL. *† adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.]

1. Merciful; compassionate.

He [God] *ruthful* is to man.

Turberville, Ecl. 3.

2. Rueful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with them. *Cowen, Surv. of Cornwall.*

What sad and *ruthful* faces!

Deacon, and Fl. Doub. Marriage.

Ru'THFULLY. *adv.* [*from ruthful*.]

1. Woful; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* perished.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking sound

Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries Most *ruthfully* to tune.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft Oilleades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes,

Ruthfully smear'd.

Chapman, Iliad.

Ru'THLESS. *adj.* [*from ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea? What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit? *Shaks.*

The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet; And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shaks.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound, And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground.

Sandys.

Their rage the hostile powers restrain, All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

Ru'THLESSNESS. *n. s.* [*from ruthless*.] Want of pity.

Ru'THLESSLY. *adv.* [*from ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

Ru'TILANT.* *adj.* [*rutilans*, Lat.] Shining.

Coles.

Parchments—coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.

Evelyn, B. il. ch. 4. § 1.

To Ru'TILATE.* *v. n.* [*rutilo*, Lat.] To shine; to appear bright; and, actively, to make bright. Cockeram and Coles. Not in use.

Ru'TTER.* *n. s.* [*ruyter*, Teut. *rüter*, Germ. *reître*, old French.] A kind of horse-soldier; a rider; a trooper.

Neyther shall they be accompanied with a garde of ruffelynge *rutters*.

Bale on the Revel, P. II. (1550.)

The prince finding his *rutters* alert, (as the Italians say,) with advice of his valiant brother, sent his trumpets to the D. d'Alva.

Sir R. Williams, Act. of the L. Countr. (1618), p. 27.

The Flanders *rutters*, or cavaliers, who now by Magna Charta were expressly, and by name, ordered to be expelled the kingdom, as a nuisance to the realm.

Vindication of Magna Charta, (1704), p. 8.

Ru'TTERKIN.* *n. s.* A word of contempt.

Perhaps from the old Fr. *routier*, "one by long practice master of his profession, and in every part an old crafty fox, notable beguiler, ordinary deceiver." Cotgrave.

Such a rout of regular *rutterskins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jutting up and down, to wayte when my *Ladie* shall be readye to see a cast of theyr office!

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546), sign. G. vi.

Ru'TTIER. *† n. s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road, or of the course at sea; an old traveller well acquainted with most ways; an experienced soldier.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Ru'TTISH. *adj.* [*from rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurements of count Roussillon, a foolish idle boy; but for all that very *rattish*.
Shakspeare, All's Well.

RATTLE.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Teut. *rotelen*, grunne, murmurare; or merely a variation of *rattle*.] Noise occasioned

by difficulty in breathing; rattle in the throat.

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *rattle*, tell all those about the dying-bed, that he, who is in that plight, is now going to his home.
Burnet, Sermon. (1713.) p. 175.

RYE. n. s. [pýze, Sax.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the *rye*,
These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakspeare.*
Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

RYE GRASS. n. s. A kind of strong grass. Some sow ryegrass with the corn at Michaelmas.
Morimer.

S.

S A B

S† Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose, roseate, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose, designation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as, has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *sse*, as *asse*, anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wildernessse*; *distress*, anciently *distressse*.
Dr. Johnson.

The change which has happened in our language by the abbreviation of several words that are terminated in *eth*, by substituting an *s* in the room of the last syllable, as in *drowns, walks, arrives*, and innumerable other words, which in the pronunciation of our forefathers were *drowneth, walketh, arriveth*; has wonderfully multiplied a letter, which was before too frequent in the English tongue, and added to that hissing in our language which is taken so much notice of by foreigners; but at the same time humours our taciturnity, and eases us of many superfluous syllables.
Addison.

The letter *S*, I here observes, was a peculiar favourite with the ancient Goths; "quâ nulla — cavior, nulla frequentior."
Dr. Jamieson.

SABA'OTH. n. s. [Hebrew.] Signifying an army.

S A B

Holy Lord God of *sabbath*; that is, Lord of hosts.
Common Prayer.

SABBATA'RIAN.† *n. s.* [from *sabbath*.]

One who observes the Sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

We have myriads of examples in this kind, amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 681.

SABBATA'RIAN.* *adj.* Of or belonging to sabbatarians.

Puritans — were wont to pass their strange determinations, *sabbatarian* paradoxes, and apocalyptic frenzies, under the name and covert of the true professors of Christian doctrine.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. Ded.
SABBATA'RIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of sabbatarians.

Laws against profanation; I do not mean tending to Judaism or sabbatarianism.
Bp. Ward, Sermon. 30 Jan. (1673.) p. 34.

SA'B'BATH.† *n. s.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; Goth. *sabbato*; French, *sabbat*; Lat. *sabbatum*. "From the Hebrew word *shabath*, it is called *sabbath* (or rest) day, Levit. xxiii. 32. and xxv. 2. It signifieth not such a rest as wherein one sitteth still and doth nothing, (as the word *noûch* doth,) but only a resting and ceasing from that which he did before." Leigh's Crit. Sacra, p. 242.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

There was a double reason rendered by God why the Jews should keep that *sabbath* which they did; one special, as to a seventh day, to shew they worshipped that God who was the Creator of the world; the other individual, as to that seventh day, to signify their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, from which that seventh day was dated. Being then, upon the resurrection of our Saviour, a greater deliverance and far more plenteous redemption was wrought than that of Egypt, and therefore a

greater observance was due unto it than to that; the individual determination of the day did pass upon a stronger reason to another day, always to be repeated by a seventh return upon the reference to the Creation. As there was a change in the year at the coming out of Egypt, by the command of God; "this month (the month of Abib) shall be unto you the beginning of months, it shall be the first month of the year to you;" so, at this time of a more eminent deliverance, a change was wrought in the hebdomadal or weekly account; and the first day is made the seventh, or the seventh after that first is sanctified. — And thus the observation of that day, which the Jews did sanctify, ceased, and was buried with our Saviour; and, in the stead of it, the religious observation of that day, on which the Son of God rose from the dead, by the constant practice of the blessed Apostles, was transmitted to the Church of God, and so continued in all ages.
Pearson.

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shaks.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* evening. *Milton, P. L.*

Here every day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of prayer, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil releas't,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:
For such vicissitudes in heaven there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep.
Daniel, Civ. War.

Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break the eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'B'BATHBREAKER. n. s. [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon, Ess.*

SA'BATHLESS.* *adj.* [*sabbath* and *less*.] Without intermission of labour; without interval of rest.

Although men should refrain themselves from injury and evil acts, yet this incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not tribute, which we owe to God, of our time.

SABBA'TICAL.† *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabba'tick*.] *batique*, Fr. from *sabbath*.]

1. Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

In accounting the *sabbatical* years, this rule is to be observed, that the same year which endeth one jubilee, beginneth the next.

Gregory, Posthum. (1640.) p. 138. The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment.

Forbes.

2. Belonging to the sabbath.

This salutary view is only and effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty. This is the true method to make an impression on the heart. They that go not to divine worship, cannot know the morality of actions; and have no impulse on their minds to do what is good, to abstain from what is evil.

SA'BEBATISM.† *n. s.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid. This is Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, without any example; of which, indeed, in this sense I can find none. Nor is the word thus so proper as *sabbatarianism*. But *sabbatism*, as denoting rest, is a good and true word.

This is that *sabbatism*, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience.

More, Conj. Cabb. (1653.) p. 210.

SA'BINE. n. s. [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or *savin* may make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees.

Mortimer.

SA'BLE. n. s. [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms.

Peacham on Blazoning.

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables*.

Knolles.

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail, Nor the dear purchase of the *sable's* tail.

Gay.

SA'BLE. adj. [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight can to fade, And yield his room to sad succeeding night, Who with her *sable* mantle can to shade The face of earth, and ways of living light.

Spenser, F. Q.

With him inthron'd
Set sable-vested night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign.

Milton, P. L.

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoky cannons banish day:
Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet.

Waller.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne.

Dryden.

SA'BILIÈRE. n. s. [French.]

1. A sandpit.

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam.

Bailey.

SABO'T.* *n. s.* [French; *zapato*, Span. a shoe.] A sort of wooden shoe.

A fustian language, like the clattering noise of *sabots*. *Bramhall against Hobbes*, (1655.) p. 20.

They wear large clumsy shoes, almost as bad as the French *sabot*.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 44.

SABRE.† *n. s.* [*sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original. Dr. Johnson.—The Cossacks use *sabla*, and the Poles *sabel*, for a sabre. *Clarke's Trav.* p. 233.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars.

Dryden.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,

In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd.

Pope, Odys.

To **SA'BRE.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a sabre.

You send troops to *sabre* and bayonet us into submission.

Burke.

SABULO'SITY. n. s. [from *sabulous*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SABULOUS. adj. [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SAC.* *n. s.* [*jac*, Saxon.] One of the ancient privileges of the lord of a manor. See *Soc*.

SACCA'DE. n. s. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand.

Bailey.

SACCHAR'FEROUS.* *adj.* [*saccharum*, and *fero*, Lat.] Producing sugar.

Sacchariferous trees. *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 380.

SAC'CHARINE.† *adj.* [*saccharin*, Fr. Cotgrave; *saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

SACERDO'TAL.† *adj.* [*sacerdotal*, French, Cotgrave; *sacerdotalis*, Lat.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments.

Stillingfleet.

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission.

Atterbury.

SA'CHEL.† *n. s.* [*sacculus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson, under *satchel*, observes that perhaps *sachel* is the better form of this word. Mr. Nares, on the other hand, prefers *satchel*, considering the *t* necessary to shorten the *a*. But this is contrary to ancient custom, and to the etymology. Chaucer, *sachelles*. *Sacculus* is the diminutive of the Lat. *saccus*; as *secke* is of the German *seckel*, a little sack.] A small sack or bag.

Puckered together like a *sachell*.

Junius, Sin. Stigm. (1639.) p. 19.

SACK.† *n. s.* [פֶּשֶׁ Hebrew; *sakk*, Goth. racc, Sax. *sac*, Fr. *sacque*, Gr. *saccus*, Lat. *sacco*, Ital. and Span. It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city, And we be lords and rulers over Roan.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea.

Knolles.

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

This strait bodied city attire will stir a courtier's blood, more than the finest loose *sacks* the ladies use to be put in.

B. Jonson, Postaster.

To **SACK.†** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.
Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound.

Betterton.

2. [From *sacar*, Spanish. Dr. Johnson.—The Spanish word means to tear or pluck away by force; and *saco* is the plunder of a town. Some have considered the Sax. *pece*, battle, as the origin of the term. See *Lye's Dict.* edit. Manning, in *V. Secce*.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English-pale inhabitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns.

Spenser.

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?

What cities *sack'd*?

Fairfax.

Who sees these dismal heaps but would demand

What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate,

Rome being twice taken and *sacked* in his reign.

South.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water.

Addison.

SACK.† *n. s.*

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. [*saco*, Span. See the second sense of *To SACK*.]

If Saturn's son bestows

The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,
Then shall the conquering Greeks thy loss restore.

Dryden.

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after Mandesto, from *Xequ*, a city of Morocco. The *sack* of *Shakespeare* is believed to be what is now called *Sherry*. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Malone and others have considered it as a *dry* wine, and thence to have been named in French *vin sec*; and Mr. Douce has added that the old way of writing it, both in French and English, is *secke*. Dr. Neumann says that the term *dry*, or *sec*, is proper, because the wine is made from half-dried grapes. In *Minsheu's Eng. and Span. Dict.* 1599,

"sacke" is called "a wine that commeth out of Spaine," and is rendered merely "vino blanco," white wine. This Spanish wine, however, according to a citation made by Mr. Douce from a late publication of Travels, is said to owe its name to "goatskin sacks in which it is carried:—a practice so common in Spain, as to give the name of sack to a species of white wine once highly prized in Great Britain." See Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 417. Where also reference is made to the low Lat. *saccatum*, in Du Cange, which describes a liquor made from water and the dregs of wine passed or strained through a sack.]

Please you, drink a cup of sack. *Shakspeare.*
The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack. *Swift.*

SACKBUT. † *n. s.* [*sacabuche*, Spanish; *sambuca*, Lat. *sambuque*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. —Our word is from the old French *sacquebutte*, which Lacombe defines "espèce de serpent d'église, ou instrument musique;" and assigns to this term the date of 1200. The Fr. *sambuque*, and Lat. *sambuca*, which Dr. Johnson mentions, are not the *sackbut*. Nor is the *sackbut* a kind of pipe, as he has defined it. "It is usually eight feet long, without reckoning two circles in the middle of the instrument, and without being drawn out:—it serves as a bass in concerts of wind music." Mus. Dict. Skinner thus explains the Spanish word *sacabuche*, "tuba ductilis, à saca del buche, i. e. ab extrahendo è stomacho, vel ventriculo usque; quia scilicet, qui hoc tubæ genere utuntur, magnâ vi spiritum trahunt et vehementer proflant." A kind of trumpet.
The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries and fife, Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

SACKCLOTH. *n. s.* [*sack and cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

Coarse stuff made of goats' hair, of a dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloths were straight and close like a sack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore. *Spenser.*

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *sackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SACKCLOTHED. * *adj.* Wearing sackcloth.

To be jovial, when God calls to mourning; to glut our maw, when he calls to fasting; to glitter, when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death. *Eph. Hall, Rem. p. 69.*

SACKER. † *n. s.* [from *sack*.] One that takes a town. *Barret.*

SACKFUL. *n. s.* [*sack and full*.] A full bag. Wood goes about with *sackfuls* of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SACKAGE. * *n. s.* [from *sack*.] Act of storming and plundering a place.

With as small a matter Psammeticus saved the *sackage* of a city. *Feltham, Res. ii. 67.*

SACKING. * *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of plundering a town. *Barret.*
2. [raccing, Sax.] Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth, of which sacks are made.

SACKLESS. * *adj.* [racclear, Saxon, blameless, inoffensive, quiet.] This is a common word in the north of England for innocent; and sometimes for weak, simple.

SACKPOSSSET. *n. s.* [*sack and posset*.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or *sackposset*. *Swift.*

SACRAMENT. † *n. s.* [*sacrament*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *sacrament*. *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.
Ten thousand French have ta'en the *sacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

As we have ta'en the *sacrament*,
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *sacrament*, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*

To SACRAMENT. * *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To bind by an oath. Not in use.

When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver. *Abp. Laud, Serm. p. 86.*

SACRAMENTAL. *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament*.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *sacramental* elements receive from *sacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *sacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Bp. Taylor.*

SACRAMENTAL. * *n. s.* That which relates to a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament,—be *sacramentals*. *Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 80.*
The fees of sacraments, sacramentals, diriges.

H. Wharton on Burnet's Hist. of the Ref. p. 66.

SACRAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *sacramental*.] After the manner of a sacrament.

My body is *sacramentally* contained in this sacrament of bread. *Bp. Hall.*

The law of circumcision was meant by God *sacramentally* to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*

SACRAMENTARIAN. * *n. s.* One who differs in opinion, as to the sacraments, from the Romish church; a name reproachfully applied by papists to protestants.

They resolved to accuse him [Cranmer] of being the head and protector of the *sacramentarians*.

Tindal, Rapin's Hist. of Eng.
SACRAMENTARY. * *n. s.* [*sacramentarium*, low Lat.]

1. An ancient book of prayers and directions respecting sacraments.
As in the Egyptian liturgy;—and that in Grimoaldus's *sacramentary*.

Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jes. Malone, p. 147.

2. [from *sacrament*.] A term of reproach given by papists to protestants. See **SACRAMENTARIAN**.

So ye be no papist, ye may be a *sacramentary*, an anabaptist, or a Lutheran.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, fol. 86.
SACRAMENTARY. * *adj.* Of or belonging to sacramentarians.

He would have not only the papists, but the Lutherans, the anabaptists, and all other divided sects of protestants, to joyne in his *sacramentary* congregation. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, fol. 25.*

To SACRATE. * *v. a.* [*sacro*, Lat.] To consecrate; to dedicate.

The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653), p. 51.
SACRED. *adj.* [*sacre*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]

1. Immediately relating to God.
Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the *sacred* mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milton, P. L.*

Before me lay the *sacred* text,
The help, the guide, the balm of souls perplex'd. *Arbutnot.*

2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.
Those who came to celebrate the sabbath, made a conscience of helping themselves for the honour of that most *sacred* day. *2 Macc. vi. 11.*
They with wine-offerings pour'd, and *sacred* feast,
Shall spend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milton, P. L.*

This temple and his holy ark,
With all his *sacred* things. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated; with to.

O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *sacred* to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to religion; theological.
Snit with the love of *sacred* song. *Milton, P. L.*
5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

Bright officious lamps,
In thee concentrating all their precious beams
Of *sacred* influence. *Milton, P. L.*

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being.

The honour's *sacred*, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lackt it. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The *sacred* fruit? *Milton, P. L.*
Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held;
Their sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *adv.* [from *sacred*.] Inviolably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how *sacredly* did he preserve this privilege! *South.*
SA'CREDNES. *n. s.* [from *sacred*.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *sacredness* of the place. *South.*

This insinuates the *sacredness* of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *L'Estrange.*

SACRIFICAL. *† adj.* [*sacrificious*, Latin.]

SACRIFIC. } Employed in sacrifice.

The former of these words, which is overpassed by Dr. Johnson, is old. Cockeram gives it.

SACRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *sacrificior*, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow ran generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SACRIFICANT.* *n. s.* [*sacrificans*, Latin.] One who offers a sacrifice.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of sacrifices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it.

Hallywell, Melampr. p. 102.
SACRIFICATOR. *n. s.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacrificior*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable, but also the *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATORY.† *adj.* [*sacrificatoire*, Fr.] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr. *sacrificior*, Lat.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation: with *to*.

This blood, like *sacrificing* Abel's, cries
 To me for justice, *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
 Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
 And intrails feed the *sacrificing* fire.

Titus Andronicus.
I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix,
being males. Ex. xiii. 15.

Men from the herd or flock
Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. Milton, P. L.

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else; with *to*.

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice*
 the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.
 The breach of this rule, To do as one would be
 done to, would be contrary to that interest men
sacrifice to when they break it. *Locke.*

Syphax loves you, and would *sacrifice*
 His life, nay more, his honour to your service.

Addison.
 A great genius sometimes *sacrifices* sound to
 sense. *Broomer.*

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
 To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

He that *sacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten,
 his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclesi. xxiv. 18.*
 Let us go to *sacrifice* to the Lord. *Ex. xiii. 18.*
 VOL. III.

Some mischief is befallen

To that meek man who well had *sacrific'd*.

Milton, P. L.
SA'CRIFICE.† *n. s.* [*sacrifice*, Fr. *sacrificium*, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites

Of *sacrifice*.

Milton, P. L.
 2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.

Upon such *sacrifice*

The gods themselves throw incense.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Go with me like good angels to my end,
 And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
 Make of your prayers one sweet *sacrifice*,
 And lift my soul to heav'n.

Shakespeare.

Moloch—besmear'd with blood

Of human *sacrifice*.

Milton, P. L.

My life if thou preserv'st, my life

Thy *sacrifice* shall be;

And death, if death must be my doom,
 Shall join my soul to thee. *Addison, Spect.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else: as, he made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.

Supposing a man to be in the talking world
 one-third part of the day, whoever gives another
 quarter of an hour's hearing, makes him a *sacrifice*
 of more than the four hundred thousandth part
 of his conversable life! *Taiter, No. 264.*

4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. s.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shaks.*

When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks,

Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a
 bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the
 old Roman *sacrificers*. *Addison.*

SACRIFICIAL. *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Rain *sacrificial* whisp'rings in his ear;

Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial*
 rites, is pertinent to this rule.

By. Taylor, Worth. Commun.

SA'CRILEGE. *n. s.* [*sacrilege*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating

to himself what is devoted to religion;
 the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime

of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,

What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!

What *sacrilege* hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then can a cursed hand the quiet womb

Of his great-grandmother with steel to wound,

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb

With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser, F. Q.*

We need not go many ages back to see the
 vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon
 the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils
 of *sacrilege*. *South.*

SACRILEGIOUS. *adj.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat. from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To *sacrilegious* perjury should I be betrayed, I
 should account it greater misery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common use debas'd,

With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,

Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a *sacrilegious*

detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SACRILEGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sacrilegious*.]

With *sacrilege*.

When these evils befall him, his conscience tells
 him it was for *sacrilegiously* pillaging and invading
 God's house. *South.*

SACRILEGIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sacrile-*

gious.] Sacrilege; a disposition to sacrilege.

Scott.
SA'CRILEGIST.* *n. s.* [from *sacrilege*.] One who commits sacrilege.

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of
 Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist*.

Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege, § 6.
 Several of the brass-plates were most sacrilegiously torn up, and taken away:—but, with shame be it spoken, not one of them did resent the matter, or enquire after the *sacrilegists*.

Life of A. Wood, p. 142.

SA'CRING.† *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used in English. Dr. Johnson.—It is, however, an obsolete verb; though Dr. Johnson has denied its existence as such:

"*Sacring* my song to every deity." Chapman, of Homer's Hymn to Diana. It was very early applied to the little bell, used in elevating the host, and other offices of the Romish church; as in an ancient song, written about the year 1400, given in Ritson's *Anc. Songs*, p. 56. "Ryng the belle, that these forsaiden may come to the *sacring*," i. e. to the elevation of the host. "What made the people to runne from their seates to the altar, and from altar to altar, and from *sakeryng* (as they called it) to *sakeryng*, peeping, tootyng, and gasyng at that thyngg whiche the priest helde up in his handes?" Abp. Cranmer, *Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 271.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you,

Worse than the *sacring* bell. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. } *n. s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] He

SA'CRISTAN. } that has the care of the utensils or movables of the church.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

SA'CRISTY. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or movables of a church are repositied.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
 A scone that hung on high,

With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and *sacrificing* instruments.

Addison.

SA'CROSANCT.* *adj.* [*sacrosanctus*, Lat.] Inviolable; sacred.

The Roman church—makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible.

More, Ant. against Idolatry, (1669,) ch. 3.

SAD.† *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load. Dr. Johnson.—In the *Prompt. Parv.* "to *saggy*" is also written "to *satelym*," and rendered into the barbarous Latin *basso*; as *sagging* also is into *bassatura*. Perhaps our earliest usage of *sad* is in the sense of settled, steady, firm. "We ben made parcerenis of Christ, if netheles we holden the bigynnyng of his substance *sad* in to the ende." Wicliffe, *Heb. iii.* So Chaucer, *unsad*, for un-

settled. "O stormy peple, *unsad*, and ever untrewē." Cl. Tale. Nor had this sense been overpassed by Milton: "In his face I see *sad* resolution, and secure," i. e. firm, steady.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

One from *sad* dismay
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd
Submitting to what seem'd remedies.

Milton, P. L.

The hapless pair
Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint.

Milton, P. L.

Up into heaven, from Paradise in haste
The angelick guards ascended, mute and *sad*.

Milton, P. L.

I now must change
Those notes to tragick: — *sad* task! *Milton, P. L.*
Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly the unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.

Pope, Odyssey.

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministreth unto men, and other creatures, all
celestial influences: it dissipateth those sad thoughts
and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth
and maintaineth.

Raleigh.

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead.

Pope.

3. Gloomy; shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance.

St. Matthew.

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and, muttering thunder, some *sad*
drops

Wept at completing of the mortal sin
Original.

Milton, P. L.

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage.

Spenser.

The lady Katharine, a *sad* and religious woman,
when Henry VIII.'s resolution of a divorce from
her was first made known, said that she had not
offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that
her former marriage was made in blood.

Bacon.

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was
made of some *sad* person of known judgment
and experience, and not of a young man, not
weighed in state matters.

Bacon.

A *sad* vice valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his dities.

Herbert.

5. Affective; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes,
Or end, though sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable.

Milton, P. L.

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband.

Addison.

7. Dark coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vail
and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of
a *sad* hue than the powder of Venice glass.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* col-
oured clothes, far from being costly.

Walton, Life of Bp. Sanderson.

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general
use as wood, or glastum; for though of itself it
dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare cloth for

green, and many of the *sadder* colours, when the
dyers make them last without fading.

Boyle.

Wood or wade is used by the dyers to lay the
foundation of all *sad* colours.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head.

Spenser, F. Q.

9. Heavy, applied to bread, as contrary to light. North.

Grose.

10. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and
therefore require warm applications and light com-
post.

Mortimer.

To *SA'DDEN*.† v. a. [from *sad*.]

1. To make *sad*; to make sorrowful.

Pr. Parv.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods.

Pope.

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

The very soft water, lying long upon the bot-
toms of the sea or pools, doth so compress and
sadden them by its weight.

Ray, p. 369.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the
great prejudice it doth to clay lands.

Mortimer.

To *SA'DDEN*.* v. n. To become *sad*.

Troy *sadden'd* at the view.

Pope, Il. 14.

SA'DDLE.† n. s. [rabel, rabl, Sax. *sadel*,
Teut. *Su.* and Danish.] The seat which
is put upon the horse for the accommoda-
tion of the rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*,
and the stirrups of no kindred.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*,
after the English fashion, is penal only to English-
men.

Davies.

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.

Dryden.

To *SA'DDLE*.† v. a. [from the noun; Sax.
raban.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I way ride thereon.

2 Sam.

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse.

Cleaveland.

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *saddled* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child.

Prior.

2. To load; to burthen.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each *saddled* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage.

Dryden.

SA'DDLEBACKED. adj. [*saddle* and *back*.]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs
low, and a raised head and neck.

Farrier's Dict.

SA'DDLEBOW.* n. s. [rabel-boza, Saxon.]
The bows of a saddle are two pieces of
wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper
part of a horse's back. See the sixth
sense of Bow.

Alight thy steed,
And rein his proud head to the *saddle-bow*.

Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.

One hung a pole-axe at his *saddle-bow*.

Dryden, Kn. Tale.

SA'DDLEMAKER.† n. s. [from *saddle*.] One
SA'DDLER. } whose trade is to make
saddles.

Sixpence that I had

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper,
The *saddler* had it.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers,
saddlers, and smiths.

Digby.

The smith and the *saddler's* journeyman ought
to partake of your master's generosity.

Swift, Dir. to the Groom.

SA'DDUCEE.* n. s. [from the *sad* which signifies justice; or from a
certain teacher among the Jews, called
Sadoc. Bp. Percy.] One of the most
ancient sect among the Jews: which
sect, at the time of our Saviour, is re-
puted to have held doctrines that were
thoroughly impious. For they are said
to have denied the resurrection of the
dead, the being of angels, and all ex-
istence of the spirits or souls of men
departed. It was their opinion, that
there is no spiritual being but God only;
and that as to man, this world is his all.

Bp. Percy.

The *Sadducees* say that there is no resurrection,
neither angel, nor spirit.

Acts, xxiii. 8.

The true, zealous, and hearty persecutors of
Christianity at that time were the *Sadducees*, whom
we may truly call the free-thinkers among the
Jews. They believed neither resurrection, nor
angel, nor spirit, i. e. in plain English, they were
deists at least, if not atheists.

Guardian, No. 99.

SA'DDUCEISM.* n. s. The tenets of the *Sad-*
ducees.

That earthly and cold disease of *sadducism* and
atheism.

More, Song of the Soul, (1647), Pref.

Infidelity, or modern deism, is little else but
reviv'd *sadducism*, &c.

Waterland, Charge, (1732), p. 75.

SA'DLY.† adv. [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a *sadly* pleasing thought.

Dryden.

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,
Outweeps an hermit, and outpays a saint.

Dryden.

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day *sadly*
feel.

South.

3. Gravely; seriously.

To tell thee *sadly*, shepherd, without blame
Or our neglect, we lost her as we came.

Milton, Comus.

Think *sadly* of what hath been spoken.

Wh. Duty of Man, S. 8. § 14.

4. In a dark colour.

A gloomy obscure place, and in it only one
light, which the genius of the house held, *sadly*
attired.

B. Jonson, Ent. at Theobalds.

SA'DNESS.† n. s. [from *sad*.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense.

Daniel, Civ. War.

In the midst of these *sadnesses* God remembered
his own creature.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon on Ps. lxxvi. 5.

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Lest so severe and obstinate a *sadness*

Tempt a new vengeance.

Denham, Sophy.

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and *sadness* of
its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

2. Melancholy look.

What hinders, that paleness, *sadness*, and deadness may not be remedied? since God hath given to mankind not only bread to strengthen, and wine to cheer, man's heart; but also oil, and other things proper, to make him a serene and cheerful countenance.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 105.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages.

Milton, P. L.

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. This is perhaps the oldest usage.

In alle things gye thisilf ensample of goodde works, in techyng, in hoolnesse, in *sadness*.

Wicliffe, Tū. ii.

Mighty lord, this merry inclination
Accords not with the *sadness* of my suit.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of *sadness*.

Dryden.

SAFE.† *adj.* [*sauv*; French; *salvus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—The old French has also *sauv*; following closely the Latin. Morin, under *sauv*; refers both *sauv* and the Latin word to the Gr. *σῶς*, safe, Eol. *σῶς*. But Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces *safe* the past participle of *save*. Our old word is *sauve*: "So that they mighten, *sauve* and sounde, the water passe." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune

Shall keep us both the *safes*; where we are,

There's daggers in men's smiles. *Shaks. Macb.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,

Her care, Hypopolitus, to fate unknown;

And call'd him Virbinius in th' Egerian grove,

Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove.

Dryden.

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward.

L'Estrange.

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *safe*.

Phil. iii. 1.

Ascend; I follow then, *safe* guide, the path

Thou lead'st me. *Milton, P. L.*

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,

With longing eyes observing, to survey

Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequester'd bay.

Pope.

4. No longer dangerous; repositod out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo's *safe*.

—Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies

With twenty trenc'd gashes on his head,

The least a death to nature. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Our great forbiddar *safe*, with all his spies

About him. *Milton, P. L.*

SAFE.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. Ainsworth. Rather, a movable larder. Mason.**To SAFE.*** *v. a.* To render *safe*; to procure safety to. Obsolete.

My more particular,

And that which most with you should *safe* my

going.

Is Fulvia's death. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Best you *safed* the bringer

Out of the host. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SAFECONDUCT. *n. s.* [*sauv conduit*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a *safecconduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

SAFEGUARD.† *n. s.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*.

Hooker.

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.

Shakespeare.

Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector.

Raleigh.

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministered.

Atterbury.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shakespeare.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback.

Mason.

Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask and *safeguard*; and had in his hand
His mad wife's distaff for a riding-wand.

Drayton, Moon-calf.

To SAFEGUARD.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessities,

And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Courage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly *safeguard* the man; but always rescues the condition from an intolerable evil.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8. ch. 3.

SAFELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view?

Locke.

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;

But none presumes to give a nearer wound.

Dryden.

2. Without hurt.

God safely quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travail, to the gladding of your highness with an heir. *Shakespeare.*

SAFENESS. *n. s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing.

South.

SAFETY. *n. s.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete?

Prior.

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

4. Custody; security from escape.

Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shaks. K. John.*

SAFFLOW.† *n. s.* A plant.

This mather, used to the best advantage, dyeth on cloth a colour the nearest to our Bow dye, or the new scarlet; the like whereof *safflow* doth in silk. *Sir W. Petty, Hist. of Dying, Sprat's H. R. S. p. 298.*
An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SAFFRON. *n. s.* [*safra*, French, from *saphar*, Arabic. It was yellow, according to Davies in his Welsh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shaves of *saffron*. *Penham.*

SAFFRON Bastard. *n. s.* [*carthamus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters; but the seeds of it are destitute of down. It is cultivated in Germany for dyers. It spreads into many branches, each producing a flower, which, when fully blown, is pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SAFFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut?

Shakespeare.

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman, Odys.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,

And wav'd her *saffron* streamer through the skies.

Dryden.

To SAFFRON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To tinge with saffron; to gild. Obsolete.

In Latine I speke a wordes fewe,

To *saffron* with my predication.

Chaucer, Pard. Tale.

SAFFRONY.* *adj.* [from *saffron*.] Having the colour of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams.

Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630), p. 9.

To SAG.† *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *swag*. "To *sag* or *swag*, is to sink down by its own weight, or by an overload. See Junius's Etymologicon. It is common in Staffordshire to say, a beam in a building *sags*, or has *sagg'd*." Tollet, Note on Shakspeare's Macbeth. Mr. Malone says, that *sag* in Macbeth is printed erroneously for *swag*, merely from the pronunciation; as *swoop* is sometimes pronounced *soop*; and *sworn*, *sorn*. To *sag*, in Norfolk and Suffolk, is to fail, to droop: "he begins to *sag*, i. e. to decline in his health." Pegge. See **To SWAG.**] To hang heavy; to shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger.

His state and tottering empire *sagges*.

Miseries of Arthur, (1587.)

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Shakespeare.

States, though bound with the strictest laws, often *sagge* aside into schisms and factions.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 202.

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.**SAGA'CIOUS.** *adj.* [*sagax*, Lat.]

1. Quick of scent; with of.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton, P. L.*
With might and main they chas'd the murderous
fox,
Nor wanted horns to inspire *sagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations,
and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGACIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of perception.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.

Burke, Speech on Econom. Reformation.

SAGACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sagacious*.]

The quality of being *sagacious*.

SAGACITY. *n. s.* [*sagacitè*, Fr. *sagacitas*, Lat.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds
to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas,
to discover what connexion there is in each link of
the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their
discovery of it; but though the knowledge they
have left be worth our study, yet they left a great
deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SAGAMORE.† *n. s.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*

The barbarous people — have their *sagamores*,
and orders, and forms of government.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGATHY.* *n. s.* A kind of serge; slight woollen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or
Scotch plaid. *Taiter, No. 270.*

SAGE. *n. s.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Latin.]
A plant of which the school of Salernum
thought so highly, that they left this
verse:

Cur moriatur homo cui *salvia* crescit
in horto?

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have
as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of
a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she
press'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came.

Spenser, F. Q.

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held

The helm of Rome. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage?

Waller.

SAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess

Yourselves such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold.

Milton, P. L.

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.

Milton, Ode Nat.

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heavenly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SAGELY.† *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

Sober he seem'd, and very *sagely* sad.

Spenser, F. Q.

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied.

Milton, P. R.

SAGENESS.† *n. s.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence.

In all good learning, virtue, and *sageness*, they
give other men example what thing they should
do. *Ascham, Toxophil. B. 1.*

TO SAGINATE.* *v. a.* [*sagino*, Lat.] To pamper; to fatten. This verb is given in the old vocabulary of Cockeram, and is used by Johnson in his definition of *pamper*.

SAGITTAL. *adj.* [*sagittalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal
sutures to the bone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SAGITTARIUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The sagittary, or archer; one of the signs of the zodiac.

Sagittarius, the archer, hath thirty-one stars:
touching the sign there are, among the poets,
many and sundry opinions.

Mozon, Astronom. Curds, p. 44.

SAGITTARY. *n. s.* [*sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, Fr.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary* *

Appals our numbers. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

SAGITTARY.* *adj.* [*sagittarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow. Not in use.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 82.*

SAGO.† *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.* Sago is not a grain by nature, but the granulated juice of an East Indian plant. It is so prepared before exportation. *Mason.*

They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as *sago*, barley, turnips, &c. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SAGY.* *adj.* [*sauvé*, Fr.] Full of *sage*; seasoned with *sage*.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SAIL. *n. s.* [*saica*, Italian; *saïque*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAIL. *preterit and part. pass. of say.*

1. Aforesaid.

King John succeeded his *sail* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy.

Hale.

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *n. s.* [rægl, Saxon; *seyhel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail*.

Shakspeare.

They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoised up
the main *sail* to the wind. *Acts, xxvii. 40.*

The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying *sails*. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He, cutting way

With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;

At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A *sail* arriv'd

From Pompey's son, who through the realms of

Spain

Calls out for vengeance on his father's death.

Addison, Cato.

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,

A whole armada of collected *sail*

Is scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the
fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail*.

Raleigh, Ess.

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years' conflict, nor a thousand *sail*.

Denham.

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail*.

Arbutnot on Coins.

5. To strike *SAIL*. To lower the *sail*.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands,
they strike *sail*, and so were driven. *Acts, xxvii. 17.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

Margaret

Must strike her *sail*, and learn awhile to serve

Where kings command. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

TO SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the sailing *wagons*.

Mortimer.

2. To pass by sea.

When sailing was now dangerous, Paul admonished them.

Acts, xxvii. 9.

3. To swim.

To which the stores of Cæsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they sail

In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heaven,
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakspeare.*

TO SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.

A thousand slips were mann'd to *sail* the sea.

Dryden.

View Alcinoüs' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Ariconum precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime she *sails*

Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales.

Pope.

SAIL-BROAD.* *adj.* Expanding like a *sail*.

At last his *sail-broad* vans

He spreads for flight. *Milton, P. L.*

SAILABLE.* *adj.* [from *sail*.] Navigable;

passable by shipping.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SAILER.† *n. s.* [*sailor* is more usual,
SAILOR.† *sailor* more analogical; from *sail*.]

1. A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries
that were no *sailors*. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds through their torn canvass play,
And flagging sails on heartless sailors fall. *Dryden.*
Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and
had good sailors, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbutnot.*
Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and, lo! descends the sailer train. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. A ship: as, she is a good sailer, a fine sailer.

SAIL'RY. *adj.* [from sail.] Like a sail.
The Muse her former course doubt seriously pursue,

From Penmen's craggy height to try her sailly wings, *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 10.*

SAIL'YARD. *n. s.* [sail and yard.] The pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance so swift the subtle lightning past,
As split the sailyards. *Dryden, Jew.*

SAIN.† *n. s.* Lard. It still denotes this in the northern counties, and in Scotland: as, swine's *saim*. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is nothing more than the broad pronunciation of the common word *seam*. [re, Sax. *saim*, Welsh.] See SEAM.

SAIN.†
1. Used for *say*. Obsolete.
Itself is mov'd, as wizards *saine*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. Said. Obsolete.
Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shakespeare.*

SAIN'FOIN.† } *n. s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr. By
SAIN'FOIN. } some explained *holy* or
wholesome *hay*, *saint foin*; by others
from the Lat. *sanum fenum*, sound hay.]
A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. s.* [*saint*, Fr. *sanctus*, Lat.] A person eminent for piety and virtue.
To thee be worship, and thy *saints* for aye. *Shakespeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *saint* seducing gold. *Shaks.*
Then thus I clothe my naked villany
With odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a *saint*, when most I play the devil. *Shakespeare.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars. *Addison on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and *saints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heaven, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among *saints*; to reckon among *saints* by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*

Over-against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

Thy place is here; sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT.† *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.

Whether the charmer sinner it, or *saint* it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SAINTED. *adj.* [from *saint*.]
1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Or ner upon her knees, than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shaks., Macbeth.*

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a *saint*. *Shakespeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on *sainted* seats. *Milton, Comus.*

SAINTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *saint*.] A female *saint*.

The most blessed company of *sayntes* and *sayntesses*. *Bp. Fisher, Sermon.*
Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of such dames' refusals. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. p. 98.*

SAINT John's Wort. *n. s.* [*hypericum*.] A plant.

SAINTLIKE. *adj.* [*saint* and *like*.]

1. Suiting a *saint*; becoming a *saint*.
If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden, Pers.*

2. Resembling a *saint*.
The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholics count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SAINTLY. *adv.* [from *saint*.] Like a *saint*; becoming a *saint*.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous, in a land and times obscure. *Milton, P. R.*

SAINTSBELL.† *n. s.* The small bell in many churches, so called, because formerly it was "rung out when the priest came to those words of the mass, *Sancte, Sancte, Sancte, Deus Sabaoth*, that all persons, who were absent, might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office which was then going on in the church. It was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a lantern at the springing of the steeple, or in a turret at an angle of the tower; and sometimes, for the convenience of its being more readily and exactly rung, within a pediment, or arcade, between the church and the chancel; the rope, in this situation, falling down into the choir, not far from the altar." *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.* The little bell, which now rings, immediately before the service begins, is corruptly called, in many places, *sancebell*, or *sauincebell*.

The ruin'd house, where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched roof upbraided,
Whose shrill *saints-bell* hangs on his livery. *Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 1.*

At the west end, coeval with the body, into which it opens, is a large square tower, containing three large bells, with a *sancus-bell*, or *saints-bell*. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 7.*

SAINTSEEMING.† *adj.* Having the appearance of a *saint*.

A *saint-seeming* and bible-bearing hypocritical puritan. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 43.*

SAINTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a *saint*.

He that thinks his *saintship* licences him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

This savours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship*. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. s.* [Jac. Saxon; *saeke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.
Thou neither do'st persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*. *Milton, P. L.*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought,
and sins only for sin's *sake*. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake*. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.
Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne. *Shakespeare.*

The general so likes your musick, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

SAKER.† *n. s.* [*Saker* originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey. *Dr. Johnson.*—Fr. *sacre*, "the hawk, and the artillery so called." *Cotgrave.* *Hisp. sacre*, "accipiter, sic fortè dictus vel ab Icel. *saker*, acquisitor, ut etiam à Goth. *saka*, vulnerare, nocere." *Serenius.*]

1. A hawk, of the falcon kind.
They cast off hawks, called *sakers*, to the kytes. *Hall, Chron. fol. 207.*

2. A piece of artillery.
The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half-seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half-seconds. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SA'CKERET. *n. s.* [from *saker*.] The male of a *saker-hawk*. This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. s.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Salsacids will help its passing off; as *sai* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sai gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward, Met. Foss.*

Sai ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALACIOUS. *adj.* [*salax*, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden, Jew.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind. *Dryden, Virg.*

Animals, spleened, grow extremely *salacious*. *Arbutnot.*

SALACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY. *n. s.* [*salacitas*, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery, is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lymph produces *salacity*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SALAD. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr. *salact*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *sallet*.

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

My *salad* days,
When I was green in judgement, cold in blood.

Shakespeare.

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,
Ush'ring the mutton.

B. Jonson.

Some coarse cold *salad* is before thee set;

Fall on. *Dryden, Pers.*

The happy old Corician's fruits and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth.

Dryden.

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad*: if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *salad* in another.

Watts.

SALAM.* *n. s.* [Persian.] A compliment of ceremony or respect. The word is now well known in the East Indies.

Our ambassador, — after reciprocal *sallams*, returned to his lodging. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 133.*

SALAMANDER. *n. s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. Ambrose Parey has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, unless they are *salamanders* which dwell therein.

Glanville, Scepis.

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation.

Addison, Guardian.

SALAMANDER'S Hair. } *n. s.* A kind of
SALAMANDER'S Wool. } asbestos or mineral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not.

Bacon.

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaster or parget; the finer, spade, earth flax, or *salamander's hair*.

Woodward.

SALAMANDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed.

Spectator.

SALARY.* *n. s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, Lat. *Salarium*, or *salary*, is derived from *sal*. *Arbuthnot*. *Sal*, i. e. salt, was a part of the pay of the Roman soldiers. *Malone*.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge.

Shaks.

Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand.

Swift.

SALE.* *n. s.* [*Icel. sal*, venditio; *M. Goth. saljan*, Sax. *gyllan*, dare, tradere; *Icel. selja*, transmittre, vendere. *Serenius*.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more in-

dustrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns.

Spenser.

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale.

Temple.

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim Private reward; for which both God and state They'd set to sale.

Milton, S. A.

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale.

Addison.

5. It seems in Spenser to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;

Who to entrap the fish in winding sale

Was better seen?

Spenser.

SALEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money.

Carew.

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade.

Locke.

SALEABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *saleable*.]

The state of being saleable.

You might probably give him a better notion of the value, that is, the *saleableness* of the work.

Jp. Secker to Dr. Birch, Ill. of Lit. iii. 492.

SALEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SALEBROSITY.* *n. s.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] A rugged path.

Nature rises to sovereignty, and there is a blaze of honour gilding the briers, and inciting the mind; yet is it not this without its thorns and *salebrosity*.

Feltham on Eccles. ii. 11.

SALEBROUS.* *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

We now again proceed

Thorough a vale that's *salebrous* indeed;

— bruising our flesh and bones;

To throut betwixt massy and pointed stones.

Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681,) p. 54.

SALEP.* See **SALOOP**.

SAL'SMAN. *n. s.* [*sale* and *man*.] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* clothes;

We take no measure of your fops and beaus.

Swift.

SAL'ET.* See **SALLET**.

SAL'EWOR.* *n. s.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary Of Nature's *salework*.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

SAL'LIANT. *adj.* [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant.

Harris.

Saliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself.

Penckam.

SAL'IENT. *adj.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,
Expels and entertains the purple guest.

Blackmore.

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high

The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SAL'IGOT.* *n. s.* [*tribulus aquaticus*; Fr. *saligot*, Cotgrave.] Water-thistle.

SAL'ICK.* *adj.* [French.] "Epithète don-SAL'IQUE." née à une loi ancienne et fondamentale de la France; de *Sala*, fleuve d'Allemagne, parce que, selon Borel, Pharamond, premier roi de France, étoit venu de Franconie en Allemagne." *Roquefort*.] Belonging to the French law, by virtue of which, males only inherit.

Religiously unfold,

Why the law *Salique*, that they have in France,
Or should, or should not, bar us in our claim.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

[We] terrify'd into an awe
Pass on ourselves a *Salic* law.

Hudibras, Lady's Answer to the Knight.

SALINA'TION.* *n. s.* [*salinator*, Lat. a salt-maker.] Act of washing with salt liquor.

We read in Plutarch, that Philippus Libertus washed the body of Pompey with salt water, which perhaps might be either because it was more abstersive, or that it helped to prevent putrefaction; and it is not improbable the Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*, — in order to preserving and embalming it.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 59.

SALI'NE. } *adj.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consist-
SALI'NOUS. } ing of salt; constituting salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concrete juices.

Brown.

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture.

Harvey on Consumptions.

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom.

Newton, Opt.

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

SALI'VA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

Quincy.

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SALI'VAL. } *adj.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] Re-
SALI'VARY. } lating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *salival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey.

Crew.

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminates, ex-

tremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing watery salivary glands.

Arbutnot.

To **SALIVATE**. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of salivating, and went out of town. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SALIVATION. *n. s.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle.

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Quincy, Grew, Cosmol.*

SALIVOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiseman.*

SALLET. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr. a helmet; perhaps from the Teut. *schale*, cortex, concha, squama; Germ. *schale*: whence our *shell*.] A helmet.

Salad ne spere, garbrace ne page. *Chauc. Dr.* Two steel caps, i harquebut, and i morion or salet. *Styrpe, Life of Abp. Parker, (under 1569.) p. 274.* But for a *sallet* my brainpan had been cleft with a brown bill. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.*

SALLET. } *n. s.* [corrupted by pro-
SALLETING. } nunciation from *salad*.]
I tried upon *sallet* oil. *Boyle.*

Sow some early *salletting*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SALLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; *sally*. A word not inelegant, but out of use.

Now note I weat,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *salliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet.

Spenser, F. Q.

SALLOW.† *n. s.* [*saule*, Fr. *sal*, Sax. *salix*, Lat. The Sax. *sal*, black, has been considered by Thwaites as the root: "but this idea," Dr. Jamieson observes, "must be rejected, unless we can suppose that this was also the origin of the Latin name." Morin remarks that the Lat. *salix* is properly *selix*, having for its origin the Greek word *ἑλῆξ*, signifying the same thing.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

The more particular explication of willows and *sallows*, and distinguishing them into ten species.

Worthington to Hartlib, (1661.) Ep. 10.

SALLOW.† *adj.* [*sal*, Germ. black; *sale*, Fr. foul. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius rejects the French word, which applies, he says, merely to *soil*; and produces the Icel. *soelur*, pale, flaccid. Yet *sale* is used in French to denote colour: as in Cotgrave, under the word, "le gris *sale*, a darke or duskie gray." Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine

Hath wash't thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline!

Shakspeare.

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:

No roses bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard Grief, lean-looking *sallow* Care,
And pining Discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SALLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France.

Addison.

SALLY. *n. s.* [*sallie*, Fr.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time *sallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Denham, Sophy.*

We have written some things which we may wish never to have thought on: some *sallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The episodal part, made up of the extravagant *sallies* of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

To **SALLY**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

The noise of some tumultuous fight:

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night.

Dryden.

The summons take of the same trumpeter's call,

To *sally* from one port, or man one publick wall.

Tate.

SALLYPORT. *n. s.* [*sally* and *port*.] Gate at which *sallies* are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that she stopp'd the *sallyport*. *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel resorts

Through those deceitful *sallyports*;

Our sentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMAGUNDI.† *n. s.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon goût*, or *salé à mon goût*. Dr. Johnson.—The French write it *salmigondis*; and the author of *La Vie Privée des François*, says, it originally signified an entertainment among tradesmen, or low artisans, where each person brought a different dish. Cotgrave calls it a hash, made of cold meat sliced and heated in a chafingdish, with crumbs of bread, wine, verjuice, vinegar, nutmeg, and orange peel. Malone.—It is probably a corruption of the Latin *salgama*, salted meats, preserved fruits.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON. *n. s.* [*salmo*, Latin; *saumon*, French.] A fish.

The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's pro-

tection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become *saulets* early in the spring: they haste to the sea before winter, both the melter and spawner. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes, from a *saulet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose.

Walton, Angler.

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the *salmon* spear. *Caveau, Surv. of Cornwall.*

They take *salmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Caveau.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *salmon*, and trout. *Peacham.*

SALMONTROUT. *n. s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a *salmon*.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Walton, Angler.*

SALOO.† *n. s.* [*salon*, *salle*, Fr. from the Germ. *sal*.] A spacious hall or room; a sort of state-room.

The principal apartment of these buildings consists of one or more large *saloons*. *Chambers.*

SALOO.† *n. s.* [Turkish, *salep*. The people of the East are very fond of it.] A preparation from the root of a species of orchis: properly *salep*, but commonly called *saloo*.

It is from the root of this, [orchis mascula,] and other species of this genus, that the sweetish, mucilaginous, and highly nutritive power, called *salep*, is prepared.

Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria, &c.

SALPICON. *n. s.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS. *adj.* [*salsamentarius*, Lat.] Belonging to salt things. *Dict.*

SALSIFY. *n. s.* [Latin.] A plant.

Salsify, or the common sort of goats-beard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SALSOACID. *adj.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

The *salsoacids* help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSGINOUS.† *adj.* [*salsuginex*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *salsugo*, Lat.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalize, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT.† *n. s.* [*salt*, Goth. *pealt*, Sax. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, French.]

1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *salts*, fixed, volatile, and essential:

fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water : after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the salt remains in a dry form at the bottom : this is called a lixivious salt. Volatile salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables : it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization.

Harris.

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue, and liberality, the spice and salt that seasons a man ?

Shakspeare.

He perfidiously has given up,

For certain drops of salt, your city Rome,

To his wife and mother.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Since salts differ much, some being first so volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissolvable in water, and affects the palate with a sapour, good or evil.

Boyle.

A particle of salt may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference.

Newton, Opt.

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellicid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissolvable in water ; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystallizing, and forming themselves into angular figures.

Woodward.

2. Taste ; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some salt of our youth in us ; we are the sons of women.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

3. Wit ; merriment.

Salt and smartness,

Tillotson, Serm. i. 79.

SALT. *adj.*

1. Having the taste of salt : as, salt fish.

We were better parch in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.

Shakspeare.

Thou old and true Menenius,

Thy tears are saller than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hang him, mechanical salt butter rogue : I will awe him with my cudgel.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that salt water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water.

Bacon.

A leap into salt water very often gives a new motion to the spirit, and a new turn to the blood.

Addison.

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the salt springs on them, always after rain.

Mortimer.

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a salt land and not inhabited.

Jer. xvii. 6.

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous ; salacious.

Be a whore still :

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves

For tubs and baths ; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth

To the tub fast, and the diet.

Shakspeare, Timon.

All the charms of love,

Salt Cleopatra, soften thy woe lip !

Shakspeare.

This new-married man, approaching here,

Whose salt imagination yet hath wrong'd

Your well-defended honour, you must pardon.

Shakspeare.

To SALT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.

If she ship have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted ?

St. Matt. v. 13.

If the offering was of flesh, it was salted thrice.

Brown.

SALT.* *n. s.* [*sault*, old Fr. *saltus*, Lat.]

Act of leaping or jumping. Not in use.

Frisking lambs

Make wanton salts about their dry-suck'd dams.

B. Jonson, Masques.

SALTANT. *adj.* [*saltans*, Lat.] Jumping ; dancing.

SALTATION. *n. s.* [*saltatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The locusts being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs do far exceed the others.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Beat ; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its saltation and florid colour.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SALTCAT. *n. s.*

Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a saltcat, made at the salt-erns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SALTCELLAR.† *n. s.* [not from salt and cellar, which Dr. Johnson has given as the etymon ; but from the Fr. *saliere*, pleonastically used, as that word signifies a saltcellar. See Cotgrave. Our old word, as Mr. Mason also has observed, was simply *saler* ; as in the Pr. Parv. The pleonasm is also old. Sir H. Wotton uses it in 1633.] Vessel of salt set on the table.

I send you a triangular salt-cellar, and the top of an amber ring.

Wotton, Rem. p. 464.

When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the salt-cellar.

Swift, Dir. to the Butler.

SALT.† *n. s.* [from salt.]

1. One who salts.

I return to the embalming of the Egyptians ; — and shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, salter, and other dependent servants.

Greenhill on Embalming, p. 283.

2. One who sells salt.

After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations ; as smith, salter, armourer.

Camden, Rem.

SALTERN. *n. s.* A saltwork.

A saltcat made at the salterns.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SALTIER. *n. s.* [*saultiere*, French.] Term of heraldry.

A saltier is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts : in French it is called *un sautoir* : it is an honourable bearing.

Peacham.

SALTINBANCO. *n. s.* [*saltare in banco*,] to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans, deceive them : were Æsop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

He play'd the *saltinbanco*'s part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art.

Hudibras.

SALTISH.† *adj.* [from salt.] Somewhat salt.

When billows make a breach and beate the banks adowne,
Doth not the saltish surge then beate the banks adowne ?

Mir. for Mag. p. 219.

Soils of a saltish nature improve sandy grounds.

Mortimer.

SALTLESS. *adj.* [from salt.] Insipid ; not tasting of salt.

SALTLY. *adv.* [from salt.] With taste of salt ; in a salt manner.

SALTNESS.† *n. s.* [from salt.]

1. Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its saltness, so as to become potable ; but drained through twenty, becomes fresh.

Bacon.

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick : men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness.

Bacon.

2. State of being salt.

If I had buried him in a wave at sea,

I would not to the saltiness of his grave

Have added the least tear.

Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

SALT-PAN.† *n. s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.]

SALT-PIT.† *n. s.* Pit where salt is got.

Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *salt-pits*, and a perpetual desolation.

Zeph. ii. 9.

Cicero prettily calls them *salinas salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please.

Bacon.

The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's salt-pans near Whitehaven.

Woodward on Fossils.

SALPETRE. *n. s.* [*sal petre*, Latin ; *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *salpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth.

Bacon.

Nitre or *salpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain.

Locke.

SALT-WORK.* *n. s.* A saltern ; a place where salt is made.

These salt-works, and a mint that is established at the same place, have rendered this town [Hall] almost as populous as Inspruck itself.

Addison on Italy.

SALTY.* *adj.* [from salt.] Somewhat salt.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SALVABILITY.† *n. s.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

The main principle of his religion, as a papist, is more destructive of the comfort of a conjugal society, than are the principles of most heretics, yea than those of pagans or atheists : for, holding that there is no *salvability*, but in the church ; and that none is in the church, but such as acknowledge subjection to the see of Rome.

Sanderson, C. of Consc. p. 3.

Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect ?

Decay of Chr. Piety.

SALVABLE.† *adj.* [*salvable*, old Fr. Roq. but merely in the sense of salutary ; *salvo*, Lat. to save.] Possible to be saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

SALVAGE.† *adj.* [*sauvage*, old French ; *selvaggio*, Ital. from *silva*, Lat.] Wild ; rude ; cruel. It is now spoken and written *savage* : which see.

SALVAGE.* *n. s.* [*salvaige*, old Fr. "Ce qui revient de droit à ceux qui ont aidé à sauver des marchandises du naufrage d'un vaisseau échoué, ou des flammes." Roq.] Recompense allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to

the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is intitled *salvage*. *Blackstone.*

SALVATION.† *n. s.* [*salvatio*, old Fr. pardon. Kelham: *salvatio*, low Lat. *vita æterna*: from *salvo*, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's *salvation*, and all men's endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

His most High,
Wrapp'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death. *Milton, P. L.*

SALVATORY. *n. s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.
SALUBRIOUS. *adj.* [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

SALUBRIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *salubrious*.] So as to promote health.

Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter, who toil in order to partake the sweat of the peasant, flow as pleasantly and as *salubriously*, in the construction and repair of the majestic edifices of religion, as in the painted booths and sordid sties of vice and luxury.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.
SALUBRITY.† *n. s.* [*salubrité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness. *Bullockar*, ed. 1656.

SALVE.† *n. s.* [This word is originally and properly *salv*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it; *realf*, Saxon; undoubtedly from *salvus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—The Latin word means merely *safe*; but the Goth. *salbon* is to anoint; *salbona*, an ointment; *salbe*, German, the same. The change of *b* into *v* is not infrequent.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

Let us hence, my sov'reign, to provide
A *salve* for any sore that may betide.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Sleep is pain's easiest salve, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go study *salve* and treacle; ply
Your tenant's leg, or his sore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal sword thus drawn has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *salve* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.
If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To **SALVE.**† *v. a.* [*salbon*, Goth. *salben*, Germ. *realfan*, Saxon, to anoint.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.
Many skilful leeches him abide,
To *salve* his hurts. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. To help; to remedy.

Some seek to *salve* their blotted name
With others' blot, till all do taste of shame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and recure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Ep. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hooker.*

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*

There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [From *salvo*, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them, who nought again
Him answered as courtesy became. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SALVER. *n. s.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *salver* of Spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats. *Addison.*

Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,
From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*

SALVO. *n. s.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing: as, *salvo jure pater*.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salves*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design. *King Charles.*

It will be heard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estrange.*

If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salves* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all casuists are agreed. *Addison.*

SALUTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *salutary*.] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SALUTARY. *adj.* [*salutaire*, Fr. *salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*
It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Beniley.*

SALUTATION. *n. s.* [*salutation*, Fr. *salu-*

tatio, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting.

The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

On her the angel hail
Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used
Long after to blest Mary. *Milton, P. L.*

In all public meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons.

Ep. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
Court and state he wisely shuns;
Nor brib'd, to servile *salutations* runs. *Dryden, Hor.*

SALUTATORY.* *n. s.* [*salutatorium*, low Lat.] Place of greeting. Not in use.

Coming to the bishop with supplication into the *salutatory*, some out porch of the church.

Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.
To **SALUTE.**† *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat. *saluer*, Fr. Our old writers accordingly follow the French, and write *salue*, or *saluw*; as Gower and Chaucer. *Salew* is also used by Spenser, *F. Q. iv. vi. 25.*]

1. To greet; to hail.
One hour hence
Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

When ye come into an house, *salute* it. *St. Matthew, x. 12.*

2. To please; to gratify.
Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
The golden sun *salutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach. *Titus And.*

3. To kiss.
You have the prettiest tip of a finger — I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison, Drummer.*

SALUTE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.
The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof: so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high,
To have conceiv'd of God; or that *salute*,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milton, P. R.*

Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving so great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed. *South.*

I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

2. A kiss.
There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALUTE.† *n. s.* [from *salute*.] He who *salutes*.
Aristarchus and Epaphras are mentioned as *saluters*, in this epistle. *Bowyer's Conject. on the N. Test. p. 273.*

SALUTIFEROUS.† *adj.* [*salutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health.

We may judge of the malice and subtlety of the grand deceiver, who would render that *salutiferous* food unwholesome.

Ricaut, State of the Gr. Ch. (1679.) p. 437.
The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute

more to the restoring of his former *vigour* than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpellier.

Dennis, *Letters*.

SAMA'RITAN.* *n. s.* One of an ancient sect among the Jews, still subsisting in some parts of the Levant, under the same name.

Chambers.

A certain *Samaritan*, as he journeyed, came where he was.

St. Luke, x. 93.

Esdras changed the old [Hebrew] character into that we now use, leaving the other to the *Samaritans*.

Walton, *Consid.* Considered, p. 278.

SAMA'RITAN.* *adj.* Pertaining to the *Samaritans*; denoting the ancient sort of Hebrew characters, or alphabet.

All agree in this, that the present *Samaritan* characters were anciently used among the Jews.

Walton, *Consid.* Considered, p. 279.

SAMARRA.* See **SIMAR**.

SAME.† *adj.* [Serenius and Dr. Jamieson consider the Su. Goth. *sam*, con, a particle denoting unity, equality, or identity, as the origin of the word, which is the Icel. *same*; M. Goth. *sama*, *samo*.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.
Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialtus.

Sidney.

The tenour of man's woe

Holds on the *same*.

Milton, *P. L.*

Th' eternal vigour is in all the *same*,

And ev'ry soul is fill'd with equal flame.

Dryden, *Æn.*

If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinged with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass.

Ray on the *Creation*.

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same*.

Locke.

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve.

Daniel.

SAME.* *adv.* [ram, Saxon; often used in composition; as, ram-mæle, agreeing together; ram-pýpcan, to work together; from the Su. Goth. *sam*, con. See the etym. of the adjective. Spenser writes this word *sam* for the sake of his rhyme.] Together. Obsolete.

What concord had light and darke *sam*?

Or what peace has the lion with the lamb?

Spenser, *Shep. Cal. May*.

SAM'ENESS. n. s. [from *same*.]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection.

King Charles.

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men's friends.

Swift.

SAM'ITE.* *n. s.* [*samet*, *samit*, old Fr. "éttoffe de soie." Roq. *sammét*, Germ. velvet. Morin traces it to the low Lat. *samitum*, or *examitum*; and that to the Gr. *ἐξάμιτρος*, used by Nicetas for a sort of silk; which is formed of $\frac{1}{2}$, six, and

μίτρος, a thread; meaning therefore composed of six threads.] A sort of silk stuff. Obsolete.

In an over gilt *samite*

Yclad she was. Chaucer, *Rom. R.* 873.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd,

And her fayre lockes were woven up in gold.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iii. xii. 13.

SAM'LET. n. s. [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet*.] A little salmon.

A salmon after he is got into the sea, becomes, from a *salmet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose.

Walton, *Angler*.

SAM'PHIRE.† *n. s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr. q. d. herba sancti Petri. Minsheu. It is in our old books *sampire*, or *sampier*; as in Barret, Minsheu, and Sherwood; the last of whom also terms it, *herbe de S. Pierre*.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt-water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine.

Miller.

Half way down

Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.

Shakespeare.

SAMPLE.† *n. s.* [from *example*.]

1. A specimen; a part of the whole shown that judgement may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar.

Raleigh.

I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage.

Dryden.

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind.

Addison.

From most bodies

Some little bits ask leave to flow;

And, as through these canals they roll,

Bring up a *sample* of the whole.

Prior.

2. Example.

Thus he concludes: and every hardy knight

His *sample* follow'd.

Fairfax.

TO SAM'PLE.† *v. a.* To show something similar; to example.

The degrees of the empire's downfall may be sampled by those of the Babylonish captivity.

Mede, *Apost. Lat. Times*, (1641,) p. 78.

SAM'PLER.† *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Lat. whence it is sometimes written *sampler*.]

1. A pattern of work; a specimen.

The *sampleris* of heavenly things.

Wicliffe, *Heb. ix.*

O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible?

Sidney.

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion;
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
Had been incorporate.

Shakespeare.

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind.

Titus Andronicus.

You have *samplers* how to fit yourselves with personal prayers upon any private occurrences.

Ep. Priderux, *Euchol.* p. 116.

2. A piece worked by young girls for improvement.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The *sampler*, and to tease the housewife's wool.

Milton, *Comus*.

I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby.

Pope.

SANABLE.† *adj.* [*sanable*, old French; *sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote.

More, *Ant. against Idolatry*, Pref.

SANATION. n. s. [*sanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly.

Wise man, *Surgery*.

SANATIVE. adj. [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

SANATIVENESS. n. s. [from *sanative*.] Power to cure.

SANCEBELL.* *n. s.* A corruption of *saints-bell*; which see.
Ring out your *sance-bells*.

Beaumont, and Fl. *Mad Lover*.

TO SANCTIFICATE.* *v. a.* [low Lat. *sanctifico*.] To sanctify. Not in use.

The Holy Ghost sanctificating.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 34.

SANCTIFICA'TION. n. s. [*sanctification*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind.

Hooker.

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross.

Sittingfleet.

SANCTIFIER. n. s. [from *sanctify*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one.

Derham, *Phys. Theol.*

TO SANCTIFY. v. a. [*sanctifier*, French; *sanctifico*, Lat.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifieth* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Heb. ix.* 13.

2. To make holy.

What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man?

Addison.

3. To make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use.

Hooker.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. King Charles.

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes.

South.

4. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to sanctify the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

5. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS.† *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Lat.] Sainly; having the appearance of sanctity.

All sanctimonious ceremonies. *Shaks. Tempest.*

A grave and reverend gluttony, a sanctimonious avarice. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.*

A sanctimonious pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMONIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *sanctimonious*.] With sanctimony.

Ye know, dear lady, since ye are mine,
How truly I have lov'd you, how sanctimoniously
Observ'd your honour!

Bacon, and Fl. Sea Voyage.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sanctimonious*.] State or quality of being sanctimonious. *Ash.*

SANCTIMONY. *n. s.* [*sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If sanctimony, and a frail vow between an errant barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shaks. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with most austere sanctimony, she accomplished. *Shakspeare.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of sanctimony. *Raleigh.*

SANCTION.† *n. s.* [*sanction*, Fr. *sanctio*, Lat.—“*Sanction* is essential to contracts; which, among the ancients, was done by killing a sacrifice.—We read in Tacitus, Suetonius, Plutarch, and others, of leagues sealed by drinking of blood. So Servius, the grammarian, will have *sanctio* to come *a sanguine*.” *Bp. Reynolds, Serm. 1668. p. 17.*]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this sanction in.

B. Jonson, Catil.

Against the publick sanctions of the peace,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden, Æn.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience.

South.

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the sanction of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the sanction of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the sanction of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting sanction and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first sanction nature gave to man,

Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

TO SANCTION.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To give a sanction to.

Tests against old principles, sanctioned by the laws. *Burke, Appeal from the new to the old Whigs.*

SANCTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.]

Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine

The image of their glorious Maker shone,

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, serene and pure. *Milton, P. L.*

SANCTITY. *n. s.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,

Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,

They presently amend. *Shakspeare.*

God attributes to place

No sanctity, if none be thither brought

By men who there frequent. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth

I reliev'd with such sanctity of love,

And to his image, which methought did promise

Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shaks.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans,

that their empire had not more increased by the

strength of their arms than the sanctity of their

manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the sanctities of heaven

Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd

Beatitude past utterance. *Milton, P. L.*

TO SANCTUARIZE. *v. a.* [from *sanctuary*.]

To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

No place indeed should murder sanctuarize.

Shakspeare.

SANCTUARY. *n. s.* [*sanctuaire*, French; *sanctuarium*, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,

Shall we desire to raze the sanctuary,

And pitch our evils there? *Shakspeare.*

They often plac'd

Within his sanctuary itself his shrines.

Milton, P. L.

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his sanctuary, and daily address his goodness.

Rogers, Serm.

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to sanctuary.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I'll hence forthwith unto the sanctuary,

To save at least the heir of Edward's right.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Oft have I heard of sanctuary men;

But sanctuary children, ne'er till now.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his

company registered themselves sanctuary men.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Howsoever the sanctuary man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of sanctuary should not.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worsted will be sure to take sanctuary in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took

sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common

destiny. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

SAND.† *n. s.* [sand, Saxon; sand, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter called sand, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here 't' the sands

Thence I'll rake up, the post unsanctified.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!

The sands are number'd that make up my life:

Here must I stay, and here my life must end.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Sand bath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of sand any great depth within the earth.

Bacon.

Calling for more paper to describe, king Philip

shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and sand box.

Howell.

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a sand furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder.

Boyle.

Engag'd with money bags, as bold

As men with sand bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the

bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the

sands of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great sand pit at Wool-

wich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,

Walk'd o'er the sand hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert sands.

Knolles.

Her sons spread

Beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan sands.

Milton, P. L.

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend,

Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,

Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,

Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away,

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,

Sees the dry desert all around him rise,

And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies.

Addison.

TO SAND.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force or drive upon the sands.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been sanded or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.

Burton, Anat. of Med. p. 148.

SANDAL. *n. s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,

While the still morn went out with sandals gray.

Milton, Lycidas.

From his robe

Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,

And Lycian bow are gold: with golden sandals

His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The sandals of celestial mold,

Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,

Surround her feet. *Pope, Odys.*

SANDARACH. *n. s.* [*sandaraque*, French; *sandaraca*, Lat.]

1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SANDBLIND. *adj.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than sandblind, high gravelblind, knows me not.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

SANDBOX Tree. *n. s.* [*hura*, Latin.] A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to

remain on till they are fully ripe, burst

in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller*.

SA'NDED.† *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies.

Mortimer.

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads.

Thomson.

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. *Dr. Johnson*.—Rather of a sandy colour, which is one of the true denotements of a bloodhound. *Stevens*.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.

Shakespeare.

3. Short-sighted. *North*.

SA'NDEEL.* *n. s.* A kind of eel commonly found at about half a foot deep under the sand, when the tide has run out.

SA'NDERLING. *n. s.* A bird.

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mewes.

Carew.

SA'NDERS.† *n. s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey*, and *Dr. Johnson*. Sir Thomas Herbert mentions a white kind.

Isles—rich in stones, and spices, and white *sanders*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 370.

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

SA'NDEVER. *n. s.*
That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *sundever*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth.

Boyle.

SA'NDHEAT.* *n. s.* Warmth of hot sand in chymical operations.

SA'NDINESS.* *n. s.* [from *sandy*.] The state of being sandy.

Let such pretenders suspect the *sandiness* and hollowness of their foundation.

South, Sermon. vol. iv. S. 3.

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolias and ranunculuses in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf.

Evelyn, Calendar.

SA'NDSTONE. *n. s.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in *sandstone*, from the mine of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold.

Woodward.

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shaks*.
Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains,
Than where castles mounted stand.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones
And gravel, o'er-abounding.

Philips.

O'er *sandy* wilds where yellow harvests spread.

Pope.

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation
of personal respects only, cannot be long lived.

Bacon to Villiers.

SANE.† *adj.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy. Baynard wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and sound state. It is also opposed to *insane*.

Its termination [that of delirium] is various. Even those, who have a strong hereditary taint, often remain perfectly *sane* for some years after the first attack.

Crichton on Mental Derangement, vol. i. p. 162.

SANG. The preterit of sing.

Then *sang* Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord.

Ezod. xv.

The next they *sang*, of all creation first.

Milton, P. L.

SANG-FROID.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Coolness; freedom from agitation: an affected phrase.

He could with the most perfect *sang froid* look up this admirable piece in his desk, and wait with philosophic patience for a favourable season to produce it.

Sheridan, Life of Swift, § 2.

He talks of his union, just as he does of his taxes and his savings, with as much *sang-froid* and ease, as if his wish and the enjoyment were exactly the same thing.

Burke on the State of the Nation.

SANGUIFEROUS. *adj.* [*sanguifer*, Lat.]

Conveying blood.
The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanguification*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state.

Arbuthnot.

Asthmatic persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatic.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

SA'NGUIFER. *n. s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.]

Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours*.

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command; in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul.

Hale.

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [*sanguinarius*, Lat. *sanguinaire*, Fr. from *sanguis*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.

Bacon.

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this.

Howell.

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*.

Broome.

SA'NGUINARY.† *n. s.* [*sanguinaire*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; from *sanguis*, Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*sanguin*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow

Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine.

Milton, P. L.

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *sanguine* gown.

Dryden.

Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind,
And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom de-

sign'd,
Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire.

Dryden.

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.

The choleric fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*.

Brown.

Though these faults differ in their complexion as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united.

Gov. of the Tongue.

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions.

Swift.

SA'NGUINE.† *n. s.* [from *sanguis*.]

1. Blood colour.

A griesly wound,

From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood

thick,

That all her goodly garments stain'd around,

And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. The blood-stone, with which cutlers

sanguine their hilts. [*sanguine*, Fr.]

Cotgrave.

To SA'NGUINE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To taint of a sanguine colour; to varnish with sanguine. See BROWNELL.

What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined*?—

None but that varnish rapier, lest it should rain.

Minsheu, Span. Dict. Dialog. (1599), p. 3.

I would send

His face to the cutler's then, and have it *sanguin'd*;

'Twill look a great deal sweeter.

Beaumont, and Fl. Captain.

2. To stain with blood.

Nor you, ill *sanguin'd* with an innocent's blood!

Which my dear mistress' side so rudely rent,

Brothers in ill, shall 'scape your punishment.

Fanshew, Tr. of Past. Fid. p. 149.

SA'NGUINELY.* *adv.* [from *sanguine*.]

With sanguineness; ardently; confidently.

Statesmen and beauties are very rarely sensible of the gradations of their decay; and too sanguinely hoping to shine on in their meridian, often set with contempt and ridicule.

Ld. Chesterfield.

SA'NGUINEOUS. } *n. s.* [from *sanguine*.]

SANGUINITY. } Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is

perhaps only used by Swift.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsic violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*.

Swift.

SA'NGUINEOUS. *adj.* [*sanguineus*, Latin;

sanguis, Fr.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only sanguineous and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called sanguineous. *Arbutnot.*

SANHEDRIM.† *n. s.* [Hebrew: *סנהדרין*, *Gr. synedrion*, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

It may be probably hence gathered, that there was no such sanhedrim in these days, as the Jews conceive there always was in the most early times; for why should they go to her for judgement, if there were a court of seventy eminent persons then sitting at Shiloh? *Patrick on Judges, iv. 5.*

SANICLE. *n. s.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SANIES. *n. s.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little sanies. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SANIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

Observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiseman.*

SANITY. *n. s.* [*sanitas*, Lat.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are! A happiness that often madness hits on, Which sanity and reason could not be So prosperously delivered of. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterit of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sank to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they sank and perished. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

SANS. *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.

Last scene of all, That ends this strange eventful history, Is second childishness and mere oblivion, *Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shakspeare.*

For nature so preposterously to err, Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense, *Sans* witchcraft could not. *Shaks. Othello.*

SANSCRIT.* *n. s.* [Written *sanskrit*, *sanskrit*, *sanskreet*, *sanskerrit*, and *shanskrit*, by Europeans; and said to be compounded of *san* or *sam*, a preposition signifying completion, and *skreet*, for *kreet*, done, made, finished. See Wilkins's *Heetopades*, 1787. p. 294. The Indians write it *samskrit*, *samskret*, *samscrudam*, or *samscred*, as we learn from the Voyage of Paulino to the East Indies, where he resided several years till 1789.] The learned language of the bramins of India; the parent of all the Indian languages.

One Burzuvis, a physician, who had a surprising talent in learning several languages, particularly the *sanskerrit*, was introduced to him as the properest person to be employed to get a copy thereof.

Fraser, Cat. of Orient. MSS. cited by Wilkins. The translator is conscious, that this short account of the *shanskrit* is very defective.

Halhed, Code of Gent. Laws, Pref. p. xxxv.

SANTER.* See SAUNTER.

SANTO.N.* *n. s.* One of the Turkish priests; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. *Santoun*, old Fr. petit saint. *Lacombe.*

The dervis and other *santouns* or enthusiasts, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 326.

There was formerly a *santo*, whose name was Barsia; which for the space of an hundred years very fervently applied himself to prayers.

Guardian, No. 148.

SAP. *n. s.* [jæpe, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet, Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie, Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid In *sap* consuming winter's drizzled snow, And all the conduits of my blood froze up, Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaks.*

Wound the bark of our fruit trees, Lest, being over-proud with *sap* and blood, With too much riches it confound itself. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

His presence had infused Into the plant scintil sap. *Milton.*

The *sap* which at the root is bred In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.* Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*

TO SAP. *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods, Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*

TO SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tuller.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave, If secret gold saps on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SAP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] In military language, a sort of mine.

SAPHIRE. See SAPPHIRE.

SAP'ID. *adj.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable frothy water, will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbutnot.*

SAP'IDITY.† [*n. s.* [from *sapid*.] Tasteful. **SAP'IDNESS.** *ness*; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, and void of all sapidity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the fleshpots, they longed to taste and to return. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651.) p. 216.*

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SAPIENCE. *n. s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sagemess; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust, The sons of darkness and of ignorance; But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,

Did'st to the top of honour erst advance: They now, pufft up with sdeignful insolence, Despise the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgement conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love Immense, and all the Father in him shone. *Milton, P. I.*

O sovran, virtuous, precious of all trees In Paradise! of operation blest To *sapience*. *Milton, P. I.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam, Though perhaps among the rout He wildly flings his filth about, Still has gratitude and *sapience*, To spare the folks that give them ha'pence. *Swift.*

SAP'IENT.† *adj.* [*sapiens*, Lat. *sapient*, old Fr. *Rog. Gloss. Suppl.*] Wise; sage. Where the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton, P. L.*

SAP'IENTIAL.* *adj.* [from *sapientia*, Lat.] Affording lessons of wisdom.

Solomon's *sapiential* tractate of the sovereign good. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 309.*

Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetic books. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 66.*

SAP'LESS.† *adj.* [jæplear, Saxon; *saploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting *sap*; wanting vital juice. Pitiless arms, like to a wither'd vine, That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes, Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*

No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the *sapless* dotages of old Paris and Salamanca. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn. § 10.*

This single stick was full of *sap*; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*

In these *sapless* pages he has scattered a mark of his great learning! *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 41.*

2. Dry; old; husky. If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden, Juv.*

SAP'LING. *n. s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove With ringlets quaint. *Milton, Arcades.*

A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground, The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke A *sapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous hand

Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin, *SAPONARY.* *sap.*] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *sapony* substance. *Boyle.*

SA'RDDEL.
SA'RDINE Stone. } *n. s.* A sort of precious stone.
SA'RDIOUS.

He that sat was to look upon like a jasper and a sardine stone. *Rev. iv. 3.*

Thou shalt set it in four rows of stones; the first row shall be a *sardius*. *Exod. xxviii. 17.*

SARDO'NIAN, or SARDO'NICK.* *adj.* [from *sardon*, a herb of *Sardinia*, resembling smallage; which, being eaten by men, is said to contract the muscles and excite painful and dangerous laughter.] Forced, or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grin.

The villain — with *Sardonian* smile
 Laughing on her, his false intent to shade,
 Gan forth to lay his bayte her to beguile.

It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my re-
 fute trank up at our complete antichrist.

By. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clerg. p. 282.
 Quivering fears, heart-tearing cares,

Anxious sighs, untimely tears,
 Fly, fly to courts;
 Fly to fond worldling's sports,
 Where strain'd *sardonick* smiles are glosing still,
 And grief is forc'd to laugh against her will.

The scornful, ferocious, *sardonick* grin of a
 bloody ruffian. *Wolton, Rem. p. 391.*
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

SA'RDONYX. n. s. A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat
 kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a
 plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red:
 when on one or both sides the white there happens
 to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers
 call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK.† *n. s.* [γάρκ, γήρκ, Sax. *saerck*, Su.
 Goth.] A common word, in our northern
 counties, for a shirt or shift.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open,
 and their *sarks* over their waistcoats.

SARN. n. s. A British word for pavement
 or stepping-stones, still used in the same
 sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SA'RPLIER. n. s. [*sarpilliere*, French.] A
 piece of canvas for wrapping up wares;
 a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RASINE. n. s. [In botany.] A kind of
 birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *n. s.* Both a tree and
SARSAPARE'LLA. } an herb. *Ainsworth.*

SARSE.† *n. s.* [Perhaps because made of
sarcenet. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from
 the Fr. *sassure*, which Cotgrave renders
 a *searce*.] A sort of fine lawn sieve.

Barret, 1580.
To SARSE. v. a. [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift
 through a *sarse* or *searse*. *Bailey.*

SART. n. s. [In agriculture.] A piece of
 woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SARTORIUS.* *n. s.* [from *sartor*, Latin, a
 tailor.] The muscle which serves to
 throw one leg across the other.

The *sartorius*, or tailor's muscle, rising from
 the spine, running diagonally across the thigh,
 and taking hold of the inside of the main bone of
 the leg, a little below the knee, enables us, by its
 contraction, to throw one leg and thigh over the
 other; giving effect, at the same time, to the ball
 and socket joint at the hip, and the hinge-joint at
 the knee. *Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 9.*

SASH.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymo-
 logists give no account: I suppose it
 comes from *spache*, of *scavoir*, to know,
 a *sash* worn being a mark of distinc-

tion; and a *sash*-window being made
 particularly for the sake of seeing and
 being seen. Dr. Johnson. — The word
 has certainly no such origin as what Dr.
 Johnson has given. We have adopted
 the word, in the first instance, from the
 wrapper or turban of the East, which
 Sir Thomas Herbert calls the *shash*:
 "Their [the Indian Mahometans'] habit
 is a quilted coat of calico tyed under
 the left arm, a small *shash*, small in
 comparison of that worn by Turk and
 Persian, upon their heads, &c." Trav.
 p. 44. "Their head is wreathed with a
 small *shash*, which usually is white."
 p. 45. "About their heads [in Java]
 they sometimes wreath a valuable *shash*."
 p. 365. The word continued to be thus
 written long afterwards: "*Shashes* and
 broad hats came into fashion." Echard,
 Observ. on the Answ. to the Cont. of
 the Clergy, 1696, p. 169. This last use
 of the word denotes the sash, which a
 clergyman, in full dress, still wears. —
 To the second use of *sash*, the old
 French word *chassis* perhaps gave rise;
 which, Cotgrave says, is "a frame of
 wood for a window." And this also was
 written *shash*. "Casements — where
 now whole *shashes* are, &c." Cotton,
 Wonders of the Peake, 1681, p. 82.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a
 silken band worn by officers in the
 army, and by the clergy over their cas-
 socks; a riband worn round the waist
 by ladies.

The epheod — did gird the tunick like a *sash*.

Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible, B. 4. ch. 2.

She sees him now in *sash* and solitaire
 March in review with Milo's strut and stare.

Neville, Imit. of Juvenal, p. 70.

2. A window so formed as to be let up
 and down by pulleys.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;

The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked
 into the yard. *Swift.*

To SASH.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress with a sash.

They are — so *sashed* and plumed, that they are
 grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes,
 even than they were in their rags.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

2. To furnish with sash windows.

SA'SHOON. n. s. A kind of leather stuff-
 ing put into a boot for the wearer's
 ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. n. s. A tree. The wood is
 medicinal.

SASSE.* *n. s.* [*sas*, Dutch.] A kind of
 sluice, or lock, on navigable rivers.
 The word occurs in our old statutes.

Sir Richard Brown is much concerned against
 Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *sasse* in
 the king's lands about Deptford, (1662.)

Pepys's Mem. and Diary, vol. i. p. 129.

SAT. The preterite of sit.

The picture of fair Venus, that
 For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,
 Was lost; till Lely from your look
 Again that glorious image took.

I answered not the Rehearsal, because I knew
 the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture,
 and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SAT'AN.* *n. s.* [Hebrew; meaning an
 enemy, a persecutor, an accuser.] The
 devil.

The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent,
 called the devil and *Satan*, which deceived the
 whole world. *Rev. xii. 9.*

The Hebrews call *Satan* the old serpent.

SATA'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Be-
SATA'NICK. } longing to the devil;
 proceeding from the devil; evil; false;
 malicious.

Drawn to yield to *Satanical* temptations.

Cataker, Spirit. Watch, (1622,) p. 58.
 The faint *Satanick* host.

Milton, P. L.
 His weakness shall overcome *Satanick* strength.

Milton, P. R.

Magical and *Satanical* delusions.

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, p. 60.

Now we are upon the subject of tortures, it is
 impossible to forget that depth of *Satan*, the In-
 quisition. For *Satanical* it is, by the conjunction
 of three qualities: indefatigable diligence, pro-
 found subtilty, and inhuman cruelty.

Trapp, Popery Truly Stated, P. ii. § 12.

SATA'NICAL.* *adv.* [from *satanical*.]
 With malice or wickedness suiting the
 devil; diabolically.

Instead of a sense of the wickedness of the trea-
 son, they fell rather *satanically* to argue for the
 justification of the same.

Proceed. against Garnet, (1606,) S. 4. b.
 This spiritual assassnacy, this deepest dye of
 blood being most *satanically* designed on souls.

Hammond, Works, iv. 470.

SA'TANISM.* *n. s.* [from *Satan*.] A diabo-
 lical disposition.

So mild was Moses' countenance, when he pray'd
 For them whose *Satanism* his power gainsaid.

Eleg. on Donne's Death, (Poems, 1650,) C. c. 3.

SA'TANIST.* *n. s.* [from *Satan*.] A wicked
 person.

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful
Satanists, in these last times, whose words and
 deeds are all falsehood and lies.

Granger on Eccl. (1621,) p. 343.

SA'TCHEL. n. s. [*sackel*, Germ. *sacculus*,
 Lat. Perhaps better *sachel*.] A little
 bag; commonly a bag used by school-
 boys.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands.

To SATE. v. a. [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate;
 to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural
 desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
 Strange alteration in me. *Milton, P. L.*

How will their bodies stript
 Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*

Their maws with full repast? *Philips.*

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SA'TELESS.* *adj.* [*sate* and *less*.] Insa-
 tiable.

His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame,
 Declares him born for blessings infinite.

Young, Night Th. 7.

SA'TELLITE. n. s. [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*,
 French. This word is commonly pro-
 nounced in prose with the *e* mute in the
 plural, as in the singular, and is there-
 fore only of three syllables; but Pope
 has in the plural continued the Latin
 form, and assigned it four; I think, im-
 properly.] A small planet revolving
 round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites*. *Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*
SATELLITIOUS. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.]
Consisting of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne, Phil. Princip.*

TO SATIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *saturate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loosen'd winds
Hur'd high above the clouds; till all their force
Consum'd, her ravenous jaws th' earth *saturate*
clos'd. *Philips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be obtained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*

SATIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. When it has *with*, it seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, *saturate* of applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*

Now may'r's and shrieves all hush'd and *saturate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope.*

SATIATION.* *n. s.* [from *satiare*.] The state of being filled.

This term Quantity offereth me a discourse with Lessius, which seemeth to prefer a quantity *ad pondus* of diet, as most conducing to the preservation of health and extension of life, as if *satiation* were the usher of diseases and mortality, as a corruptive cause, which I cannot conceive reasonable. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 7.*

SATÍETE. *n. s.* [*satiētas*, Lat. *satiété*, Fr.] Fullness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being pallied or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,

And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shaks.*
Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waining-time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakevill.*

They *saturate* and soon fill.
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton, P. L.*

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety*. *South.*

The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
And but more relish'd if the more mistress'd. *Pope.*

SATIN. *n. s.* [*satín*, Fr. *drapo di setan*, Ital. *sattin*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satín*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence *satín*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy griddlein. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satín* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satín*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SATINET.* *n. s.* [from *satín*.] A sort of slight *satín*.

SATÍRE.† *n. s.* [*sátira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *sátire*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—The *satura* has been traced to *satur*, and has been explained as meaning full, and abundant, and full also of variety, in which nothing is wanting to its due perfection; applied to *lanx*, a large dish, and so filled with all sorts of fruits or meats; and to *leges*, laws, when they were of several heads and titles. See Dryden on the Orig. and Progr. of Satire. Morin has noticed these applications; "d'où plusieurs concluent," he says, "que l'on a donné le nom de *satyre* à cette sorte de poésie, à cause de la variété des choses qu'on y fait entrer. Mais cette raison est assurément des plus faibles, puisqu'il entre dans plusieurs autres sortes de poèmes une bien plus grande variété de choses. Ainsi il y a apparence que la simple ressemblance des mots a donné lieu à cette dérivation. Le mot *satyre* vient du nom des *Satyres* compagnons de Bacchus, Gr. *Σάτυροι*, Lat. *Satyri*, lesquels attaquoient par des railleries, et des paroles piquantes, tous ceux qu'ils rencontroient. Aussi, chez les Grecs, la *satyre*, dans son origine, consistoit en des jeux champêtres en l'honneur de Bacchus, des railleries grossières, des vers faits à la hâte et récités en dansant. Dans la suite, les dieux ou demi-dieux, et les héroïnes, comme Omphale, en firent le principal sujet. Ce fut Lucilius, chez les Romains, qui fixa l'état de la *satyre*, et la présenta telle que nous l'ont donnée Horace, Perse, Juvénal, et telle que nous la connoissons aujourd'hui."—Excellence in writing satire has been ascribed, in a spirited publication, to but few: "I may be singular perhaps; but if I except Lucilius, (who is known to us only by detached lines and short passages,) in my opinion the fulness of that glory never shone but on six poets; Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Boileau, Dryden, and Pope." Progress

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of *Satire*, 1798.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has on before the subject.

It is not for every one to relish a true and natural *satire*, being of itself, besides the nature and inbred bitterness and tartness of particulars, both hard of conceit and harsh of style; and therefore cannot but be unpleasant both to the unskilful and over-musical ear.

Bp. Hall, Postscr. to his Satires.

He dares to sing thy praises in a time
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind. *Dryden.*

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night,
were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive. *Tatler, No. 229.*

My verse is *satire*, Dorset lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear. *Young.*

SATÍRICAL. [*adj.* (*satiricus*, Lat. *satirique*, *SATÍRIQUE*, } Fr. from *satire*.)]

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Roscommon.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden, Jew.*

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here,
that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a pangrick. *Swift.*

SATÍRICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

SATÍRIST. *n. s.* [from *satire*.] One who writes *satires*.

I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist*. *Bp. Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyr*-ist of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topics of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Cleland.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:
Blest *satyr*ist! who touch'd the mean so true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

TO SATÍRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*

Should a writer single out and point his railery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers, but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Addison, Spect.*

It is as hard to *saturate* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFACTION. *n. s.* [*satisfactio*, Lat. *satisfaction*, Fr.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*

2. The act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

3. The state of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estrange.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?

—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakespeare.*

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of every nation each illustrious name, Such toys as these have cheated into fame; Exchanging solid quiet to obtain

The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden, Juv.*

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him

Some other able, and as willing, pay

The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton, P. L.*

SATISFACTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Latin.] Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown.*

SATISFACTORYLY. *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] So as to content.

Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

SATISFACTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFACTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactoire*, French; *satisfactus*, Latin.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

SATISFIER.* *n. s.* [from *satisfy*.] One who makes satisfaction.

For the transgressions of man, man ought to make satisfaction; but he could not. God could; but he ought not. And therefore, that he might satisfy both that ought and could, it was fit that the *satisfier* should be God and man. *Sheridan, Sermon iii. 97.*

TO SATISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, French; *satisfacio*, Latin.]

VOL. III.

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself.

I'm *satisfy'd*. My boy has done his duty. *Proverbs.*
Addison.

2. To feed to the full.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.*
I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Ezekiel.*

The righteous catheth to the *satisfying* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*; And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*, And therein do account myself well paid. *Shaks.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out, For anger's sake, finite to infinite In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour, Satisfy'd never? That were to extend His sentence beyond dust and nature's law. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

TO SATISFY. *v. n.*

1. To give content.

2. To feed to the full.

3. To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SATISFACTIVE.* *adj.* [*sativus*, Latin.] Sown in gardens.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth. *Evelyn, ii. § 4.*

SATRAP.* *n. s.* [Persian; *σατραπης*, Gr. *satrapes*, *satraps*, *satrapa*, Latin.] A governor of a district; a kind of viceroy; a nobleman in power.

His majesty took the petition with a smile of goodness, and delivered it to one of his *satrapes* that he might make his report on it.

The Student, (1750) vol. i. p. 217. Obsequious tribes

Of *satraps*, princes. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.*

SATRAPY.* *n. s.* [from *satrap*.] The government assigned to a satrap.

The angels themselves are distinguished and quartered into their celestial principdoms and *satrapies*. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. i.*

The temporal government was likewise divided into *satrapies* or dukedoms, which contained in them diverse counties.

Spelman, Anc. Gov. of England.

SATURABLE. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all

vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

SATURANT. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the full.

TO SATURATE. *v. a.* [*saturō*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds A soft'n'd shade, and *saturated* earth Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*

SATURATION.* *n. s.* [from *saturate*.] In chymistry. The impregnation of an acid with an alkali, and vice versa, till either will receive no more, and the mixture becomes neutral. *Chambers.*

SATURDAY. *n. s.* [*ῥατερῆς*, or *ῥατερῆς*, Saxon, according to Verstegan, from *raep*, a Saxon idiom; more properly from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni*.] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Addison.*

SATURITY.* *n. s.* [*saturitē*, old French; *saturitis*, from *saturō*, Latin.] Fulness;

1. e state of being saturated; repletion. He, going to their stately place, did find in every dish

Fat beef, and brewis, and great store of dainty fowl and fish;

Who seeing their *saturity*, and practising to win His pupils thence, Excess, he said, doth work access to sin. *Warner, Albion's England.*

In all things for man's use there is not only a mere necessity given of God, but also a satiety permitted; not *saturity*.

Granger on Eccl. (1621), p. 233.

SATURN. *n. s.* [*Saturne*, Fr. *Saturnus*, Latin.]

1. A remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dullness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*

2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SATURNALIAN.* *adj.* [from the Latin *Saturnalia*, feasts in honour of Saturn, during which slaves were allowed to say any thing, and to act as if they were masters.] Sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

SATURNIAN. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Latin.] Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SATURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of *Saturn*.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SA'TURNIST.* *n. s.* [from *Saturn*.] One of gloomy or melancholy disposition.

Seating himself within a darksome cave;
Such places heavy *Saturnists* do crave.

Browne, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 1.

SA'TYR. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

*Satyr*s, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India.

Peacham on Drawing.

SATYR'IASIS. *n. s.* [from *satyr*.] If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyr*-*riasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas.

Floyer on the Humours.

SATYRION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *satyrium*.] A plant.

Satyrium near, with hot eringoes stood. *Pope.*

SA'VAGE. *adj.* [*sauvage*, French; *salvaggio*, Italian; from *silva*, Lat.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In savage wilderness? *Milton, P. R.*

Cornels, and savage berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steep mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakespeare.*

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, till
Saturn arriving on those coasts, devised laws to
govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton, P. L.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a
savage drove of men in caves, might be so dis-
ordered; but never a peculiar people. *Sprat, Sermons.*

SA'VAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*.

The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts; 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

To SA'VAGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized. Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Johnson found the word only in Thomson. It was in our language, however, a century and a half before his time, and is also used by that learned author Henry More.

Whose bloodie breast so *savag'd* out of kind,
That Phalaris had ne'er so foul a mind.

Mir. for Mag. p. 442.

If this sort once possess the arteries
Of forlorn man, madness and stupor seize
His *savag'd* heart, and death dwells in his eyes.

More, Pre-ex. of the Soul, (1647), st. 38.
Friends, relations, Love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie.

Thomson, Summer.

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. s.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable
for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. s.* [from *savage*.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-ey'd Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

SAVA'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish, according to Bailey.] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell
how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and
there a river; woodland in one part, and *savannas*
in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,
And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost.

Thomson, Summer.

SAUCE.† *n. s.* [*sauce*, *sauze*, French; *salsa*, Italian; from the Lat. participle *salsus*, of *salio*, to salt; *salzen*, Germ. to season with salt; "to sawcyn with powder, *condio*." Pr. Parv.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had
our honours for ever lost, partly by our own
faults, but principally by his faulty using of
his faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shakspr.*

Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,
Till night far spent invites them to their rest.

Cowley.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him
whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are health-
less, chargeable, and useless. *By. Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the
Indies. *Baker.*

2. To serve one the same **SAUCE.** A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

3. Insolence of speech. A vulgar phrase also, and placed among Mr. Brockett's northern words.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. To intermix, or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threaten-
ings, so that we were in a great perplexity re-
strained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet re-
strained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble
minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering.

Sidney.

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth
walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and
sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sau'd* with thy up-
braillings;

Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shaks.*

SAUCEBOX.† *n. s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucey*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

Saucebox go, meddle with your lady's fan,
And prate not here! *Brewer, Lingua, (ed. 1657).*

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some
women are made of sea-water: this has en-
couraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me.

Addison, Spect.

SAUCEPAN. *n. s.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *sauce-
pan*. *Swift.*

SAUCER. *n. s.* [*sauchiere*, Fr. from *sauce*.] 1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and
it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as,
if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it be-
fore it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts, *Hudibras.*
With *sauce* eyes and horns.

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY. *adv.* [from *saucey*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *sauceily* into
the world before he was sent for, yet was his mo-
ther fair. *Shakspeare.*

A freed servant, who had much power with
Claudius, very *sauceily*, had almost all the words;
and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one
of the examiners, who was likewise a freed ser-
vant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus
had been emperor, what would you have done?
He answered, I would have stood behind his chair,
and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himself very *sauceily*.

Addison.

SAUCINESS. *n. s.* [from *saucey*.] Impu-
dence; petulance; impertinence; con-
tempt of superiors.

With how sweet saws she blam'd their *saucesness*,
To feel the panting heave, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he
thinks is a patent for his *saucesness*.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *saucesness*. *Titus Andronicus.*

It is *saucesness* in a creature, in this case, to
reply. *Branhall.*

Imputing it to the natural *saucesness* of a pedant,
they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*

You *saucesness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I
may use it for you. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

This might make all other servants challenge
the same liberty, and grow pert upon their mas-

ters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

SAUCISSE. *n. s.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-chest. *Bailey.*

SAUCISSON. *n. s.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SAUCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*; it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakspeare.*

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun, That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks; Small have continual plodders ever won, Save base authority from others' books. *Shaks.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king, Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town, Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery, As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shakspeare.*

Power's first pedigree from force derives, And calls to mind the old prerogatives Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham, Sophy.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roscommon.*

No *saucy* citizen shall dare To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent The wrong. *Dryden, Juven.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addison, Spect.*

SA'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *save*.] Capable of being saved. I have met with this word, and the substantive *savableness*, in Chillingworth only.

That those who do subscribe them are in a *savable* condition. *Chillingworth, Pref. Auth. Char. Maint.* (ed. 1704.) § 40.

SA'VABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *savable*.] Capability of being saved.

So much as concerns the main question, now in agitation about the *savableness* of protestants. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. Concl.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*sawver, saulver*, French; *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction. Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakspeare.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Isa. xli. 7.*

A wondrous ark, To *save* himself and household from amidst A world devoted to universal wreck. *Milton, P. L.*

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood, From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*

Will no superiour genius snatch the quill, And *save* me on the brink of writing ill? *Young.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakspeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Heb. x. 39.*

His merits *save* them. *Milton, P. L.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved*. *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by repining, nor *save* anything by resisting. *Temple.*

With your cost you terminate the cause, And *save* th' expense of long litigious laws, Where suits are travellers'd, and so little won, That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

4. To reserve or lay by. He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job, xx. 20.*

They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought, Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a great. *Pope.*

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend The wretch, who living *save*'d a candle's end. *Pope.*

5. To spare; to excuse. Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*

The sinews are not so much unstrung, To fail me when my master should be serv'd; And when they are, then will I steal to death, Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

6. To save; to reconcile. How build, unbuild, contrive To *save* appearances; how gird the sphere With centrick and eccentric. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell's foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap. Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *† prep.* [This word is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb. See also *SAVING*.] Except; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few, Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew. *Spenser.*

All the conspirators, *save* only he, Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

How have I then with whom to hold converse, *Save* with the creatures which I made? *Milton, P. L.*

SA'VEALL. *† n. s.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to *save* the ends of candles.

In some this light goes out with an ill-savoured stench; but others have a *save-all* to preserve it from making any snuff at all. *Howell, Lett. iv. 21.*

SA'VER. *n. s.* [from *save*.] 1. Preserver; rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*

Who dares affirm this is no pious age, When charity begins to tread the stage? When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*, Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich. By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garbisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *† n. s.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin*, *sabin*, Fr. *rapine*, *raune*, Sax.] A plant: a species of juniper.

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save*.] 1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. Not turning to loss; though not gainful. Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

SA'VING. *† prep.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save*, used, like *except*, as a conjunction or preposition. See *EXCEPT*.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain, And all their shows but shadows, *saving* she. *Spenser.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n. s.* [from *save*.] 1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing interest to four per cent. there was a considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Exception in favour. Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *† adv.* [from *saving*.] 1. So as to be saved.

[He] may yet, by the grace of God, repent *savingly* and effectually. *South, Sermon. vii. 123.*

2. With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *† n. s.* [from *saving*.] 1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. The safety and *savingness* which it promiseteth. *Breint, Savb, &c. at Endor, (1674.) Pref.*

SA'VIOUR. *† n. s.* [*sauveur*, Fr. from *To save*; *salvator*, Lat. *σωτήρ*, Gr. "Whatsoever notion the heathen had of their gods or men which they styled *saviours*, we know this name belongeth unto Christ. in a more sublime and peculiar mannert Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we

must be saved. Acts, iv. 12." Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.] Redeemer: He that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

Unto you is born this day in the city of David, a *Saviour*, which is Christ the Lord.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent.

St. Luke, ii. 11.

Milton, P. L.

However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought.

Addison.

SAUL.* *n. s.* [*aul*, Sax.] The soul: so pronounced in some parts of the north of England, and so anciently written. See SOUL.

To SAUNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up.

L'Étrange.

Tell me, why *saunt*'ring thus from place to place

I meet thee, Nérulou, with clouded face?

Dryden, *Juv.*

So the young 'squire when first he comes From country school to Will's or Tom's Without one notion of his own, He *saunters* wildly up and down.

Prior.

Here *sauntering* 'prentices o'er Otway weep.

Gay.

And by my hand, he *saunter*'d Europe round,

Let gather'd every vice in every ground.

Pope, *Dunciad*.

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things.

Locke.

If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things.

Locke.

The brainless stripling Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek; A *sauntering* tribe! such born to wide estates,

With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickell*.

SAUNTER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Idle occupation; waste of time. I had applied the following example to the person instead of the practice, in the former edition of this dictionary, and I am obliged by the gentleman who has pointed out the mistake.

The tavern, park, assembly, mask, and play; Those dead destroyers of the tedious day:

That wheel of fops; that *saunter* of the town.

Young, *Love of Fame*.

SAUNTERER.* *n. s.* [from *saunter*.] An idler; a rambler; a loungeur.

Quit the life of an insignificant *saunterer* about town for that of an useful country-gentleman.

Bp. Berkeley, *Querist*, § 413.

A fine lady used to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a *saunterer*.

Ld. Chesterfield.

SAUNTING-BELL.* See SANCEBELL.

That *saunting-bell*

That tolls all in. *Phoenix Nest*, (1593.)

SAVOROUS.* *adj.* [*savoureux*, Fr.] Sweet; pleasant. Obsolete.

In May—

The time is then so *savourous*.

Chaucer, *Rom. R.* 84.

SA'VORY. *n. s.* [*savorée*, Fr. *satureia*, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

SA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*saveur*, Fr.]

1. A scent; odour.

What *savour* is better, if physick be true, For places infected, than wormwood and rue?

Benzo calls its smell a tartareous and hellish *savour*.

Turn then my freshest reputation to

A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril.

I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things.

That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit.

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As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in any thing, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste *savourily*; then his diversitements and recreations have a lively gustofulness; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.

Barrow, vol. iii. S. 19.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savoureux*, French, from *savour*.]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

The pleasant *savoury* smell So quicken'd appetite, that I Could not but taste!

From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,

Grateful to appetite, more pleas'd my sense

Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats

Of fewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even.

Milton, P. L.

2. Piquant to the taste.

Savoury meat, such as my father loveth. *Genesis*.

The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton*, P. L.

SAVO'Y. *n. s.* [*brassica subaudica*, Lat.]

A sort of colewort.

SAUR.* *n. s.* [*Icel. saur*, sordes.] Soil,

or dirt; as from cowhouses. *Saur*-pool,

a stinking puddle. A northern word.

Grose, and Craven Dialect.

SAUSAGE.† *n. s.* [*saucisse*, Fr. *salsum*,

Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly

of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef,

minced very small, with salt and spice;

sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and

sometimes only rolled in flour.

A pudding called a *sausage*. *Barret*, *Alto*. (1580.)

The fruit is not unlike a *sossage* for shape.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 335.

SAW. The preterite of *see*.

I never saw till now

Sight more detestable. *Milton*, P. L.

SAW.† *n. s.* [*sawe*, Danish; *řaza*, or *řřę*,

Saxon; *scie*, Fr.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.

The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing to-

wards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the

handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle

and end; because the *saw* is designed to act only

in its progress forwards, a man having in that

more strength than he can have in drawing back

his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back,

he bears it lightly off the unsawn stuff, which

enables him the longer to continue his several

progressions of the *saw*. *Mason*, *Mech. Ex.*

The roach is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has *saw*-

like teeth in his throat. *Walton*, *Angler*.

Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes

made. *Dryden*.

If they cannot cut,

His *saws* were toothless, and his hatchets lead.

Pope.

2. [*řaze*, *řaza*, Sax. a saying, *řazan*, to say,

to relate; *saeghe*, Teut.] A saying; a

maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a pro-

verb.

Good king, that must approve the common saw:

Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st

To the warm sun! *Shakespeare*, *K. Lear*.

From the table of my memory

I'll wipe away all *saws* of books.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shaks*.

Strict age and sour severity,

With their grave *saws* in slumber lie.

Milton, *Comus*.

3. A decree. Obsolete.

Love is lord of all the world by right,

And rules their creatures by his powerful *saw*.

Spenser, *Colin Clout*.

To SAW. *v. a. part.* sawed and *sawn*. [*scier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder.

Hebrews.

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsomely, sets it in a wall.

Wisd. xiii. 11.

Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf.

Mozon.

It is an incalcescency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing*.

Ray on the Creation.

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through.

Collier.

SA'WDUST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wisenan, Surgery.*
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SA'WFISH. *n. s.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. s.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be *sawn* by two men.

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once

With some diffused song. *Shak. M. IV. of Windsor.*

They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak *sawdust* therein.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SAW-WORT. *n. s.* [*serratura*, Lat.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw.

Miller.

SAW-WREST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the *wrest* between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the tooth towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you.

Mozon, Mech. Ex.

SA'WER. } *n. s.* [*scieur*, Fr. from *saw*.] One
SA'WYER. } whose trade is to *saw* timber into boards or beams.

The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers*.

Mozon.

SA'XIFRAGE.† *n. s.* [*saxifrage*, Fr. *saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

Saxifrage, *quasi saxum frangere*, to break the stone, as applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect.

Quincy.

Saxifrage is good (and hart's-tongue) for the stone.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

SA'XIFRAGE, Meadow. *n. s.* [*silanum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SA'XON.* *n. s.* [*Saxo*, Lat. *Seax*, Sax. from *reax*, a kind of crooked sword, much after the fashion of a *sithe*, which they used. Justus Lipsius, says *Verstegan*, put me in mind that a *sithe* is in the Netherlands called a *saisen*. Now albeit, he adds, we find these kind of swords anciently written *seaxen*, or *seaxes*, yet it is like enough that our ancestors sounded the *x* as *s*. We find the *seax*, he concludes, not to have been used among the other Germans, unless of such as afterward may have followed them in that fashion.] One of the people who inhabited the northern part of Germany, obtained footing in Britain about the year 440, and afterwards subdued great part of the island.

The Saxons did never write or call themselves *Saxons*; neither did any of the other Germans ever call them so; but they called themselves anciently *Seaxen* and *Seaxena*, and by abbreviation *Saxna*, the *a* at the end being indeed superfluous.—Of the higher Germans they are written *Sachsen*, but pronounced just as if they wrote them *Saxen*; and in all the Netherlands they are, and have of old time been, called *Sassen*, and their country *Sassenland*.

Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 1.
Hengist and his Saxons, who had obtained by the free vote of the Britains that introduction into this island they had so long in vain attempted by arms, saw that by being necessary they were superior to their allies.

Burke, *Abridg. Eng. Hist. B. 2. ch. 1.*

SA'XON.* *adj.* Belonging to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

The ground of our own language appertaineth to the old *Saxon*, little differing from the present Low Dutch.

Camden, *Rem. Ex. of the Eng. Language.*

That our *Saxon* ancestors came out of Germany, and made their habitation in Britain, is no question; for that therein all agree.

Verstegan, Rest. of Dec. Intell. ch. 2.

SA'XONISM.* *n. s.* An idiom of the *Saxon* language.

This rhyming chronicle [of Robert of Gloucester] is totally destitute of art or imagination.—The language is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.

Warton, *Hist. E. P. i. 49.*

SA'XONIST.* *n. s.* One who is well acquainted with the *Saxon* language or manners.

Elstob, the learned *Saxonist*.

Note in *Bp. Nicholson's Ep. Cor. i. 68.*

To SAY.† *v. a. pret. said.* [*sagan*, *Saxon*; *saega*, Su. Goth. *saeghen*, Germ. *segghen*, Teut. *dicere*; *sagen*, old Fr. "annoncer une nouvelle." Lacombe.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.
Say it out, Diggon, whatever it light.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*

In this slumbry agitation what have you heard her say?

Shakspeare.

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not say thee nay.

1 Kings.

Say nothing to any man, but go thy way.

St. Mark.

2. To allege by way of argument.

After all can be said against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of.

Tillotson.

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can say somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor.

Atterbury.

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying speed, and seeming great pretence, Came messenger with letters which his message said.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to say a part; to say a lesson.

For once she used every day to wend

'Bout her affairs, her spells and charms to say.

Fairfax.

5. To pronounce without singing.

Then shall be said or sung as follows.

Common Prayer.

6. [For *assay*.] To try on.

The tailor brings a suit home; he it says.

B. Jonson, *Epigr. 12*

To SAY. *v. n.*

1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.

He said moreover, I have somewhat to say unto thee; and she said, say on.

1 Kings.

The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Thucydides said of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited.

Clarendon.

The lion here has taken his right measures, that is to say, he has made a true judgment.

L'Estrange.

Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Plato was no fool.

Watts.

2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell.

Say first what cause

Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton, P. L.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,

Reflecting on a life well-spent?

Swift.

And who more blest, who chain'd his country; say,

Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?

Pope.

SAY.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A speech; what one has to say.

He no sooner said up his say, but up rises a cunning snap.

L'Estrange.

2. [For *assay*.] Sample.

So good a say invites the eye,

A little downward to espy

The lively clusters of her breasts.

Sidney.

Since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,

And that thy tongue some 'say of breeding breathes,

By rule of knighthood I disdain.

Shakspeare.

3. Trial by a sample.

This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick 'say masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold.

Beyle.

4. Influence; authority. A northern use of the word. Craven Dial. and Brackett.

5. [Sole, Fr.] A thin sort of silk. Obsolete.

His garment neither was of silke nor say, But painted plumes.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

6. [*Sayette*, Fr.] A kind of woollen stuff.

Whether the woollen-manufacture of England is not divided into several parts or branches, appropriated to particular places, where they are only or principally manufactured; fine cloth in Somersetshire, coarse in Yorkshire, long elms at Exeter, saies at Sudbury, crapes at Norwich, linseys at Kendal, blankets at Whitney, and so forth?

Bp. Berkeley, *Querist*, § 520.

SA'YING.† *n. s.* [from *say*; Sax. *rægen*, dictum, traditio, assertio.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.

I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true.

Shakespeare.

Moses fled at this saying, and was a stranger in Midian.

Acts.

Many are the sayings of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.

Milton, S. A.

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if years are long, they are but light.

Tillotson.

We poetick folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose.

The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings.

Atterbury.

SCAB. *n. s.* [*scab*, Saxon; *scabbia*, Ital. *scabbie*, Dutch; *scabies*, Lat.]

1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.

What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs?

Shakespeare, Coriol.

That free from gout thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from scabs produc'd by freezing air.

Dryden.

2. The itch or mange of horses.

3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

I would thou did'st itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome'st scab in Greece.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Well said, wart, thou art a good scab: there is a tester for thee.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a currier.

L'Estrange.

This vap'ring scab must needs devise

To ape the thunder of the skies.

Swift.

SCABBEAD. *† n. s.* [*schap*, German. Junius. *Scabbie*, Belg. quod operculum denotat. Minsheu.] The sheath of a sword.

Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy scabbard sheath that famous blade,
Till settled be thy kingdom and estate.

Fairfax.

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

SCABBED. *adj.* [from *scab*.]

1. Covered or diseased with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabbied.

Bacon.

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw.

Dryden.

SCABBEDNESS. *† n. s.* [from *scabbied*.] The state of being scabbied.

Hulot, and Barret.

SCABBINESS. *† n. s.* [from *scabbie*.] The quality of being scabby.

Sherwood.

SCABBY. *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.

Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all woman-kind.

Spenser, F. Q.

A scabby tetter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick.

Dryden.

If the grazier should bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer.

Swift.

SCABIOUS. *adj.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.

In the spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemic, from the acidity of the blood.

Arbuthnot on Air.

SCABIOUS. *† n. s.* [*scabieuse*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant.

Stop some of your scabiousness from running to seed the first year.

Evelyn, Kalendar.

SCABREDDITY. ** n. s.* [*scabredo*, Lat.] Unevenness; ruggedness. Not in use.

Inequalities, roughness, scabredity.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 566.

SCABROUS. *adj.* [*scabreux*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen.

Arbuthnot.

2. Harsh; unamiable.

Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged.

B. Jonson.

SCABROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCABWORT. *n. s.* [*helenium*.] A plant.

Ainsworth.

SCAD. *n. s.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *shad*.

Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and scad.

Carew.

SCAFFOLD. *n. s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, Teut. from *schawen*, to show.]

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.

Pardon

The flat unspirited spirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an object.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

The throng

On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand.

Milton.

2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.

Sidney.

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds

On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,

Stands without those supports.

Denham, Sophy.

Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use.

Swift.

To SCAFFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCAFFOLDAGE. *n. s.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.

Shakespeare.

SCAFFOLDING. *n. s.* [from *scaffold*.] 1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
Our wish? and that, obtain'd, down with the scaffolding

Of sceptres and of thrones.

Congreve.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the inward structure.

Pope.

2. Building slightly erected.

Send forth your labouring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,

Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and scaffolding of words.

Prior.

SCA' LABLE. ** adj.* [from *To scale*.] That may be scaled with a ladder.

Bullokar.

SCALA'DE. *† n. s.* [French; *scalada*, Span. *SCALA'DO*.] from *scala*, Lat. a ladder.]

A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalado*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field?

Bacon.

Thou raisest thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Lat.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am scalded with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you.

Shaks. K. John.

When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day;
That scalds with safety.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall,

Involving swiftly in one ruin all.

Cowley.

But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,

That spitt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears.

Dryden, Cleom.

It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually scalds him, feels cold.

Locke.

Warm cataplasms discuss; but scalding hot may confirm the tumour; heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

The best thing we can do with Wood is to scald him;

For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper.

Swift.

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire the sour land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a scalding fallow.

Mortimer.

SCALD. *† n. s.* [from *scalded* or *scaled*. See SCALL.]

1. Scurf on the head.

Her head — altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scurf and filthy scald.

Spenser.

2. [From the verb.] A burn; a hurt caused by hot liquor.

SCALD. *† adj.* [probably from *scall*; the word *piel'd*, or bald, and *baldhead* also, being formerly contemptuous expressions; and, like *scab*, the word *scall* might formerly be a term of reproach. See SCAB.] Paltry; sorry; scurvy.

Saucy dictors

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scald rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune.

Shakespeare.

A scabbed horse is fit for a scald squire.

Minsheu, Span. Dict. Dial. p. 28.

SCALD, or SCALDER.* *n. s.* [Dan. and Su. The word is judged by Torfæus to have signified originally a smoother and polisher of language. Torfæi Præf. ad Oracdes. Mallet's North. Antiq. Note of the Transl. ch. 13.] One of the poets of the northern nations.

The ancient chronicles constantly represent the kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, as attended by one or more *scalds*; for this was the name they gave their poets.

Bp. Percy's Tr. of Mallet's North Antiq. ch. 13. Sometimes — in conversation a *scald*, either to shew his happy talent, or to do more honour to the person with whom he conversed, answered in extempore metre. *Bp. Percy, ut suprà.*

The Gothic *scalds* enriched their vein of fabling from this new and fruitful source of fiction.

Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. 1.

These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted; and produced that extraordinary species of composition which has been called romance.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 110.

An extract, which Dr. Hickes has given from the work of one of the Danish *scalders*, entitled *Herværar Saga*, containing an evocation from the dead, may be found in the sixth volume of miscellany poems published by Dryden.

Blair on the Poems of Ossian, p. 7.

SCALDHEAD. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Icelandic. Hickes.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab. The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and *scaldhead* are referable. *Floyer.*

SCALDICK.* *adj.* Relating to the poets called *scalds* or *scalders*.

It is probable, that many of the *scaldic* imaginations might have been blended with the Arabian. *Warton, Hist. E. P. vol. i. Diss. 1.*

It made a part of the *scaldic* versification.

Tyrwhitt on the Versif. of Chaucer.

SCALE.† *n. s.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schæl*, Dutch; *skal*, Icelandic. Dr. Johnson. — *Scale*, in all its various applications, will be found to be merely the past participle of *scýlan*, to divide, to separate. Mr. Horne Tooke. But see the third definition, and also **SHELL**.]

1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales.

Here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the *scales*, against either *scale*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Long time in even *scale*

The world's *scales* are even; what the main

In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more

Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,

The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous

and religious man, is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets.

Bentley, Serm.

2. The sign of Libra in the Zodiac.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *scales*, as the just product of his flames.

Creech.

3. [*Skajla*, Goth. putamen, cortex, testa; *rcæla*, Sax. *scalæ*, putamina.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fish's *scale*. *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's stone.

Peacham.

When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation. *Sharp, Surgery.*

5. [*Scala*, a ladder, Lat.] Ladder; means of ascent.

Love refinés

The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*
By which to heavenly love thou may'st ascend.

Milton, P. L.

On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them.

Addison on Italy.

6. The act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong

Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine Assaulting. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,

By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton, P. L.*

The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Grev.*

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves.

Bentley, Serm.

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards.

Graunt.

9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.

The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.

They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain *scale* i' the pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if death

Or foison follow. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

To **SCALE.†** *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [from *scala*, a ladder.] To climb as by ladders.

Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest:
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all, for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*
They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling-ladders scaled the walls.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The way seems difficult and steep to *scale*
With upright wing against a higher foe.

Milton, P. L.

Heaven with these engines had been *scal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd.

Waller.

When the bold Typhæus *scal'd* the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heaven to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd.

Dryden.

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure or compare; to weigh.

You have found,

Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

3. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina.

Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tob. iii. 17.*

4. To pare off a surface.

If any have counterfeited, clipped, or *scal'd* his [the king's] monies, or other monies current, this is high treason.

Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Forge, p. 9.

If all the mountains were *scal'd*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*

5. To spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials. This, as Grose has observed, is a northern expression; but it is not to rake or hoe the ground, as he makes it. In Cumberland, it is also figuratively to disperse or waste: as, to *scale* goods, money, or any property.

To **SCALE.†** *v. n.*

1. To peel off in thin particles.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

2. To separate. Obsolete.
They would no longer abide, but *scal'd* and departed away. *Hobinshead, Chron. ii. 499.*

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
A cistern for *scal'd* snakes.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

SCA'LELESS.* *adj.* [*scale* and *less*.] Wanting scales.

A certain *scaleless* fish, that covers herself, when she lists, with her own foam.

Cotgrave, in V. Baveuse.

SCALE'NE.† *n. s.* [French; *scalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

Bailey.

If it consist of points, then a *scalene*
I'll prove all one, &c.

More, Immort. of the Soul, (1647), i. ii. 57.

SCA'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.

SCALL.† *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Icelandic. See **SCALDHEAD**. Dr. Johnson. — From the Sax. *scýlan*, to separate. A *scall* is a separation or discontinuity of skin or flesh by a gnawing, eating forward, malady: as is also a *scall* or *scal'd* head, called a *scald* head. Mr. Horne Tooke.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.

Under thy longe lockes thou maist have the
scale. *Chaucer.*

It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head.

Lev. xiii. 30.

SCA'LED.* *adj.* [from *scall*, or *scale*.]
Scurfy; scabby.

With scalled brows blake, and pill'd beard.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

SCA'LLION.† *n. s.* [*scalogna*, Italian; *ascallonia*, Lat.] A kind of onion.

A *scallion* (or little onion) is so called of Ascalon, a towne in Judea, where it is very plentiful, and was first found: thence transplanted to Greece and Italy, and so to these parts.

Dyde's Dry Dinner, (1599.)

SCA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

So th' emperor Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce bustles
With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *scallops*. *Hudibras.*

The sand is in Scilly glistening, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop*-shells. *Mortimer.*

To SCA'LLOP.† *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

The tomb—has a wide sur-based arch with
scalloped ornaments. *Gray, Lett. to Mason.*

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scallop* every winding shore? *Shenstone.*

SCALP. *n. s.* [*schelpe*, Teut. a shell; *scalpo*, Ital.]

1. The skull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the skull a yawning wound it made.

Spenser, F. Q.

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*.

Sharp, Surgery.

2. The integuments of the head.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless
scalps

Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

The hairy *scalps*

Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
The ensanguin'd field. *Philips.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the skull of its integuments.

We seldom inquire for a fracture of the skull by *scalping*, but the *scalp* itself is contused. *Sharp.*

SCALPEL. *n. s.* [French; *scalpellum*, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCAL'Y. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales.

The river-horse and *scaly* crocodile.

Milton, P. L.

His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea.

Dryden.

A *scaly* fish, with a forked tail.

Woodward.

To SCAMBLE.† *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of Meric Casaubon; but, as is usual, to no purpose. Dr. Johnson.—In the household book of the fifth earl of Northumberland, there is a particular section, appointing

the order of service for the *scambling* days in Lent; that is, days on which no regular meals were provided, but every one *scambled*, i. e. *scrambled*, and shifted for himself as well as he could. Bp. Percy, Note on Shaks. Hen. V.—The etymology, therefore, of Serenius seems worthy of consideration, viz. *skyma*, Icel. otiosè vagari, to roam about at pleasure, as we may suppose the meal-hunters, on *scambling*-days, were used to do.]

1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.

Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen.

Tusser.

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander.

Shakspeare.

That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time

Did push it out of further question.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion.

Wotton.

2. To shift awkwardly.

Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them.

More.

To SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth.

Mortimer.

SCAMBLER.† *n. s.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

The Scots' proverb is, It is well kenn'd your father's son was never a *scambler*. A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a *cosherer*.

Stevens, Note on Shaks. Much Ado.

SCAMBLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

Sherwood.

SCAMMONIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SCAMMONY. *n. s.* [Latin; *scammonée*, Fr.] A concreted resinous juice, light,

tender, friable, of a greyish brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia.

Trevoux.

To SCAMPER.† *v. n.* [*schanpen*, Teut. *escamper*, Fr. *scampare*, Ital. *skumpa*, Icel. and Su. Goth. *effusè currere*, citissimè fugere, ut pecora cestro vel tabano percita, to run like cattle stung with the gadfly. See Serenius and Lye.] To fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him.

L'Estrange.

You will suddenly take a resolution in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown.

Addison.

Be quick, may very quick, or he'll approach, And as you're *scampering* stop you in your coach.

King.

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Lat.]

1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English music how to span

Addison.

Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*.
With Midas' ears, committing short and long.

Milton, Sonnet.

They *scan* their verses upon their fingers.

Walsh.

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heaven,

And so am I reveng'd: that would be *scann'd*.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

The rest the great Architect

Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge
His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire.

Milton, P. L.

Every man has guilts, which he desires shall not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer.

Gov. of the Tongue.

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great King shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do.

Calamy.

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it.

Addison.

One moment and one thought might let him *scan*

The various turns of life, and fickle state of man.

Prior.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted.

Atterbury.

SCA'NDAL. *n. s.* [*σκαῖδαλον*; *scandale*, French.]

1. Offence given by the faults of others.

His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide.

Milton, P. L.

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy.

If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquitance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny.

Dryden, Aureng.

In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge.

Rogers, Sermon.

To SCA'NDAL.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Fr. *scandalier*.]

1. To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

You repin'd,

Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call them
Time-pleasers, flatterers.

Shaks. Coriol.

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them.

Shaks. Jul. Cæs.

Hear me; the villain

Scandals her, honour'd lords.

Beaumont, and Fl. Laws of Candy.

Pity the *scandal'd* swain, the shepherd's boy;
He sighs to brighten a neglected name.

Shenstone, El. 16.

2. To scandalize; to offend.

They, who are proud and pharisaical, will be *scandalized* even at the best and well disciplined things.

Tooker's Fabr. of the Ch. (1604.) p. 75.

St. Paul supposes that people have an allowance to be *scandalized* at the doctrine of an immoral man.

Bp. Story, Ess. on the Priesthood, p. 87.

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλίζω*; *scandaliser*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another.

Hooker.

It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be scandalized at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings.

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

Thou dost appear to scandalize
The public right, and common cause of kings.

Many were scandalized at the personal slander and reflection flung out by scandalizing libellers.

SCANDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleus*, Fr. from *scandal*.]

1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God; all things in order, and with seemliness.

Something savouring

Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, scandalous to the world.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.

3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the scandalous meanness of that proceeding, which was used.

SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]

1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obscenity.

2. Censoriously; opprobriously.

Shun their fault, who, scandalously nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice.

SCANDALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scandalous*.]

The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.*

[Latin.] Scandal or wrong done to any high personage of the land, as peers, prelates, judges, or other great officers, by false or slanderous news or tales; by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise.

He accused his adversary of *scandalum magnatum*, and of speaking against his superiors with sauciness and contempt.

Addison, *Tr. of Count Tariff*.

SCANSION.† *n. s.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

The French, having retained this verse as the vehicle of their epic and tragic flights, in order to give it a stateliness and dignity were obliged to confine it to more exact laws of *scansio*.

Bp. Percy on the *Mètre* of P. Ploughman's *Vis*.

To SCANT.† *v. a.* [*skana*, Danish; *skona*, Sw. to spare. Junius. Serenius prefers the Icel. *skamr*, short, *skemta*, to divide, to proportion; of which he calls *scant* a corruption: and to his opinion Dr. Jamieson subscribes, noticing *skamr* as originally signifying that any thing is too short for the use for which it was intended. But may it not be from the Ital. *schiantare*, Latin, *scindo*, to cut, to divide into pieces? See also *To SCANTLE*.] To limit; to straiten.

You think

I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me.

They need rather to be scantied in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet.

We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to scant ourselves.

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which scants their dimensions, we neglect and contemn them.

Starve them,
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
Should scant the passage and confine the room.

I am scantied in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions.

To SCANT.* *v. n.* To fail: as, the wind scants. A naval term; formerly *scantle*.

SCANT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scarcity.

Like the ant,

In plenty hoard for time of scant.

Carew, *Poems*, p. 4.

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is scant: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white.

A single violet transplant:

The strength, the colour, and the size,

All which before was poor and scant,

Redoubles still and multiplies.

To find out that,—

In such a scant allowance of star-light,

Would overtake the best land-pilot's art.

Milton, *Comus*.

2. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious.

From this time,
Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence.

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.

The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty.

We scant read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast.

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would scant allow him to be a gentleman.

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear.

Gay.

SCANTILY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He spoke

Scantily of me, when perforce he could not

But pay me terms of honour.

Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

SCANTINESS. *n. s.* [from *scanty*.]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the scantiness of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one.

2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the scantiness of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb.

To SCANTLE.* *v. n.* [from *scant*.] To be deficient; to fail.

She could sell winds—

They rose, or scantled, as his sails would drive

To the same port whereas he would arrive.

Drayton, *Mooncalf*, (1627.)

To SCANTLE.* *v. a.* [*eschantieler*, Fr. *schiantare*, Ital.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver.

The pope's territories will, within a century, be scantled out among the great powers, who have now a footing in Italy.

SCANTLET. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter scantlet, till they came to that time of life which they now have.

Hale.

SCANTLING. *n. s.* [*eschantillon*, French; *ciantellino*, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just scantling for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of.

2. A certain proportion.

Although particular, shall give a scantling Of good or bad unto the general.

Shakespeare, *Tr. and Cress.*

3. A small quantity.

Reduce desires to narrow scantlings and small proportions.

A scantling of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once.

SCANTLING.* *adj.* Not plentiful; small.

See the small stream that pours his murmuring tide

O'er some rough rock that would its wealth display,
Displays it aught but penury and pride?

How would some flood, with ampler treasures blest,

Disdainful view the scantling drops distil!

Shenstone, *El. 10.*

SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]

1. Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had scanty one.

Camden, *Rem.*

2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.

My eager love, I'll give myself the lye;
The very hope is a full happiness,

Yet scantily measures what I shall possess.

SCANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil disposition, saying that he thought scantness of estate too great an evil.

Did we but compare the miserable scantness of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language.

Glantville, *Scap.*

SCANTY. *adj.* [the same with *scant*.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too scanty for positive infinity.

His dominions were very narrow and scanty; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth.

Now scantier limits the proud arch confine,
And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;

A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold.

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being scanty, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand.

They remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and scanty conceptions of providence.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, he not too scanty of words, but rather became copious in your language.

They with such scanty wages pay
The bondage and the slavery of years.

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.]

To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakspeare.*

What can 'scape the eye Of God all-seeing? *Milton, P. L.*

To *SCAPE*. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unspite'd on the plain, But slain revive, and, taken, scape again? *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disastrous chances, Of hair-breadth *scapes* in 't imminent deadly breach. *Shakspeare.*

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Having purpos'd falsehood, you Can have no way but falsehood to be true! Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

No natural exhalation in the sky, No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day, But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakspeare.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A bearne! a very pretty bearne! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Thou lurk'dst In valley or green meadow, to way-lay Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene: Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton, P. R.*

SCAPE-GOAT.* *n. s.* The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

The goat, on which the lot fell to be the *scapegoat*, shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an atonement with him, and to let him go for a *scapegoat* into the wilderness. *Lev. xvi. 10.*

An act of Christ this, as of a second Adam, a common person, ordered by the wisdom of God to bear the chastisement of our peace, the *scapegoat* to carry all our sins on his head into the wilderness. *Hammond, Works, iv. 526.*

SCAPEMENT.* *n. s.* In clockwork, a general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum. *Chambers.*

SCAPULA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wiseman.*

SCAPULAR. } *adj.* [scapulaire, Fr. from *SCAPULARY*.] } *scapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapulary* branches. *Wiseman.*

The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapula* part. *Derham.*

SCAPULARY.* *n. s.* [scapulae, Sax. *scapulaire*, Fr.] Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast.

What betokeneth your grete hode, your *scaplerie*, your knotted girdle, and your wide cope? *Chaucer, Jacke Upland.*

The *scapulary* is made of two small pieces of woollen stuff, about the extent of a hand, hanging by two little laces down from the neck upon both

the back and the breast of the devout person who wears it. *Brevint, Saul, &c. at Endor, p. 277.*

SCAR.† *n. s.* [from *eschar*, *eschar*, French; *ἐσχάρᾱ*, Gr. Dr. Johnson.—Su. Goth. *skaera*, scissura, *skora*, incidere, *skaera*, scicare. Serenius. The past participle of *scipan*, Sax. to shear, to cut, to divide. *Scar* was formerly applied to any separated part. Mr. Horne Tooke.]

1. A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains Some *scar* of it. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

The soft delicious air, To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires, Shall breathe her balm. *Milton, P. L.*

It may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. A cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land. This word gave denomination to the town of *Scarborough*. *Ray*. In the Lancashire dialect, it is a steep, rocky, and bare place in hills; and in some parts of the north; a broken place in the high bank of a river, which is a very old expression. [Ray derives this word from the Saxon *capp*, a rock. Mr. Horne Tooke states it as the past participle of *scipan*, to shear, to separate. In the Gael. *scuir* is a sharp sea rock. Shaw. The Su. Goth. *skaer*, Icel. *sker*, also signify a rock; derived probably, as Serenius in the first instance derives *scar*, from *skaera*, to cut.]

And eke full oft a little *scar* Upon a bank, or men be ware, Let[s] in the stream, which with great paine If any man it shall restrain. *Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.*

Scar, in every part of England where rocks abound, is well known to signify the detached protusion of a large rock. *Henley, Note on Shaks. All's Well.*

To *SCAR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound.

Yet I'll not shed her blood, Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow, And smooth as monumental labaster. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To *SCAR*.* To frighten. See To *SCARE*. *SCARAB*.† *n. s.* [scarabée, Fr. *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

You are *scarabæes* that batten in dung. *Benam, and Fl. Elder Brother.*

A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

SCARAMOUCH.† *n. s.* [See the Spectator, No. 283. "It is reported of *Scaramouche*, the first famous Italian comedian, that being at Paris, and in great want, he thought himself of constantly playing near the door of a noted perfumer, &c." Dr. Johnson's etymology is *scaramucchia*, Ital. and *escarmouche*, French.] A buffoon in motly dress.

We see the daily examples of them in the Italian farces of harlequin and *scaramucha*. *Dryden, Or. and Prog. of Saire.*

It makes the solemnities of justice pagantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*

Scaramouch is to have the honour of the day, and now marches to the engagement on the shoulders of the philosopher. *Warburton on Prod. p. 31.*

SCARCE.† *adj.* [scarso, Italian; *eschars*, old Fr. *scars*, Teut. *parcus*, *avarus*. Kilian.]

1. Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy. This is the primary meaning, and agrees with the Teutonic original; but has been overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Looke that no man for *scarce* thee holde, For that may grieve thee manifolde; Reson wol that a lover be In his yefits more large and fre, &c. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 2329.*

Dispende not too outrageously, nor be too too *scarce*, so that thou be not bounde to thy treasour. Have therein attemprance, and mesure, whiche in all thynges is prouffitable. *Ld. Rivers, Dictes and Sayings, sign. B. vii.*

2. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce* now in England, and therefore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

3. Rare; not common. The *scarcest* of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

SCARCELY. }

1. Hardly; scantily. A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done, *scarce*ly believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes, We *scarce*ly think our miseries our foes. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is so near remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce*ly have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarce*ly knew him, striving to disown His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he snails, and *scarce*ly stems the tides; The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS.† *n. s.* [from *scarce*; *escharscarcity*.] *cetè*, old Fr. Lacombe.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you; Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakspeare.*

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without *scarce*ness. *Deut. viii. 9.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden, Dryden.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few, We crave your patronage for one that's new, And let the *scarce*ness recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain infresco, inasmuch that a scarcity of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. Addison.

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our scarcity of thanks-givings. Hooker.

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its scarceness, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. Collier on Pride.

SCARD.* *n. s.* [rceapn, fragmen, from rcpnan, Sax. to separate.] Used in some parts of the north for *shard*; a fragment of any brittle substance.

To SCARE,† *v. a.* [scorare, Italian. Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — *Scorare* is rendered consternare; but Dr. Jamieson considers the Icel. *skiar*, vitabundus, as the cognate word, of which *sky*, vitare, is the root. Our word in the north of England is still pronounced *scar*.] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have scared away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. Shakespeare.

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And scar'd the moon with splinters. Shakespeare, Coriol.

The noise of thy cross-bow Will scare the herd, and so my shoot is lost. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will scare away vermin. Bacon.

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or scared therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. Hayward.

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or scared, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. Calamy, Serm.

Let wanton wives by death be scar'd; But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. Prior.

SCARECROW.† *n. s.* [scare and crow.]

1. An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terror.

Therest the scarecrow waxed wondrous proud, Through fortune of his first adventure fair, And with big thundering voice revild him loud. Spenser, F. Q.

No eye hath seen such scarecrows: I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

We must not make a scarecrow of the law, Setting it up to fear the birds of prey, And let it keep one shape, till custom make it Their perch, and not their terror. Shakespeare.

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and scarecrows. Raleigh.

A scarecrow set to frighten fools away. Dryden.

2. A bird of the sea-gull kind; the black gull; common about the sea-coasts, and in the fens of Lincolnshire. Pennant.

SCAREFIRE. *n. s.* [scare and fire.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a scarefire, and in some places water-breaches. Holder.

SCARF.† *n. s.* [escharfe, French. Dr. Johnson. — Sax. rceapf, vestimentum, apparatus: nec tamen aliud vestimenti

genus hac voce intellectum credo, quam quod ex varii generis pannis consutum fuerit, ac propterea nomen oriundum à Suth. skarfa, consue. Serenius.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves, Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs, Upon him as he pass'd. Shakespeare, Coriol.

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's scarf? Shaks.

Iris there, with humid bow, Waters the odorous banks, that blow Flowers of more mingled hue Than her purpled scarf can show. Milton, Comus.

Titian, in his Triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a scarf of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. Dryden.

The ready nymphs receive the crying child; They swath'd him with their scarfs. Dryden.

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large scarves. Spectator.

Put on your hood and scarf, and take your pleasure. Swift.

To SCARF.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark Gropp'd I to find them out. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal, The scarfed bark puts from her native bay, Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind! Come, seeking night, Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. [Skarfwa, Swed. to join together.] To piece; to unite two pieces of timber together, in a particular way, by the extremities. A term of ship-carpenters.

SCARFSKIN. *n. s.* [scarf and skin.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The scarfskin, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the milary glands of the true skin open. Cheyne.

SCARIFICATION.† *n. s.* [scarificatio, Lat. scarification, French; from scarify.]

Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. Quincy.

The disease — may be forced out by deleteries, scarifications. Bp. Taylor, Serm. p. 153. Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. Arbuthnot.

SCARIFICATOR.† *n. s.* [from scarify; Fr. scarificateur.]

1. One who scarifies.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

2. An instrument with which scarifications are made.

SCARIFIER. *n. s.* [from scarify.]

1. One who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [scarifico, Lat. scarifier, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and scarifying it, I dressed it. Wiseman.

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and scarified at this rate. Spectator.

SCARLET.† *n. s.* [escarlate, French; scarlato, Ital. Dr. Johnson. — Some carry the word to the Arab. *yxquerlat*; and it is worthy of remark that the Welsh word for scarlet is *ysgarlad*. Others consider it as pure German, *scharlach*. See Wachter in V. SCHARLACH, and Du Cange under the low Latin word SCARLATUM. Is. Vossius, says Junius, "conjectabat ortum traxisse ex Dalmatico *csarlyen*, quod *rubrum* denotat."] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely, To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet, Farewell nobility. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

As a bull Amid the circus roars; provok'd from far By sight of scarlet and a sanguine war. Dryden.

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his scarlet would blush at, to have his authority of forty years' standing in an instant overturned? Locke.

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee, By her high forehead and her scarlet lip. Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks scarlet. Bacon. The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown. Dryden.

SCARLETBEAN. *n. s.* [scarlet and bean.] A plant.

The scarletbean has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. Mortimer.

SCARLETOAK. *n. s.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. } *n. s.* Skirmish; which see. SCARMOGE. } It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmige*.

Such cruel game my scarmoges disarms; Another war, and other weapons, I Do love, where love does give his sweet alarms. Spenser, F. Q.

SCARN.* *n. s.* [rceapn, Sax. skarn, Sw. Goth.] Cowdung. North. Ray, and Grose.

SCARN-BEE.* *n. s.* [scarn and bee.] A beetle. Northumberland. Ray.

SCARP. *n. s.* [escarpe, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. Dict.

SCARUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A sea-fish, which was reckoned a dainty at the tables of the ancients.

The delicious juice of fishes, the marrow of the laborious ox, and the tender lard of Apulian swine, and the condited bellies of the scarus. Bp. Taylor, Serm. House of Feasting.

SCARY.* *n. s.* Used in some places for barren land, which has a poor or thin coat of grass upon it.

SCAT.* *n. s.* A shower of rain; and hence *scatty*, showery. A west country word. Grose. But Mr. Jennings, in his collection of western words, gives us *scad*, a short shower.

SCATCH. *n. s.* [*escache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES. *n. s. pl.* [*chasses*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE.† *n. s.* [*skidor*, Swedish; *skid*, Icelandic. *Dr. Johnson.* — *Schaetse*, Teut. And hence *scates* was an old way of writing the English word: now usually written *skates*.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

The nimble Dutchmen on their *scates*, so long as the ice would bear them, did shoot down the French like ducks diving under water; so that it cost Luxemburg's army dear.

Carr's Rem. on Holland, (1695,) p. 133. They sweep

On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways, In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on *scates*.

SCATE.† *n. s.* [*squatulus*, Lat. *skata*, Icel. *rcabba*, Sax. *skade*, Dan.] A fish of the species of thornback. The thornback and the *scate*.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 25. *Skate*, soals, oysters, lobsters.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 187. **SCA'TEBROUS.** *adj.* [from *scatebræ*, Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

To SCATH.† *v. a.* [M. Goth. *skathjan*, to hurt; Su. Goth. *skada*; Sax. *rcathan*, Dutch, *schaeden*.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. *Dr. Johnson* pronounces both the verb and noun obsolete. But *scath*, in the sense of harm, is still used in the north of England.

As when Heaven's fire Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines, With singed top their stately growth, though bare, Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton*, P. L.

SCATH. *n. s.* [*rcathe*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted, And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*, By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL.† *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawling vessel was he captain of, For shallow draught, and bulk, unpzizable, With which such *scathful* grapple did he make, That very envy, and the tongue of loss, Cried fame and honour on him.

Shakespeare, *Tw. Night.* So did they beat, from off their native bounds, Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful* wounds.

Mir. for Mag. p. 893. **SCA'THLESS.*** *adj.* [from *scath*.] Without harm or damage.

Then thoughten I, That *scatheless* ful sikerly I might unto the welle go. *Chaucer*, *Rom.* R. 1550.

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [*rcatepan*, Saxon; *scatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle. Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly, Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.* Corruption, still

Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgement, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov.* xx. 8. Samuel came not to Gilegal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. *1 Sam.* xiii. 8.

Adam by this from the cold sullen damp Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton*, P. L.

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains, Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryden.*

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies With carcasses and arms the ensanguin'd field. *Milton*, P. L.

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thomson.*

SCA'TTEREDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *scattered*.] Dispersedly; separately.

Sir Thomas, either ashamed of their company, or for some other reason, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side; which they did accordingly, and afterwards came *scatteredly* into Oxon. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 193.

Had there been any man, who could have collected and put together, in order, the several truths which were taught singly, and *scatteredly*, by philosophers of all the different sects.

Clarke on Nat. and Rev. Religion.

SCA'TTERING.* *n. s.* [from *scatter*.] Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed.

Some ripe *scatterings* of high knowledge.

More, *Philos. Poems*, (1647,) p. 328.

The former instances of temporal prosperity — are but (as it were) the promiscuous *scatterings* of his common providence. *South*, *Serm.* ii. 378.

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. s.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. An elegant word, but disused.

Such losses and *scatterings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCA'TURIENT. *adj.* [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCA'TURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'Venger. *n. s.* [from *rcapan*, to shave, perhaps to sweep, Sax.] A petty ma-

gistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform men's judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, scavenger, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*

Fasting Nature's scavenger. *Baynard.* *Swift.* *Dict.* the scavenger, with equal grace, Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.

SC'E'LERAT. *n. s.* [French; *sceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Cheyne.*

SC'E'NARY.† *n. s.* [from *scene*. *Dr. Johnson.* — *Scenery* is the word established by custom, as *Mr. Nares* has observed; and *ery* is a more common derivative termination, considered as one merely English, and not influenced by the etymology, than *ary*. Yet *Dr. Johnson* has cited *Dryden*, *Pope*, and *Addison*, in support of *scenary*.]

1. The appearances of place or things. He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenery* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenery* of the bordering regions, are imitated from *Æn.* vii. on the sounding the horn of Ælecto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE.† *n. s.* [*scene*, Fr. *scena*, Lat. *σκηνή*, Gr. a tent, a bower or arbour, in which sort of places publick shows, and dramatick pieces, were anciently represented.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend Shade above shade, a woody theatre Of stateliest view. *Milton*, P. L.

Now prepare thee for another *scene*.

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear; Still on the table lay the unfinished cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger scene of action is display'd, And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Every several place must be

A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.* When rising Spring adorns the mead,

A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.* Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!

Through what variety of untry'd beings, Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass!

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities; what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true? Or was it but the woman's fear that drew

This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you? *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care

To have you royally appointed, as if

The scene you play were mine. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,

The scenes entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme,

He thought, in hitting these, his business done.
Dryden.

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the
eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

To SCENE.* v. a. [from the noun.] To display; to exhibit. Not in use.

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite;
our course of employment and action the very same,
only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off
with so good company and conversation.

SCENERY.* n. s. See SCENARY. This is the usual word.

The scenery is beautiful: the rock broken, and covered
with shrubs at the top; and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade.

Gilpin, Ess. on Prints, p. 133.

SCENICAL.† adj. [scenicus, Lat. *scenique*, SCENICK. } Fr. Of *scenical* Dr. Johnson has not noticed the existence, which, however, is an old word.] Dramatick; theatrical.

They dance over a distracted comedy of love,
expressing their confused affections, in the *scenical*
persons and habits of the four prime European nations.

Formal sadness, *scenical* mourning. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Bid *scenick* Virtue charm the rising age,
And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage.

Dr. Johnson, Prologue, (1747).

The ridicule of *scenic* exhibition. *Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 200.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. adj. [σκηνη and γραφω.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY. adv. [from *scenographical*.] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram
scenographically. *Mortimer.*

SCENOGRAPHY.† n. s. [σκηνη and γραφω; *scenographie*, Fr.]

1. The art of perspective.

2. Representation in perspective.

We shall here only represent to you the ichnography, and *scenography*, of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptians, near the pyramids, out of which the mummies are brought; with a prospect of Memphis, Babylon, Cairo.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 203.

SCENT.† n. s. [sentir, to smell, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—From *scentio*, Lat. to discern by the senses. Hence the old orthography of our word is *sent*.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the scent.

Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meekest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest scent.

Shaks.

The plague, they report, hath a scent of the smell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good scents do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake
The season, prime for sweetest scents and airs.

Milton, P. L.

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent.

Denham.

Cheerful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses scents ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chase followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages,
and travelled upon the same scent into Æthiopia.

Temple.

To SCENT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground.

Dryden.

Actæon spies
His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A generous pack or to maintain the chase,
Or snuff the vapour from the scented grass.

Addison.

SCENTFUL.* adj. [from *scent*.]

1. Odorous; yielding much smell.

The *scentful* camomile, the verdurous costmary.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

A maiden gathering on the plains
A *scentfull* nosegay. *Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 2.*

2. Quick of smell.

The *scentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd,
And many a pretty shrimp in scallops dish'd
Some way convey'd her.

Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 3.

SCENTLESS. adj. [from *scent*.] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCÉPTICAL.* } See SKEPTICAL, SKEP-
SCÉPTICK. } TICK, &c. in which form
Dr. Johnson has given all the words of
this family, though the old and usual
form of writing them is *sceptick*, *scep-
tical*, &c.

SCÉPTICALNESS.* n. s. [from *sceptical*.]

Doubt; pretence or profession of doubt.
Continual wavering, or *scepticalness*, concerning
our calling and election.

Fuller, Sermon of Assurance, (1648), p. 4.

SCÉPTRE. n. s. [*sceptrum*, Lat. *sceptre*, Fr.] The ensign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the *sceptre* in his childish fist.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

How, best of kings, do'st thou a *sceptre* bear!
How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to shew they could no more.

B. Jonson.

I sing the man who Judah's *sceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before.

Cowley.

The parliament presented those acts which were
prepared by them to the royal *sceptre*, in which

were some laws restraining the extravagant power
of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so
well attested its good managery, that it is not cre-
dible crowns and *sceptres* are conferred gratis.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

To SCÉPTRE.* v. a. [from the noun.] To invest with the ensign of royalty.

Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand
sceptred with a reed. *Sp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

SCÉPTRED.† adj. [from *sceptre*.]

1. Bearing a *sceptre*.

The *sceptred* heralds call
To council in the city-gates. *Milton, P. L.*

To Britain's queen the *sceptred* suppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends.

Tickell.

2. Denoting something regal.

Sometimes left gorgeous tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by,
Presenting Thebes, or Pelops' line,
Or the tale of Troy divine. *Milton, Il Pens.*

SCHE'DULE.† n. s. [*schedula*, Latin; *schedule*, French. Dr. Johnson.—Formerly *cedule*, both French and English.

See Cotgrave. And Strype's Life of
Abp. Cramer, App. No. 64. "I have
sent a *cedule* inclosed." Lett. in 1551.

The word is from the Gr. *σχίζω*, a leaf of
paper or parchment; yet it is pro-
nounced, by most persons, as if still
written *sedule*; and as *schism* is *sisim*.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a
grave knight, he read over an unsavoury sentence
or two, and delivered back the libel.

Hooker.

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
Be annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me,

Fall on that man. *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall
be inventoried, and every particle and utensil
label'd to my will. *Shakspeare.*

To SCHE'DULE.* v. a. [from the noun.] To place in a list or catalogue; to inventory.

A modern verb.

SCHÉMATISM. n. s. [σχηματισμός.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly
bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a
thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or
schematism it puts on, must in all conditions be
equally extended, and therefore take up the same
room. *Creech.*

SCHÉMATIST.† n. s. [from *scheme*.] A pro-
jector; one given to forming schemes.

The noisy importunities of inexperienced, raw,
new-fangled *schematists* and speculators.

Fleetwood, Serm. p. 56.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*,
who are daily plying him with their visions,
but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison
that his own notions are the best.

Swift, Lett. to Dr. King.

SCHEME. n. s. [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things
into one view, design, or purpose; a
system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the ap-
pearance and outward *scheme* of things would have
quite another face to us, and be inconstant with
our well-being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a sat-
isfactory account of the divine conduct, without
forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once
take in time and eternity.

Atterbury.

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief; 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death.

Roué.

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases.

Brown.

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven, As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

To SCHEME* v. a. [from the noun.] To plan.

That wickedness which *schemed*, and executed, his destruction. *Stuart, Hist. of Scotland, i. 302.*

To SCHEME* v. n. To contrive; to form or design. *Johnson, in V. Contrive.*

SCHEMER† n. s. [from scheme-] A projector; a contriver.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves.

Paley, Sermon on Gen. xlvii. 12.

SCHEMIST* n. s. [from scheme-] A projector; a schematist.

One cannot enough wonder at the extreme folly of all such *schemists* as pretend to account for things upon principles of mechanism.

Cowenry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.

Are not these *schemists* well apprised, that the colonists import more from Great Britain, ten times more, than they send in return to us?

Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nation.

SCHESES n. s. [σχέσις.] An habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *scheses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition.

Norris.

SCHIRRHUS† See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM† n. s. [schisme, Fr. *σχίσμα*, Gr. from *σχίζω*, to divide, to cut asunder. The word is pronounced *sism*, "contrary to etymology; the occasion of this was, that our old authors wrote it *sysmatike*, as Skelton, p. 108." Pegge, Anonym. p. 14. Mr. Pegge might have added the old French *sismater*, divider.] A separation or division in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity.

King Charles.

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Sprat, Sermon.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismatics; in the sense of the law the *schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state.

Swift.

SCHISMA'TICAL adj. [schismatique, Fr. from schismatic-] Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* proposals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like so many *brutia fulmina* upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being

cut off from that body which they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY† adv. [from schismatic-] In a schismatical manner.

A great number of people—wilfully and *schismatically* refuse to come to their parish churches.

Act for the Uniform. of Publ. Prayers.

SCHISMA'TICALNESS* n. s. [from schismatic-] State of being schismatical.

As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her dismission and *schismaticalness* even to mutual persecution; as also the unnatural and unchristian wars of one part of reformed Christendom against the other.

More on the Sev. Churches, p. 113.

SCHISMATICK n. s. [from schism-] One who separates from the true church.

No known heretic nor *schismatic* could be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismatic's* bravadoes: Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granadoes.

Bulter.

The *schismatic*s united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

SCHISMATICK* adj. [schismatique, Fr.] Practising schism.

Not one *scysmatyk* prest, fryre, nor chanon.

Bale, Yet a Course, fol. 98. b.

To SCHISMATIZE† v. n. [from schism; schismatiser, Fr.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church. *Cotgrave.*

SCHISMLESS* adj. [from schism-] Not affected by schism; without schism.

The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the *schismless* state of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for by the joint consultation of all reformed Christendom.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. i.

SCHOLAR† n. s. [scholaris, Lat. *scholæpe*, Sax. *écolier*, Fr.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrice, Who for the old opinion fight, Would make their modern friends confess

The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning.

Wilkins, Math. Magic.

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are most blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pendant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgement wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Oxford still, is he not?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

5. One who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

Our candidate at length gets in A hopeful *scholar* of Coll. Trin.

A *scholarship* not half maintains, And college rules are heavy chains.

Warton, Progr. of Discontent, 1st edit. (1750.)

SCHOLARITY* n. s. [scholarité, Fr. *Cotgrave.*] Scholarship. Not in use.

I'll pay your *scholarity*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia. Revels.

SCHOLARLIKE* adj. [from scholar-] Becoming a scholar; like a scholar.

The said persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and *scholarlike* apparel.

Const. and Canons Eccl. 74.

I can spell, and *scholarlike* put together, the parts of her majesty's proceeding now towards your lordship. *Bacon, Lett. to E. of Essex.*

Your grace shall find him — Courtyl, and *scholarlike*, understandingly read In the necessities of the life of man.

Beaumont and Fl. Wom. Hater.

Nor can the terms of art be well understood, or any *scholarlike* discourse framed, but by logic.

Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 16.

SCHOLARSHIP† n. s. [from scholar-]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

Your public profession hath in a manner no acquaintance with *scholarship* or learning.

Sir T. Bodley to Sir F. Bacon, Sup. to Cob. p. 74.

It pited my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar.

Ainsworth.

A *scholarship* not half maintains, And college-rules are heavy chains; So scorning the late wish'd-for prize, For a fat fellowship he sighs. *Warton, ut supra.*

SCHOLASTICAL† adj. [scholasticus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a scholar or school; scholarlike. *Cotgrave.*

In the most strict and *scholastical* sense of that word. *Barrow on the Creed.*

2. Suitable to the school, or form of theology so called.

Damascen first reduced the body of divinity into a *scholastical* method.

Bp. Cosins, Can. of Script. ch. 10.

SCHOLASTICALLY adv. [from scholastic-] According to the niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLASTICISM* n. s. [from scholastic-] The method or niceties of the schools.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of *scholasticism*: he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

SCHOLASTICK adj. [from schola, Latin; scholastique, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastick* learning.

Digby on Bodies.

Scholastick education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way.

Burnet, Theory.

2. Befitting to the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *scholastick* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *scholastick* speculations, were like the Olympic gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for those as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastic* nicety. *Stillinger fleet.*

SCHOLA'STICK.* *n. s.* One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools. The shallow commenting of *scholasticists* and canonists. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Pref.*

SCHOLIAST.* *n. s.* [*scholiast*, Fr. *scholastes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

Albeit that worde is wanting in the Greek text, yet either that, or some other of the like force, must necessarily be understood, as the *Greek scholiast* and other writers do well note.

A Fruitful Sermon. (1584.) p. 55. The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholastics* 'tis inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What *Gellius* or *Stobæus* cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *scholastics* o'er and o'er.

SCHOLIASTICK.* *adj.* [from *scholiast*.] Pertaining to a scholiast.

The true illuminated have met with such numberless commentators, whose *scholastic* midwifery hath delivered them of meanings that the authors themselves, perhaps, never conceived.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 10.

TO SCHOLIAZE.* *v. n.* [from *scholiast*.] To write notes.

He thinks to *scholiaz* upon the Gospel.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

SCHOLICAL.* *adj.* [*scholicus*, Lat.] *Scholastic*. Not in use.

It is a common *scholical* error to fill our papers and note books with observations of great and famous events:—meanwhile things of ordinary course and common life gain no room in our paper-books. *Hales, Rem. p. 275.*

SCHOLION. } *n. s.* [Latin.] A note;
SCHOLIUM. } an explanatory observation.

Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the exposition of old words and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language.

Epist. Pref. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHOLY.* *n. s.* [*scholie*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned Hooker.

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end that, speaking unto the Father in the Son's own prescript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

TO SCHOLY.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOL† *n. s.* [*schola*, Lat. *ecole*, Sax. *schule*, Germ. *schule*, Teut. *ecole*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction. Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one school they grew. *Dryden.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the schools, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction. The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to school, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these masters have been found,
Which in their schools the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several schools of Christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof. *Bp. Taylor.*

5. The age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers: so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.

The first principles of Christian religion should not be forced with school points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysics, school divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies as he did before. *Locke.*

TO SCHOOL† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train. Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to school her knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He's gentle, never school'd, and yet learned. *Shak.*
He never had the soul to know what conversing means, but as his provender and the familiarity of the kitchen schooled his conceptions. *Milton, Colasterium.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. Cousin, school yourself; but for your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Let Gallio give me leave a while
To school him one, or ere I change my style:
O lawless paunch, the cause of much dispute,
Through ranging of a currish appetite!
Ep. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*

If this be schooling, 'tis well for the considerer:
I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever school him. *Atterbury.*

SCHOLBOY.* *n. s.* [*school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakespeare.*
He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures.

As 'prentices or schoolboys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

Once he had heard a schoolboy tell
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHOLDAME.* *n. s.* [*school* and *dame*.] A school-mistress.

Sending little children of two or three years old to a school-dame, without any design of learning one letter, but only to keep them out of the fire and water. *Echard, Gr. on the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 136.*

SCHOLDAY.* *n. s.* [*school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All schooldays' friendship, childhood, innocence?
Shakespeare.

SCHO'OLERY.* *n. s.* [from *school*.] Precepts. Not in use.

To which him needs a guileful hollow heart
Marked with fair dissembling courtsey,
A filed tongue furnish'd with terms of art,
Not art of school, but courier's schoolery. *Spenser, Col. Clout.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW.* *n. s.* [*school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the same school.

Thy flat'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his schoolfellow by two and two;
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the labouring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of schoolfellows often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE.* *n. s.* [*school* and *house*.] House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her schoolhouse plac'd. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLING.* *n. s.* [from *school*.]

1. Instruction; learning at school.
2. School-hire; stipend paid to a schoolmaster for instruction. *Sherwood.*
3. A lecture; a sort of reprimand.

You shall go with me;
I have some private schooling for you both. *Shakespeare.*

Passionate and affectionate words; a sweet schooling, out of a fear and jealousy conceived, and a care had to prevent his miscarrying. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 306.*

SCHO'OLMAID.* *n. s.* [*school* and *maid*.] A girl at school.

As schoolmaids change their names
By vain, though apt, affection. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

SCHO'OLMAN.* *n. s.* [*school* and *man*.]

1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good schoolman, converted one of them by dispute.
Unlearn'd, he knew no schoolman's subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen. *Bacon.*

To schoolmen I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was dress'd up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

Let subtle schoolmen teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHO'OLMASTER.* *n. s.* [*school* and *master*.] One who presides and teaches in a school.

I, thy schoolmaster, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*

Adrian VI. was sometime schoolmaster to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and schoolmasters, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn schoolmaster. *South, Sermon.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS.* *n. s.* [*school* and *mistress*.] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact schoolmistress. *Dryden.*

My schoolmistress, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband by our work.
Gay, What d'ye Call it.

SCHOONER.* *n. s.* [*schuner*, Germ.] A small vessel with two masts.

SCHREIGHT. *n. s.* [*turdus viscivorus*.] A fish. Ainsworth.

SCIAGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*sciographie*, Fr. *σκαγραφία*.]

1. Art of sketching.

Let those, who are delighted with *sciagraphy*, point out, if they please, these shadow-patriarchs. Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 111.

2. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. Bailey.

3. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. Bailey.

SCIATHE'RICAL.} *adj.* [*sciatérique*, Fr. SCIATHE'RIC.} *σκαθέρικος*.] Belonging to a sun-dial. Dict.

There were also, from great antiquity, *sciathe'ric* or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention ascribed unto Anaximenes by Pliny. Brown.

SCIATHE'RICALY.* *adv.* [from *sciathe'ric*.] After the manner of a sun-dial.

Let the plane be *sciathe'rically* prepared, and it shall be necessary for the shadow of the sun to go back. Gregory, *Posthum*, p. 37.

SCIATICA.} *n. s.* [*sciatique*, Fr. *ischia-* SCIATICK.} *dica passio*, Latin.] The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? Shakespeare.

Thou cold *sciatica*, Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt As lamely as their manners. Shaks. *Timon*.

The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone, Will any mortal let himself alone? Pope.

SCIATICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.

In obstinate *sciatical* pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual. Arbuthnot.

SCIENCE. *n. s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, Lat.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing every thing as it is, his presence or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight, from all eternity, lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. Hammond.

The indisputable mathematics, the only *science* Heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirate. Glanville, *Scop.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration. So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. Berkeley.

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Science* perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. Dryden.

4. Any art or species of knowledge. No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. Hooker.

Whatever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out. Hooker.

I present you with a man Cunning in music and the mathematics, To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. Shaks.

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven, And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n.

SCI'ENT.* *adj.* [*sciens*, Lat. *scient*, old Fr.] Skilful. Not in use. Cockeram.

SCI'ENTIAL.† *adj.* [from *science*.] Producing science.

His light *sciential* is, and, past mere nature, Can save the rude defects of every creature.

B. Jonson, *Masques at Court*. Those *sciential* rules, which are the implements of instruction. Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

From the tree her step she turn'd; But first low reverence done, as to the power That dwelt within; whose presence had infused Into the plant *sciential* sap deriv'd From nectar, drink of gods. Milton, *P. L.*

SCI'ENTIFICAL.† *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr. *scientifick*.] *entia* and *facio*, Lat.

Puttenham, in his Art of Engl. Poesy, published in 1589, apologizes, as Mr. Malone also has observed, for using this adjective.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. Howell.

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. South.

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. Locke.

SCI'NTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientifical*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifical*ly instructed. Locke.

SCI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night, Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. Shakspeare.

SCINK. *n. s.* A cast calf. Ainsworth. In Scotland and in London they call it *slink*.

SCI'NTILLANT.* *adj.* [*scintillans*, Lat.] Sparkling; emitting sparks.

Who can view the pointed rays, That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?

Green's *Spleen*, ver. 219.

To SCI'NTILLATE.† *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

Cockeram. SCI'NTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillare*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. Brown.

He saith the planets' *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. Glanville, *Scop.*

SCI'OLISM.* *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge.

The beautiful description here given of the state of Europe before the French Revolution, and all that follows, is calculated to raise in every one who peruses it, a spirit equal to the difficulties of the time. Here are painted the mischiefs of the multiplication of political sciolists, and the progress of political *sciolism*; the decay of profound knowledge; the perversion of what we retain; and the decline of religion.

On Burke's *Lett. on Dom. Part.* (1797.) *B. Crit.* xi. 245.

SCI'OLIST.† *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.— We may suppose *sciolist* to have been introduced into our language in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. Cockeram notices it in his vocabulary. But, in 1622, the Latin form was used: "For Hippias, that vain-glorious *sciolus*, how great his knowledge was, there is no man ever testified but only he himself." Fotherby, *Atheom.* p. 190.] One who knows many things superficially.

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists*. Glanville, *Scop.*

These passages were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not so great as their ignorance. Temple.

SCI'OLOUS. *adj.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not used.

I could wish these *sciolous* zealotists had more judgement joined with their zeal. Howell.

SCI'OMACHY. *n. s.* [*schiamachie*, Fr. *σκιαμαχία*.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *sciamachy*.

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? Cowley.

SCI'ON. *n. s.* [*scion*, Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry A gentle scion to the wildest stock; And make conceive a bark of baser kind, By bud of nobler race. Shakspeare, *Wint. Tale*. March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and scions upon his arm. Peacham.

The *scions* are best of an old tree. Mortimer.

SCIRE FACIAS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence it is sent, why execution of judgement passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgement given. Cowel.

SCIRRHOSITY. *n. s.* [from *scirrhous*.] An induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the glands, is not to be cured. Arbuthnot on Diet.

SCIRRHIOUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhous*.] Having a gland indurated; consisting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scirrhous*, or cancerous, you may see. Witsman.

SCI'RRHUS. *n. s.* [*schirre*, Fr. This should be written *scirrhus*, not merely because it comes from *σχιρρος*; but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound

of s. So SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a scirrhous, and that scirrhous into a cancer.

Wiseman of Tumours.

SCISCITATION.* n. s. [sciscitatus, Latin.] Enquiry: an unusual word.

Without all sciscitations to go blindfold whither he will lead us.

Bp. Hall, Contemp. B. I.

SCI'SSIBLE. adj. [from scissus, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, scissible and not scissible, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. Bacon.

SCI'SSILE. adj. [scissile, Fr. scissilis, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, scissile like a solid, and resolvable by heat.

Arbutnot.

SCI'SSION. n. s. [scission, Fr. scissio, Lat.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by scission or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action.

Wiseman.

SCI'SSOR. n. s. [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cissors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades movable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;

And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool.

Shakespeare.

Wanting the *scissars*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. Prior.
When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger wore a pair of *scissars* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely.

Arbutnot.

SCI'SSURE.† n. s. [scissura, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.

Thus let out at the *saissure*, as at the window.

Hammond, Works, iv. 569.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SLAVO'NIAN.* adj. [slavica, glory. T. SLAVO'NICK.] Polycarpowitz's Gr. Lat. and Slavon. Dict. printed at Moscow, in 1704.] Relating to the language or manners of the Slavi, or people of Slavonia.

The Slavonian language has its own letters. One is called the Cyrillic character, from St. Cyril, who converted the Moravians, &c. to Christianity. This character it is plain he borrowed from the Greek. A smaller character was afterwards introduced, called Glogoliticus. A third alphabet, differing from the former, is ascribed to St. Jerome. The Muscovite letters are taken from the Cyrillican. The Poles and Bohemians borrowed their letters from the Latin alphabet.

Masov's Hist. of the Germans, ii. 617.

The alphabet, descended from the Scythians established in Europe, is that used by St. Cyril, called the Servian. The Russian, the Illyrian or Slavonic, and the Bulgarian, are all derived from the Greek.

Astle, Orig. and Progr. of Writing, ch. 4. VOL. III.

SCLERO'TICK. adj. [sclerotique, French; σκληρός, Gr.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the sclerotic tunics of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.

Ray on the Creation.

SCLERO'TICKS. n. s. pl. [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

Quincy.

To SCOAT. } v. a. To stop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before.

Bailey.

SCOBBS.* n. s. pl. [Latin; any dross.] Rasings of ivory, hartshorn, or other hard substances; scoræ of metals; potashes.

Chambers.

To SCOFF.† v. n. [schoppen, Teut. probably from the Greek σκάνδαλον, to treat with insolent language or ridicule.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with at.

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given?

Bacon.

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than profanely to *scoff* at religion.

Tillotson.

Such is love,

And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs* at the vain wisdom of the wise. Rowe.

To SCOFF.* v. a. To jeer; to treat with scoffs.

His vain ostentation is worthily *scuffed* with [the] scorne of the orator.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622), p. 189.

To *scoff* religion, is ridiculously proud and immodest.

Glanville, Serm. p. 213.

SCOFF. n. s. [from the verb.] Contumelious ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scoffs*, nothing.

Hooker.

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts, In open market-place produce† they me.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives?

South.

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scuff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science.

Watts.

SCOFFER. n. s. [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

Self when you can; you are not for all markets:

Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is the most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*.

Shakespeare.

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scuffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Consider what the apostle tells these *scuffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so constituted.

Burnet, Theory.

SCOFFINGLY. adv. [from *scuffling*.] In contempt; in ridicule.

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scufflingly* to the sycophants at Athens.

Broome.

To SCOLD.† v. n. [schelden, Teut. *schelten*, *schaelten*, Germ. *skaella*, Swed. to bark, to rail.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever I'm forc'd to scold.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

The one as famous for a scolding tongue,

As the other is for beauteous modesty.

Shaks.

They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting, and others scolding and reviling.

Stillingfleet.

For gods, we are by Homer told,

Can in celestial language scold.

Swift

Scolding and cursing are her common conversation.

Swift.

To SCOLD.* v. a. To rate.

She scolded her husband one day out of doors.

Howells, Lett. iv. 7.

SCOLD. n. s. [from the verb. A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

A shrew in domestick life, is now become a scold in politics.

Addison, Freeholder.

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;

Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between;

Scolds answer foul-mouth'd scolds.

Swift.

SCOLDER.* n. s. [from scold; Teut. *schelder*, the same.] One who scolds or rails.

Whether any be braulers, slanderers, chiders, scolders, and sowers of discord between one person and another.

Abp. Croomer, Art. of Visitation.

SCOLDING.* n. s. [from scold.] Clamorous, rude, and quarrelsome language.

The bitterest and loudest scolding is for the most part among those of the same street.

South, Serm. vol. iii. S. 8.

SCOLDINGLY.* adv. [from *to scold*.]

With rude clamour; like a scold.

Huloot.

SCOLLUP. n. s. [Written properly *scallop*.] A pectinated shell-fish.

SCOLOP'ENDRA.† n. s. [scolopendre, Fr. σκολοπενδρα.]

1. A sort of venomous serpent.

The scolopendra is noted for the number of its legs branching out from its body. Bryant on Troy.

2. [Scolopendrium, Lat.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

SCOMM.† n. s. [perhaps from *scomma*, Lat.]

1. A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.

The *scommæ*, or buffoons of quality, are volkish in conversation.

L'Estrange.

2. [Certainly from *scomma*, Lat. which means a scoff. Of this proper use of the word Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.] A mock; a flout; a jeer.

His vain ostentation is worthily scuffed with [the] scomme of the orator.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622), p. 189.

SCONCE.† n. s. [schantse, Teut. from *schantsen*, to fortify; *skansa*, Su. Goth. the same.]

1. A fort; a bulwark.

Honesty, in a young heart, doth prove But a weak *sconce* against assailing love.

Fanshawe, Past. Fid. p. 160.

Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders' names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery?

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Much learning hath cracked their *sconce*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

Which their dull *sconces* cannot easily reach.

More, Life of the Soul, iii. 13.

3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Dr. Johnson.*—This is probably borrowed from the old usage of the word: "*Sconse*, a little lantern. *Barret, Alv. 1580.* A *sconce* is still the Lancashire term for a lantern.

Golden *sconces* hang upon the walls,

To light the costly suppers and the balls.

Dryden, Lucret.

Triumphant Umbriel on a *sconce's* height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and sat to view the figure.

Pope.

Put candles into *sconces*.

Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

4. A fixed seat, or shelf: so used in the north of England.

5. A mulct, or fine.

To *SCONCE*.† *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by Skinner, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *sconce*, as it signifies the head; to *sconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word, which ought not to be retained.

Pease-pudding not boiled enough; cook rip-manded, and *sconced* in my presence.

Warton, Journ. of a Fellow of a Coll. Idler, No. 33.

SCOOP. n. s. [*schoepe*, Teut.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.

They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scoop*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A chirurgion's instrument.

Endeavour with thy *scoop*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp, Surgery.*

3. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *swoop*.

Oh hell-kite!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,

At one fell *scoop*! *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To *SCOOP*.† *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Teut.]

1. To lade out.

The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, *scoop* the brimming stream.

Milton, P. L.

As by the brook he stood,
He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood.

Dryden, Æn.

2. This word seems to have not been understood by Thomson.

Melted Alpine snows

The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores

Of water *scoop'd* among the hollow rocks.

Thomson.

3. To empty by lading.

'Tis as easy with a sieve to *scoop* the ocean, as
To tame *Petruchio*. *Beaumont and Fl. Tam. Tamed.*

If some penurious source by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *scoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him?

Addison.

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had
been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space.

Spectator.

Her fore-feet are broad, th' she may *scoop* away
much earth at a time.

Addison.

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky staff we dext'rously apply'd,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoop out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addison.*

5. To cut into hollowness or depth.

Whatever part of the harbour they *scoop* in, it
has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level.

Addison on Italy.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as
to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

It much conduces how to scare

The little race of birds, that hop

From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit,
Insatiate, undisturb'd. *Philips.*

The genius of the place

Or helps the ambitious hill the heav'n to scale,
Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCOOPER. n. s. [from *scoop*.] One who
scoops.

SCOPE. n. s. [*scopus*, Lat.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,

So to enforce or qualify the laws,

As to your soul seems good. *Shaks. Mens. for Meas.*

His coming hither hath no farther *scope*

Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchisement immediate on his knees.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable
to his title, he would have only undertaken to
prove what every man is convinced of; but the
drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion
towards the rebels.

Addison.

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's
authority is to overthrow such laws and constitu-
tions in the church, as depending thereupon, if
they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither
face nor memory of church to continue long in the
world.

Hooker.

Now was time

To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which
it aimeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,
And utter dissolution, as the *scope*

Milton, P. L.

3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.

An heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation
of what is true, but that he might let himself
loose to visionary objects, which may give him a
freer *scope* for imagination.

Dryden.

These theorems being admitted into optics,
there would be *scope* enough of handling that
science voluminously, after a new manner; not only
by teaching those things which tend to the perfection
of vision, but also by determining mathematically
all kinds of phenomena of colours which could
be produced by refraction.

Newton, Opt.

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom
is not to take any place, save in those things only
where the church hath larger *scope*, it resteth that
they search out some stronger reason.

Hooker.

Ah, cut my life asunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.

Shakspeare.

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gall them,
For what I bid them do.

Shakspeare.

Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

6. Act of riot; sally

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shakspeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adven-
turers were too large, and the liberties and roy-
alties were too great for subjects.

Davies on Ireland.

8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.

To *SCOPPET*.* *v. a.* [from *scoop*; Teut.
schoepen.] To lade out.

In all either our sense or fear of evils, let us
have our recourse to that Almighty hand which
ordereth all the events of heaven and earth, and
work him by our true repentance to a gracious
cessation of vengeance; else, what we with all
our endeavours but as that fond man, who wears
himself lading out the channel with a shallow
dish, whiles the spring runs full and unchecked?
Vain man, can he possibly hope to *scoopet* it out
so fast as it fills!

Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 77.

SCOPTICAL.* *adj.* [*σκοπτικός*, Greek, from
σκοπεῖν.] See to *SCOFF*.] *Scoffing*; a
very useful but hitherto unnoticed word.

None but the professed quack, or mountebank,
avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with
him: such undoubtedly is this *scoptical* humour.

Hammond, Works, ii. 167.

The Roman orator, discoursing of *scoptical*
urbanity, or jesting, how far it was allowable in
speeches and pleadings, lays down an excellent
rule.

South, Sermon, vii. 151.

SCOPTICK.* *adj.* The same as *scoptical*.
Lucian and other *scoptick* wits endeavoured to
jeer and droll away the credit of them.

Bp. Ward, Sermon. (1670.) p. 57.

SCOPULOUS. *adj.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full
of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBUTE.* *n. s.* [*scorbutus*, Lat.] The
scurvy. Not in use.

Another observation of this our author, is the
scurvie or *scorbute*, whereunto they are much sub-
ject in navigations near the line.

Purchas, Pilgrim. (1617.) p. 1086.

SCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from
SCORBU'TIC. } *scorbutus*, Lat.] Dis-
eased with the scurvy.

A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical*
body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the
curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I
proposed digestion.

Wiseman.

Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions;

lenitive substances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.]
With tendency to the scurvy; in the
scurvy.

A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropi-
cally affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself
into my hand. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE.† *n. s.* This word is used by
Spenser for discourse, or power of
reason. In imitation perhaps of the
Italians. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is neither
used, nor written, as *Dr. Johnson* pre-
tends. The passage is incorrectly cited.
Spenser's word is *scorse*; and, as *Mr.*
Church long since observed, means *ex-
change*. See *SCORSE*.

To *SCORCH*.† *v. a.* [*scrocnēb*, Saxon;
burnt. "Sine dubio ab antiquo Goth.
et Pers. *skie, skior*; ignis; cujus, quan-
quam deperdit, vestigia complura su-
persunt, e. g. *Sueth. skorsten, caminus*;
Su. Goth. skir, skaer, skiaer, clarus.
Serenius.]

1. To burn superficially.

Fire scorcheth in frosty weather.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely cou'd respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainty knights were scorcht'd.

Dryden.

2. To burn.

Power was given to scorch men with fire.

Rev. xvi. 8.

The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun's heat; but scorcht'd with beauty's
beam.

Fairfax.

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:

So lightnings which in storms appear,

Scorch more than when the skies are clear.

Waller.

The same beams that shine, scorch too.

South.

I rave,

And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,

Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.

Dryden.

He, from whom the nations should receive

Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;

Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,

Lash'd by mad rage, and scorcht'd by brutal fires.

Prior.

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

The swarthy Africans complain

To see the chariot of the sun

So nigh their scorching country run.

Roscommon.

The love was made in autumn, and the hunting
followed properly, when the heats of that scorching
country were declining.

Dryden.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your
seedlings, to prevent the roots from scorching, and
to receive the moisture that falls.

Mortimer.

SCORCHING Fennel. *n. s.* A plant.SCORDIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

SCORE.† *n. s.* [*skora*, Icelandic, a mark,
cut, or notch; from *skora*, "baculo
incidere, annotare; skaera, Su. Goth.
incidere; quoniam inculta vetustas non
aliter computabat quam unitates, &c.
incisuris in baculo factis connotando."]

Serenius. "Our forefathers had no
other books but the score and the tally."

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI. P. II.* Mr. Horne
Tooke, deducing score from the Saxon
reapn, to separate, has noticed this
passage in Shakspeare; and, somewhat
like Serenius, observes that "score, when
used for twenty, has been well and
rationally accounted for, by supposing
that our unlearned ancestors, to avoid
the embarrassment of large numbers,
when they had made twice ten notches,
cut off the piece or tally (*taglie*) con-
taining them; and afterwards counted
the scores or pieces cut off; and
reckoned by the number of separated
pieces, or by scores." *Div. of Purl. ii.*
172.]

1. A notch or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the
score and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be
used.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. A line drawn.

3. An account, which, when writing was
less common, was kept by marks on
tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:

They say he parted well, and paid his score.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not
the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not

the earth quit scores with all the elements, in the
fruits that issue from it?

South.

4. Account kept of something past; an
epoch; an era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except
two or three persons who began the world again
upon a new score.

Tillotson.

5. Debt imputed.

That thou do'st love her, strikes some scores
away

From the great compt.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

6. Reason; motive.

He had been prentice to a brewer,

But left the trade, as many more

Have lately done on the same score.

Hudibras.

A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness,
wrote the fox word glad he should be of his
company, upon the score of ancient friendship.

L'Estrange.

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break
off upon that score.

Collier on Pride.

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness in Cydaria's score.

Dryden.

Kings in Greece were deposed by their people
upon the score of their arbitrary proceedings.

Swift.

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty,
being a round number, was distinguished
on tallies by a long score. [*scop, Saxon.*]

How many score of miles may we well ride

'Twixt hour and hour?

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

The fewer still you name, you wound the more;

Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score.

Pope.

For some scores of lines there is a perfect ab-
sence of that spirit of poetry.

Watts.

9. A song or air in SCORE. The disposition
of the several parts set on the same leaf;
as upon the uppermost range of lines are
found the treble notes; in another, those
of the bass; in another the tenor; and so
on; that they may be sung or played
jointly or separately: commonly called
the score.

Mus. Dict.

To SCORE.† *v. a.*

1. To mark; to cut; to engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also scor'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

Why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,

Bear you the picture of that lady's head?

Spenser, F. Q.

Scoring a man o'er the coxcomb,

Is but a scratch with you.

Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.

2. To mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should

rise,

And with her purple light adorn the skies?

Scor'd out the bounded sun's obliquier ways,

That he on all might spread his equal rays?

Sandys.

3. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when

Instead of five you scor'd me ten.

Swift.

4. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change

With such a whirl, the poets of your age

Are tir'd, and cannot score 'em on the stage;

Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,

Ev'n as notch prentices whole sermons write.

Dryden.

SCOR'IA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Dross; recre-
ment.

The scoria, or vitrified part, which most metals,
when heated or melted, do continually protrude to
the surface, and which, by covering the metals in
form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is
much denser than water.

Newton, Opt.

SCORIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* In metallurgy, the

art of reducing a body either entirely,
or in part, into scoria.

Chambers.

SCOR'IOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy;
recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and scorious

parts.

Brown.

To SCORN.† *v. a.* [*schernen*, Teut. *escorner*,
Fr. "Optimè Junius à Sax. rceapn, Su.
Goth. *skarn*, *stercus*," Serenius. See
SCARN.]1. To despise; to slight; to revile; to vi-
lify; to contemn.

My friends scorn me; but mine eye poureth out
tears unto God.

Job, xvi. 20.

Surely he scorneth the scorner, but he giveth
grace unto the lowly.

Proverbs, iii. 34.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,

And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn

The facile gates of hell too slightly barr'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. To neglect; to disregard.

This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,

They, who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;

But hard, be harden'd, blind, be blinded more.

Milton, P. L.

To SCORN.† *v. n.*

1. To show signs of contempt.

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair
black;

And, now I am remember'd, scor'd at me.

Shakspeare.

2. To disdain; to think unworthy.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray

Hover o'er the new-born day

With rosy wings so richly bright,

As if he scor'd to think of night.

Crashaw.

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,

Scorns not to take to court her Argos in her way.

Pope, Statius.

SCORN. *n. s.* [*escorne*, old Fr. from the
verb.]1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of con-
tumely.

We were better parch in Africk's sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.

Shakspeare.

Why should you think that I should woo in
scorns?

Scorn and derision never come in tears.

Shaks.

Diogenes was asked in *Scorn*, What was the mat-
ter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not
rich men philosophers? He answered, Because
the one knew what they wanted, the others did
not.

Bacon.

Whosoever hath any thing in his person that
induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to
rescue himself from *scorn*: therefore all deformed
persons are bold, as being on their own defence as
exposed to *scorn*.

Bacon.

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*

But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn.

Dryden.

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with
contempt.

Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make
a *scorn* of him that made us?

Tillotson.

Numidia's grown a *scorn* among the nations

For breach of publick vows.

Addison, Cato.

3. To think SCORN. To disdain; to hold
unworthy of regard. Not now in use.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd
Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason
why you should think *scorn* of him.

Sidney.

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no *scorn* of
me, lest if thou make as though thou hearest not,
I become like them that go down into the pit.

Ps. xxviii. 1.

4. To laugh to SCORN. To deride as con-
temptible.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh them
to *scorn*; the Lord shall have them in derision.

Ps. Com. Prayer.

If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to scorn.
Judith, xii. 12.

SCORNER. *n. s.* [from *scorn*.]

1. Contemner; despiser.

They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present in perils, and great scorers of death.
Spenser on Ireland.

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of Heaven that kept him from being one too.

L'Estrange.
They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate.
Prior.

SCORNFUL.† *adj.* [scorn and full.]

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

The scornful reproof of the wealthy.

Ps. (Com. Pr.) cxxiii. 4.
The enamour'd deity

The scornful damsel shuns.
Dryden.

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of Winter's frost and Summer's sun.
Prior.

SCORNFULLY. *adv.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.

He us'd us scornfully; he should have shew'd us His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country.
Shakespeare.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them.
Atterbury, Sermon.

SCORNING.* *n. s.* [from *scorn*.] Sign or act of contempt or disdain.

Our soul is filled with the scorning of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud.
Ps. cxxiii. 4.

SCORNY.* *adj.* [from *scorn*.] Deserving scorn. Not in use.

Ambition — scrapes for scornie drosse.

Mir. for Mag. p. 506.

SCORPION. *n. s.* [*scorpion*, French; *scorpio*, Latin.]

1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point with a very venomous sting.

Well, fore-warning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a scorpion's nest.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. One of the signs of the zodiac.

The squeezing Crab and stinging Scorpion shine.
Dryden.

3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 *Kings, xii. 11.*

4. [*Scorpius*, Lat.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION *Sena. n. s.* [*emcrus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Grass.* }
SCORPION'S Tail. } *n. s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION Wort. }

To SCORSE.* *v. a.* [*skoja*, "Sueth. vulg. commutare, precipue equos." *Serenius.* The Exmore dialect has *scocae*, or *scorse*, to exchange. *Grose.* *Sherwood* notices this word as *scourse*, to exchange, and adds to it "a horse-scourser." Under *scourse* *Dr. Johnson* makes a similar statement from *Ainsworth*, with a reference to the Ital. *scorsa*, exchange.]

1. To barter; to exchange.

But Paridel, sore bruised with the blow,
Could not arise the counterchange to *scorse*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. 9. 16.

Their fortune will'd, that after they should

scorse
Blows with the big-bon'd Dane, exchanging
force for force. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 12.*

2. [*Scorso*, Ital. pursued.] To chase. Not in use.

Him first from court he to the cities coursed,
And from the cities to the townes him prest,
And from the townes into the countrie forsed,
And from the country backe to private families he
scorsed. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 3.*

To SCORSE.* *v. n.* To deal for the purchase of a horse. See the Swedish term, particularly applied to horse-dealers, under the verb active.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smith-field; you may fit yourself with a fine easy going hackney.
B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.

SCORSE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Exchange.

Therein sat an old old man, halfe blind,
And all decrepit in his feeble corse,
Yet lively رغور rested in his mind,
And recompenc'd them with a better *scorse*;
Weake body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled
force. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 55.*

SCOT.† *n. s.* [*escot*, old Fr. *skott*, Icel. *reear*, Sax. *schat*, Teut. See *SHOT*.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. SCOT and Lot. Parish payments.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot meragant
Scot had paid me *scot* and *lot* too. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*
Proteogenes, historians note,
Liv'd there a Burgess, *scot* and *lot*. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as those that pay *scot* and *lot*, for about these six months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder or imprison?
Addison.

SCOT.* *n. s.* [*Scotus*, Lat. *Scote*, old Fr. *Scotay*, Sax. Anciently Ireland was called Scotland, and its inhabitants Scots. *pipeyna Scotta ealons. Bede.* A native of that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

The Highlanders are the true Scots.

Camden, Rem.
Darwen stream, with blood of Scots imbrued,
And Dunbar field resounds thy praises loud.

Milton, Sonnet to Cromwell.
SCOT-FREE.† *adj.* [Sax. *scot-freeoh*.] Without payment; untaxed; unhurt.

This companion escaped not so *scot-free* as his fellows.
Wright of Wonders, (1608,) p. 178.

Though hee knew earst, how firme on ground he stood,

And thinke to fixe his seate with better hold;
He cannot scape yet *scot-free*, uncontrold'd.

Mir. for Mag. p. 159.

To SCOTCH.† *v. a.* [probably a corruption of the old Fr. *eschorcher*, to flay, or pluck off the skin; or, as *Roquefort* gives the word, *skorchir*; Ital. *scorzare*, the same.] To cut with shallow incisions.

He was too hard for him directly: before
Corioli, he *scotcht* and notch't him like a carbonado.
Shakespeare, Coriol.

SCOTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for six *scotch*es more.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
Give him four *scotch*es with a knife, and then put into his belly and these *scotch*es sweet herbs.
Walton, Angler.

SCOTCH.* } *adj.* [from *Scot*.] Relating to
SCOTISH. } Scotland; belonging to Scot-
SCOTTISH. } land.

The French cannot but acknowledge they have seldom achieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands. *Camden, Rem.*

The Scotch universities hold but one term or session in the year. *Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.*
An attempt was made, with some success, to change the Saxonism of the Scottish speech, before king James assumed the government of England.
G. Chalmers, Sir D. Lyndsay's Works, iii. 187.

SCOTCH Collaps, or SCOTCHED Collaps.† *n. s.* [from *To scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces.

Collaps scotched. King's Miscell. p. 382.

SCOTCH Hoppers. *n. s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and Scotch hoppers would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*

SCOTTIST.* *n. s.* [from *Duns Scotus*.] A schoolman, following the opinions of Scotus on several abstruse and minute questions, in opposition to those of Thomas Aquinas. See THOMIST.

Commentators on Peter Lombard, *Scottists*, *Thomists.* *Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 677.*

We find at Oxford, in the latter end of the fifteenth century, that the university was filled with the jargon and disputes of the *Scottists* and *Thomists*.
Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 137.

SCOTOMY.† *n. s.* [*σκότμια*.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round. *Sherwood.*

How does he with the swimming of his head?
—O, sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*; he now
Has lost his feeling. *B. Jonson, For.*

I have got the *scotomy* in my head already,
The whimsy; you all turn round.

Massinger, Old Law.

SCOTTERING. *n. s.* A provincial word which denotes, in Herefordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest.

Bailey.

SCOTTICISM.* *n. s.* [from *Scot*.] A Scottish idiom.

SCOTVEL. *n. s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin.
Ainsworth, and Bailey.

SCOUNDREL.† *n. s.* [*scoundruolo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner* and *Dr. Johnson*. — From the Sax. *ronbe*, disgrace. *Serenius.* *Sconble*, base, ignominious, disgraceful; *scandlich*, Germ. *Scoundruolo* is formed from "scoundruole, a play that children use; as we say, at hood-man blind, or fox in the hole." *Florio*, Ital. Dict. 1598. It is from the Lat. *abscondo*, to hide; and hence perhaps the application of it to our word, as implying one, who, conscious of his baseness, hides himself; if the Saxon be not the true original.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. A word rather ludicrous.

Now to be baffled by a *scoundrel*,
An upstart sc'rry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*
Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood,

Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*
SCOUNDREL.* *adj.* Base; disgraceful;
denoting a scoundrel.
Stealing, we all know, is the most pitiful, *scoun-*
drel act of injustice.

Hildrop on the Commandm. p. 19.
He was of so scoundrel a temper, that he avoided
ever coming into my sight.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 93.

SCOUNDRELISM.* *n. s.* [from *scoundrel*.]
Baseness; rascality.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
TO SCOUR.† *v. a.* [skauron, *M. Goth.*
skura, *Su. Goth.* *skure*, Danish; *schuren*,
Dutch; *escurer*, *Fr.* *Serenius* considers
skyr, skaer, *skur*, clear, bright, as the
root. *To scour*, in our old books, is
sometimes found for *scour*.]

1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in
order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust,
than to be *scour'd* to nothing with perpetual mo-
tion. *Shakespeare.*

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And *scour* his army from the rust of peace. *Dryden, En.*

Part *scour* the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter
of a pound of soap and sand to *scour* the rooms. *Arbutnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was *scour'd*. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to
blanche.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if foul
clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself;
and, if they stay, they moulder away. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A garden-worm should be well *scoured* eight
days in moss, before you fish with them. *Walton, Angler.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new *scour'd* manteau, and the slattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall *scour* my shame with it. *Shakespeare.*

Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll *scour* our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*

5. To range about in order to catch or
drive away something; to clear away.
[*scorrere*, Italian.]

The kings of Lacedemon having set out some
galies, under the charge of one of their nephews,
scour the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*
Divers are kept continually to *scour* the seas,
infested greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *scour'st* the streets by
night,

And do'st in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Please not thyself the flattering crowd to hear. *Dryden.*

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton, P. L.*

Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie groveling on the ground;

The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds within their riders *scour* the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to
throw,

The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending cord, and skims along the
main. *Pope, Ess. on Criticism.*

TO SCOUR.† *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning do-
mestick utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake,
scour, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shakespeare.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth*
better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased
with looseness.

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let
it not be too rank, lest it make them *scour*. *Mortimer.*

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy,
struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the
citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *scouring*
Doth chaok the air with dust. *Shaks. Timon.*

6. To run with great eagerness and swift-
ness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily gan *scour*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
I saw men *scour* so on their way: I ey'd them
Even to their ships. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his
schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away
he *scours* to learn the truth. *L' Etrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *scour* off them-
selves, and leave those that trust them to pay the
reckoning. *L' Etrange.*

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threaten'g cries they
fear,

But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*
As soon as any foreign object presses upon the
sense, those spirits, which are posted upon the
out-guards, immediately take the alarm, and *scour*
off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Coltier.*

Swift at her call her husband *scour'd* away,
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*
SCOURER.† *n. s.* [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.

[These] being but new *scourers* of their olde
heresie. *Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554.)* sign. B. i.

2. A purge, rough and quick.

3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE.† *n. s.* [*escourgée*, *Fr.* *scor-*
reggia, Italian; *corrigia*, Lat. Dr. John-
son. — *Σκῆπτρον*, Græco-barb. *scortea*;
flagellum è scorto, i. e. corio. Critop.
Emend. in Meursii Glossarium, p. 81.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of dis-
cipline.

When he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he
drove them all out of the temple. *St. John, ii. 15.*

The *scourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What *scourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shakespeare.*

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your hate,
That heaven finds means to kill your joys with
love. *Shakespeare.*

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amend-
ment. *2 Esdras.*

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys.
Thus Attila was called *flagellum Dei*.

Is this the *scourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still their babes?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Such conquerors are not the favourites, but
scourges of God, the instruments of that vengeance.

Atterbury, Serm.
In all these trials I have born a part;
I was myself the *scourge* that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*

Immortal Jove, *scourge* of
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather
strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*
TO SCOURGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman?

Acts, xxii. 25.
He *scourg'd* with many a stroke the indignant
waves. *Milton, P. L.*

When a professor of any religion is set up to be
laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth
of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged*. *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to
castigate with any punishment or afflic-
tion.

Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven,
declare the mighty power of God. *2 Mac. iii. 84.*
He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will
have mercy again. *Tob. xiii. 5.*

SCOURGER.† *n. s.* [from *scourge*.]

1. One that scourges; a punisher or chas-
tiser.

2. One of the sect called flagellants, who
scourged themselves. See FLAGEL-
LANTS.

The sect of the *scourgers* broached several capital
errors. *Tindal, Rapin's Hist. of Eng.*

SCOURGING.* *n. s.* [from *scourge*.] Punish-
ment by the scourge.

Others had trial of cruel mockings and *scourg-*
ings. *Heb. xi. 36.*

Severe disciplines of the body by excessive fast-
ings and *scourgings*. *Spenser on Vulg. Proph. p. 42.*

SCOURING.* *n. s.* [from *scour*; old *Fr.*
escourença, flux de ventre. *Lacombe.*
A looseness; a flux.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping colicoitida,
have been put into a great *scouring* by the vapour
only. *Bacon.*

Convulsion and *scouring*, they say, do often
cause one another. *Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

TO SCOURGE.† *v. a.* To exchange one
thing for another. See *To SCORSE*.

SCOUT.† *n. s.* [*escout*, *Fr.* from *escouter*;
auscultare, Lat. to listen; *scollia*, Italian.
Dr. Johnson. — "A *scout* has been sup-
posed in some manner, but it is not at-
tempted to be shewn in what manner, to
belong to the verb *escouter*, *escouter*, aus-
cultare, to listen; and this, merely be-
cause of a resemblance in the sound and
letters of the verb. But is listening the
usual business of a *scout*? Are his ears
all, and his eyes nothing? Is he no good
scout who returns with intelligence of
what he has seen of the enemy, unless
he has likewise overheard their delibera-

ations?—A *scout* means (understand some one, any one,) *sent out*, say before an army, to collect intelligence by any means; but, I suppose, by his eyes rather than by his ears; and to give notice of the neighbourhood or position, &c. of an enemy." Div. of Parl. ii. 142. Such is the reasoning of Mr. Tooke to prove *scout* the past participle *re-at* of the Sax. *scētan*, to throw, to cast forth, to throw *it*. In a form more easy and convincing Serenius refers to an old Teutonic word, which assigns to the *scout*, what Mr. Tooke so earnestly contends for, the exercise of his *eyes*, viz. *schouwv*, Lat. *speculator*, as Kilian renders it, which means a viewer, a spy, a watch; *schouw*, a prospect from the top of any place where things are espied far off; *schouwen*, to view, to observe. Hence perhaps our northern word *scout*, a high rock; as overlooking the plain below.]

1. One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin?

Shakespeare.

As when a *scout*,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.

Milton, P. L.

This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein
scouts may be lodged for the taking of observations.

Wilkins.

The *scouts* to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns, explore
The coasts.

Dryden, Æn.

2. A high rock. North.

Grose.

To *SCOUT*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Off on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprise.

Milton, P. L.

Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to
scout,
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd.

Dryden.

Command a party out,
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*.

Dryden.

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To *SCOWL*. *v. n.* [*scēhan*, to squint, Saxon; *skæla sig*, to look sour, Icelandic.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.

Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling*
eyes to deliver a slandering good-morrow to the two
ladies.

Sidney.

With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance.

Spenser, F. Q.

Even so, or with much more contempt, men's
eyes

Did *scowl* on Richard.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow.

Crashaw.

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
Cast a deploring eye. Thomson, Summer.
To *SCOWL*.* *v. a.* To drive scowlingly.
The louring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow, or shower.
Milton, P. L.

SCOWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Look of
sullenness or discontent; gloom.

I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-blossom'd light.

Crashaw.

SCOWLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scowl*.] With a
frowning and sullen look.

To *SCRAMBLE*.† *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *schrabben*, to scrape or scratch, Teut. Dr. Johnson has noticed *krabbelen* thus far, but has omitted what precisely illustrates the word in our translation of the Bible; and hence he has improperly defined the word "to paw with the hands." Kilian thus renders the Teut. word: "unguibus arare, radere; et inepte pingere, scribere, vel exarare." Thus, in the margin of the Bible, *scramble* is explained by *made marks*. And thus bishop Patrick on the passage: "He counterfeited himself to be out of his wits, or to be a fool who never had any: for he wrote upon the gates, and slavered, as fools are wont to do." To make unmeaning or idle marks. He feigned himself mad in their hands, and scrambled on the doors of the gate. 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

To *SCRAFFLE*.* *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *scramble*.]

1. To scramble.
2. To be industrious. Both northern expressions, noticed in the Craven Dialect and by Brockett. Grose gives another northern meaning of this verb.
3. To shuffle; to act unfairly.

Grose.

SCRAG.† *n. s.* [*scraghe*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—This requires explanation. *Scraghe* denotes fulcrum, tibia, as Kilian renders it, and Skinner allows, expressing at the same time his doubt as to this derivation; and perhaps justly, as a pedestal, a prop, a post, such as the leg of a table, which *scraghe* means, is at least a far-fetched illustration of what is thin or lean. *Schrael*, however, is an adjective, meaning slender, lean. V. Kilian. But this is hardly the etymon. Our word is probably a corruption of *crag*, the neck; or, after all, may be from our old word *shrag*, to trim, to lop, to thin trees. See To *SHRAG*.] Any thing thin or lean; as, a *scrag* of mutton, i. e. the small end of the neck: the man is a *scrag*, i. e. he is raw-boned.

SCRA'GGED.† *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.

The *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

Is there then any physical deformity in the fabric of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone? Bentley, Sermon.

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *n. s.* [from *scragged*.]
SCRA'GGINESS. } [from *scraggy*.]

1. Leanness; marcour.
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGILY.* *adv.* [from *scraggy*.]

Meagerly; leanly.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SCRA'GGY.† *adj.* [from *scrag*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease.

Arbuthnot.

2. [Corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

The walls are high, and their foundations on *scraggy* rocks.

Randolph, State of the Morea, (1686), p. 6.
From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut samphire.

Philips.

To *SCRAMBLE*.† *v. n.* [The same with *scramble*, as Dr. Johnson observes; which see. Teut. *schrabben*, *krabbelen*. Hence, I suppose, *cramble* (if not an error of the press) might be another form of this word. "Up which defatigating hill we *crambled*, but with difficulty." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. ed. 1677. p. 200.]

1. To catch any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.

Milton, Lycidas.

It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit.

Stillingfleet.

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts.

Ray on the Creation.

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRAMBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.

L'Estrange.

Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the *scramble*.

Locke.

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER. *n. s.* [from *scramble*.]

1. One that scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.

Addison.

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To *SCRANCH*.† *v. a.* [*scrantsen*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it, Dr. Johnson says; and the people of the north of England, Mr. Brockett adds, do the same.

SCRAN'NEL.† *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Warton long since observed, that *scranell* means thin, meager, lean; but without any etymon or further proof. In the Lancashire dialect *scranell* signifies lean. The

Su. Goth. *skrinna* is also *gracilis*. But Wachter refers this word, peculiar perhaps to Milton, to the German *schreien*, clamare, vociferari; and this suggests another probable definition for the "*scrannel* pipe," namely, that of screaming or harsh.] Slight; poor; worthless. They when they list, their lean and flashy songs Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.

Milton, *Lycidas*.

SCRAP.† *n. s.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off. Dr. Johnson.—Formerly written *scrape*. "He drinks water, and lives on pulse like a hog, or *scrapes* like a dog." Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 157.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scrap*s and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville*.

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scrap*s and intelligence. *L'Estrange*.

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scrap*s of authors got by heart. *Locke*.

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit, That once so flatter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope*. I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope*.

2. Crum; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch, One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes, With *scrap*s o' the court, is no contract. *Bacon*.

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scrap*s and advantage. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

On bones, on *scrap*s of dogs let me be fed, My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head To bleak colds. *Granville*.

What has he else to bait his traps, Or bring his vermin in, but *scrap*s? The offals of a church distrest, A hungry vicarage at best. *Swift*.

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrap*.

Pregnant with thousands flits the *scrap* unseen, And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope*.

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*rcpepan*, Saxon; *schrapen*, Dutch; 'sacropitigh, Erse.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Morton*.

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek. xxvi. 4.*

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift*.

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call; A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope*.

4. To gather by great efforts, or peaurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South*.

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts*.

To SCRAPE.† *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.

Kate —

With edge of steel the square wood shapes, And Dido to it chaunts or *scrapes*.

Lovelace's Lucasta, p. 119.

2. To play ill on a fiddle.

3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth*.

4. To SCRAPE Acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity; probably from the *scrapes* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE.† *n. s.*

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word. [*skrap*, Swedish. "Draga en in i *skraeper*, to draw any one into difficulties." Lye.]

2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. [from the verb.]

3. A bow.

SCRA'PER. *n. s.* [from *scrape*.]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift*.

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a *scrape-penny*.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due: Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live; Then live, and use it; else it is not true That thou hast gotten: surely use alone Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert*.

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley*.

Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbutnot*.

SCRAT.† *n. s.* [*scritta*, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. Skinner, and Junius. Dr. Johnson makes no other remark on this word.—It is old, in this sense, in our lexicography. See Huloet's Dict. And is a northern expression. Ray, and Grose. Ihre considers it, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, allied to the Icel. *skratt*, the devil, because an hermaphrodite is "tanquam naturæ infelix monstrum." Hence, it may be added, the popular name of the evil being, "old *scratch*."

To SCRAT.* *v. a.* [*escreat*, Anglo-Norman. *Hickes*. This form is still preserved in our northern word *scraut* for *scrach*; *kratsa*, Swedish. "To *scratyn* or *cratchyn*, *scrato*, *insculpo*." Prompt. Parv.] To scratch.

It is an ordinary thing for women to *scrat* the faces of such as they suspect.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 614.

To SCRAT.* *v. n.* To rake; to search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would have, So *scrats*, and *scrapes*, for *scorie* and *scornie drosse*.

Mir. for Mag. p. 506.

To SCRATCH.† *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Germ. *kratsa*, Su. See To SCRAT. Welsh, *crach*, scabies. We had formerly the verb *crach*, in this sense.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain

Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain, And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden*.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew, Mus.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand? *Spenser, F. Q.*

I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes, To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakspeare*.

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.

— Keep your ladyship still in that mind! so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate *scratch* face.

— *Scratching* could not make it worse, au 'twere such a face as yours were.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

Scots are like witches: do but what your pen, *Scratch* till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleveland*.

To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childish as to wish there were no fire in nature. *Morc*.

Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face; Let go, for shame. *Dryden*.

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood, *Scratching* her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shakspeare*.

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name Saint Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn-field. *Camden*.

Other mechanical helps Aræteus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbutnot*.

Be mindful, when invention fails, To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift*.

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift*.

SCRATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to become visible. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast, Lest by my look or colour be express'd The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior*.

3. A slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmae, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney*.

Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

SCRA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES.† *n. s. pl.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsworth*.

Thou'lt ha' vapours i' thy leg again presently;
pray thee go in, it may turn to the scratches else.

B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.

SCRA' TOCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching*.]

With the action of scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse.

Sidney.

SCRAW. *n. s.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches.

Swift.

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble*.] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou see'st its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light,

Swift.

To SCRAWL. *v. n.*

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a Berlin.

Swift.

2. [From *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile.

Ainsworth.

SCRAWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*.

Pope.

SCRA'WLER. *n. s.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY.† *n. s.* [*hirundo marina*.] A bird called a sea-swallow.

Ainsworth, and Bailey.

Scrays, two sorts, which are a kind of gull.

Ray, Rem. p. 226.

SCRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*scriabilis*, Lat.] That may be spit out.

Bailey.

To SCREAM.† *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *shriek*, from *skrige*, Dan. Dr. Johnson. — *Scream* is no improper word, having the Icel. *skraeka*, and the Su. Goth. *skrika*, to support it. And it is used by Spenser, and by Sandys in his elegant translation of sacred songs, in 1648.] To make a shrill or loud noise.

The little babe did loudly *scree* and squall.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 18.

Women groaning with their load,
The time of their delivery near,
Anticipating pain with fear,
Screeke in their pangs.

Sandys, Paraphr. Is. 26.

SCREAK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A screech.

She used many *scrikes* and grievous lamentations.

Palmerin of Eng. P. i. ch. 33.

Others peep forth into the light, as it were only to see it; and having, by a *screek* or two, given testimony to the misery of this life, presently die and vanish.

Bp. Bull, Works, iii. 801.

To SCREAM.† *v. n.* [hpeman, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the Saxon word, with Lye's addition of the Icel. *hveimer*; but considers our word as also connected with the Swed. *skraema*, to frighten or be frightened.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

Soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound,

As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade.

Dryden.

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky.

Dryden.

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her.

Swift.

2. To cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry.

Shakespeare.

SCREAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.

Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange *screams* of death.

Shakespeare.

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *screams* of horror rend the affrighted skies.

Pope.

SCRE'AMER.* *n. s.* [from *scream*.] A bird. *Pennant.*

To SCREECH.† *v. n.* [*skraeka*, to cry, Icelandic.]

1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.

Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits.

Bacon.

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a *screechowl*.

Whilst the *screech-owl screeching* loud

Puts the wretch that lies in woe

In remembrance of a shroud.

Shakespeare, M. N. Dream.

There's not a plume her body bears,

But under it a watching eye doth peep —

By night 'tween earth and heaven she doth sweep

Screeching, nor shuts her eyes with balmy sleep.

Ranshaw, Tr. of Virg. Æn. 4. Poems, p. 280.

SCREECH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horror and anguish.

The senate, hearing their groans and *scratches*, stood amazed.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 338.

Their strength [he] slew; which fill'd their ears
With female *screeches*, and their hearts with fears,

Sandys, Ps. cv.

2. Harsh horrid cry.

The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screeches* fled from the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood.

Pope.

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. s.* [*screech* and *owl*.] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.

Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl.

Shakespeare.

Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead.

Shakespeare.

By the *screechowl's* dismal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob.

Drayton.

Jupiter, though he had joggled the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him.

Dryden.

Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love.

Gay.

SCREEN. *n. s.* [*escrian*, Fr.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.

Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,

And show like those you are.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy

Bacon.

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages.

Swift.

My juniors by a year,

Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling.

Swift.

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.

When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth.

Bacon.

One speaks the glory of the British queen,

And one describes a charming Indian queen.

Pope.

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools.

Swift.

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,

That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold Septentrion blasts.

Milton, P. R.
A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it.

Atterbury.

This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion.

Rowe.

2. [*Cerno crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.

Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very yellow soil *screened*.

Evelyn.

SCREW. *n. s.* [*scroove*, Dutch; *escroué*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female, the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former.

Quincy.

The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a twist at one end of it.

Wilkins, Math. Magic.

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a screw.

Some, when the press by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpos mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse.

Philips.

2. To fasten with a screw.

We fail!

But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*.

Mozon.

3. To deform by contortions.

Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace.

Cowley.

He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said, Sebastian knew to govern slaves.

Dryden.

With *screwed* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other.

South.

Let others *screw* their hypocritical face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place.

Swift.

4. To force; to bring by violence.

He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screwed* up the pins of power too high.

Howell, Voc. For.

No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW Tree. *n. s.* [*isora*, Latin.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

SCREWER.* *n. s.* [from *screw*.] Whoever or whatever screws.

Musick seemeth a *screw*er up of lower passions. *Whitlock, Man. of the English*, (1654), p. 484.

SCRIBATIOUS.* *adj.* [from *scriba*, Lat.] Skillful in writing; fond of writing.

Popes were not then very *scribations*, or not so pragmatical. *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.*

To SCRIBBLE.† *v. a.* [*scribo*, *scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing. Drugs, and doses, prescribed in strange affected terms of art, and ill *scribbled* bills; which seem to be as so many charms or spells.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 54.

How gird the sphere

With centrick and eccentric, *scribbled* o'er

Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To write without use or elegance: as, he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

3. To comb wool.

To SCRIBBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an Atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Benley.*

If *Mævius scribble* in Apollo's spite, There are, who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators, Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more

Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRIBBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRIBBLER. *n. s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine, And to your genius must conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigoted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce.

Letter to Pope's Dunciad.

SCRIBE.† *n. s.* [*scribe*, French; *scriba*, Latin.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!

His love to Antony. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakespeare.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew, Cosmol.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainsworth.*

3. It appears from the frequent mention that is made in the Gospel of the *Scribes* and Pharisees in conjunction, that the greatest number of Jewish teachers or doctors of the law, for these are expressions equivalent to *scribe*, were at that time of the pharisaical sect. *Bp. Percy.*

I again revolv'd

The law and prophets, searching what was writ Concerning the Messiah, to our *scribes* Known partly. *Milton, P. R.*

To SCRIBE.* *v. n.* To cry out. See **To SCREAM.**

SCRIMER. *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. Not in use. The *scrimers* of their nation,

He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye, If you oppos'd them. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

SCRIMP.* *adj.* [*krinpen*, Teut.] To contract. Bailey notices *scrumpness*, scantiness.] Short; scanty; still used in some parts of the north.

SCRINE.† *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are repositied. *Scryn*, a shrine; and anciently a chest or coffer. *Verstegian.*

Help then, O holy virgin, chief of nine, Thy weaker novice to perform thy will; Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*, The antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SCRIP. *n. s.* [*skraeppa*, Icelandic.]

1. A small bag; a satchel. Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shakespeare.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*, And shew me simples of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton, Comus.*

2. [From *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing. Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakespeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRIPPAGE.† *n. s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a *scrip*.

Though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shakespeare.*

SCRIPT.* *n. s.* [*script*, old Fr. *scriptum*, Lat.] A small writing.

I you told of every script and bond. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

Do you see this sonnet, This loving script? *Beaumont and Fl. Wife for a Month.*

SCRIPTORY.† *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.]

1. Written; not orally delivered. Wills are nuncupatory and *scriptory*. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

2. Serving to writing.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagitary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell.* p. 82.

SCRIPTURAL. *adj.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRIPTURE.† *n. s.* [*scripture*, old Fr. *scriptura*, Lat.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose: An evil soul producing holy witness, Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are failed. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross 'em? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work shall not eat. *Seed, Serm.*

SCRIPTURIST.* *n. s.* [from *scripture*.] One who thoroughly understands the sacred writings.

Wicliffe was not only a good divine and *scripturist*, but well skilled in the civil, canon, and English law.

Abp. Newcome on the Eng. Transl. of the Bib. p. 6.

SCRIVENER.† *n. s.* [*scrivano*, Ital. Dr. Johnson. — *Escrivain*, French, from the old word *scrivere*, to write.]

1. One who draws contracts. We'll pass the business privately and well: Send for your daughter by your servants here, My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest. How happy in his low degree, Who leads a quiet country life, And from the gripping *scrivener* free? *Dryden, Hor.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

SCROFULA. *n. s.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as *scrofa*.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula*. *Wiseman of Tumours.*

SCROFULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the *scrofula*.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition. *Arbutnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

SCROG.* *n. s.* [*rcpob*, Saxon.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; yet used in some parts of the north. A shrub was formerly called *scrub*, or *scrob*. See **SHRUB**.

SCROLL.† *n. s.* [Supposed by Minshew to be corrupted from *roll*; by Skinner derived from an *escrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou*. Dr. Johnson. — I may further observe, that our own old word is *scrow*. "Scrow, or schedule of paper." Huloet. The old French word *escrouë* is also a steward's roll of expences, a breviary of cases or causes in law; *escrouet*, any roll, a cylinder.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment
scrolls,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes.

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which
is thought fit through all Athens to play in our
interlude.

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain su-
perstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on
each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned
the Christians.

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and de-
livered it to our foremost man.

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Fart good; fart bad: of bad the longer *scroll*.

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul.
Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take you beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it, like an useless parchment *scroll*.

SCROYLE.† *n. s.* [It seems derived from *escrouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as Shakespeare calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre.
Hang 'em, *scroyles*! there's nothing in them!
the world.

To SCRUB.† *v. a.* [*skrubba*, Swedish; *schrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face.

She never would lay aside the use of brooms
and *scrubbing* brushes.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous
airs,

Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs.

SCRUB.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *schrobbet*, Dutch, a vile or mean fellow.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 127.*

2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;

No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board.

3. A shrub. See **SHRUB**.

4. A worn-out broom.

SCRUBBED.† *adj.* [*scrubbet*, Danish. Dr. Johnson. — *Scrub* formerly signified *scrub*, as Mr. Malone also has observed. *Scrubbed* may therefore apply to what is stunted, stubbed, or shrub-like, low, short, and thence to worthless, sorry, vile. Shakespeare and Swift illustrate this etymon of *scrubbed*, and *scrubby*, in their application of the words to a boy and a tree: See the examples.] Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,

A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,

No higher than thyself. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack

Can set the mastiff on your back.

The scene a wood, produc'd no more

Than a few *scrubby* trees before.

To SCRUDGE.* *v. a.* To crowd thickly together; to squeeze. This is the northern word. In Middlesex it is *scrouge*: "We were so *scrouged*," i. e. crowded. See Grose, and Brockett.

See also **TO SCRUIZE**.

SCRUF. *n. s.* The same, I suppose, with *scurf*, by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRUPLE.† *n. s.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Originally *scrupule* and *scrupulus* mean a little sharp stone falling into a man's shoe, and hindering him in his gait. See Cotgrave and Ainsworth. Hence its application to difficulty or doubt of proceeding.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,

Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts

To your good truth.

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question.

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary *scruples*, which only entangle the soul.

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else.

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth.

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends

The smallest *scruple* of her excellence,

But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines

Herself the glory of a creditor.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

To SCRUPLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat

Against his better knowledge; nor deceiv'd,

But fondly overcome with female charms.

Milton, P. L.

To SCRUPLE.* *v. a.* To cause to scruple or doubt.

Vulgar hearts wanted satisfaction in nothing concerning the king's integrity, but only in the matter of those letters, which did still *scruple* many of them. *Symmonds, Vind. of K. Ch. I. (1648.)*

SCRUPLER.† *n. s.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

Away with those nice *scruplers*, who for some further ends have endeavoured to keep us in an undue sense.

By. Hall, Rem. p. 295.

The *scruples* which many public ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

To SCRUPULIZE.* *v. a.* [from *scruple*.] To perplex with scruples.

Other articles may be so *scrupulized*.

Montagu, App. to Cas. (1625.) p. 244.

SCRUPULOSITY. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous*.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*.

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations.

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SCRUPULOUS. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, Fr. *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous*.

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days.

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers

Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous*.

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance.

Woodward.

SCRUPULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.]

Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours.

By. Taylor.

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself.

Addison, Frecholder.

SCRUPULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous*.]

The state of being scrupulous.

Others by their weakness, and fear, and scrupulousness, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts.

Puller, *Mod. of the Ch. of Eng.* p. 16.
If the like scrupulousness was observed in registering the smallest changes in profane authors.

Bentley, *Phil. Lips.* § 32.

SCRUTABLE. *adj.* [from *scrutor*, Lat.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?

Decay of Chr. Piety.

SCRUTATION. *n. s.* [*scrutor*, Lat.] Search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTATOR. *† n. s.* [*scrutateur*, Fr. from *scrutor*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner.

The *scrutators* were two of the seculars.

Hales, *Lett. from the Syn. of Dort*, (1618,) p. 2.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon came to have jurisdiction more amply.

Ayliffe.

SCRUTINEER. *n. s.* [*scrutator*, Lat.] A searcher; an examiner.

SCRUTINOUS. *adj.* [from *scrutiny*.] Capacious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,

Hard to be pleas'd, and parsimonious. Denham.

TO SCRUTINIZE. *† v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]
TO SCRUTINY. } To search; to examine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*.

Ayliffe.

SCRUTINY. *† n. s.* [*scrutine*, old French; *scrutinum*, Lat. The Saxon verb *reputan*, to *scrutiny*, has been used.] Enquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not what does he believe or hope, but what he loves.

Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy*.

I thought these worth my nearer view

And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn

In what degree or meaning thou art call'd

The Son of God. Milton, *P. R.*

They that have designed exactness and deep

scrutiny, have taken some one part of nature. Hales.

Their difference to measure, and to reach,

Reason well rectify'd must nature teach;

And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit

For man's all-searching and enquiring wit.

Denham.

We are admonish'd of want of charity to others, and want of a Christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves.

L' Etrange.

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*.

Atterbury.

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body.

Locke.

SCRUTOIRE. *n. s.* [for *scrittoire*, or *escri-toire*.] A case of drawers for writing.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked.

Prior.

TO SCRUE. *v. a.* [Perhaps from *screw*.] This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, to *scrue*, in the London jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Tho' up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands, And having *scrue'd* out of his carrior corse

The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands, Upon his shoulders carried him. Spenser, *F. Q.*

TO SCUD. *† v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skiotur*, swift, Icelandic.]

1. To flee; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. L' Etrange.

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-fest ply,
About their sires the little sylvens cry. Dryden.

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. Swift.

2. To be carried precipitately before a tempest: applied to a ship.

TO SCUD.* v. a. To pass over quickly.

A shepherd, from the lofty brow

Of some proud cliff, surveys his lessening flock

In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.

Shenstone, *Ruin'd Abbey*.

SCUD.* n. s. [from the verb.] A cloud swiftly driven by the wind.

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies

From westward, when the showery *scuds* arise. Dryden.

TO SCUDGLE. *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *scuttle*.

SCUFFLE. *† n. s.* [This word is derived by Skinner from *shuffe*. Dr. Johnson.—

It seems to be directly from the Swedish *skuffa*, "animo irato impetere," to push angrily; to jostle. See *Serenius*.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,

In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst

The buckles on his breast. Shakspeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing diversion, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned.

L' Etrange.

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults.

Addison.

TO SCUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen, in former days,

The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some

frays. Dryden.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble.

King Charles.

TO SCUG.* v. a. [*skugga*, Swedish, shade.] To hide. Used in the north of England,

according to Grose; and in the Craven dialect *scug* is a sheltered place.

TO SCULK. *† v. n.* [*sculcke*, Danish. Dr. Johnson.—*Serenius* more satisfactorily refers our word to the Su. Goth. *skiolka*, to seek hiding-places; from *skiol*, *skiol*, Icel. and Su. Goth. a covert or hiding-place.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie close.

Are not you he that rather than you durst go an industrious voyage, being pressed to the islands, *skulk'd* till the fleet was gone?

Beaumont and Fl. *Love's Cure*.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publicly.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Fearing to be seen, within a bed

Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;

There *skulk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time.

Dryden.

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here

Their civil efforts of the verbal war;

Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;

Retiring still they combat; from the field

Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *skulk* behind the subterfuge of art. Prior.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *skulk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say
The girl had such a bashful way. Swift.

SCULKER. *n. s.* [from *skulk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. *† n. s.* [It is derived by Skinner from *shell*, in some provinces called *shull*; as *testa* and *teste*, or *tête*, signify the head. Lye observes more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Icelandick the *skull* of an animal. Dr. Johnson.—Still the derivation is the same, as that of the word to which the *skull* is resembled. See Wachter in *V. SCHALE*. "Plures habet significatus, à notione *tegendi* desumptos; et hæc notio oritur à verbo Scandico antiquissimo *skyla*, *skiuile*, tegere.—Composita, *hirsnschale*, cranium, os quo cerebrum tegitur; *nusschale*, cortex nucis."] 1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *skull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. Sharp.

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See the etymology in *SCULLER*.] Sherwood.

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like catiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *skull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. Hudibras.

4. [Seeole, Sax. an assembly; a great collection of persons; and thence applied to shoals of fish: not peculiar to Milton, as Dr. Johnson states it, confining the word to his poetical style; but common in our old language. "Skull of fish," Prompt. Parv. and Barret. "*examen vel agmen piscium*." "*Skull*, a company of fish swimming together." Cockeram, and Bullokar. Mr. Horne Tooke and Dr. Jamieson deduce *peole* from *peylan*, to separate, *skilia*, Su. Goth. a *skull* seeming to signify one company *disjoined* from another.] A shoal of fish. The word is still applied, on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, to herrings.

They fly, or die, like scaled *skulls*
Before the belching whale. Shakspeare, *Tr. and Cr.*

Each bay

With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *skulls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. Milton, *P. L.*

SCULLCAP. *n. s.* [*scull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.

2. A nightcap.

SCULLER. *† n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skola* is, in Icelandic, a sort of vessel; and *escuelle* in French, a dish. Dr. Johnson.—*Translatum videtur à Sueth. skol*, fluxus aquæ; Goth. *skiola*, Sueth. *skyla*; vas quoddam, à *skoelja*, perfundere, eluere. *Serenius*.] 1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* sate. Dryden.

They hire their *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord. Pope.

2. One that rows a cockboat.

If they called a boat, says a waterman, I am first *sculler*; if they step to the Rose to take a bottle, the drawer would cry, Friend, we sell no ale. *Swift*.

SCULLERY.† *n. s.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Icelandic; or *escuelle*, French, a dish. Dr. Johnson.—From the Icel. *skola*, Su. Goth. *skœlja*, to wash. Serenius, and Ihre. But the former derivation is the immediate one. See also **SCULLION**.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Peacham*.

SCULLION.† *n. s.* [*sculier*, old French; "officier qui a soin de la vaisselle et des plats." Lacombe. This refers to the other old word *escuelle*, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook,
the stablemen, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way. *Swift*.

SCULLIONLY.* *adj.* [from *scullion*.] Low; base; worthless.

This fellow brought forth his *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul. *Milton, Colasterion*.

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat. *sculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in use.

O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant! *Sondys*.

SCULPTILE.† *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Lat.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown*.

All carved images they abhor, and anathematize the adorners of *sculptile* representations, *Ricaut, State of the Greek Ch. p. 322*.

SCULPTOR. *n. s.* [*sculptor*, Lat. *sculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape's in every part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor's* art. *Dryden*.

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *triviscum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison*.

SCULPTURE. *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, Fr.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope*.

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven. *Milton, P. L.*

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden*.

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To SCULPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope*.

SCUM.† *n. s.* [*escume*, Fr. *schiuma*, Ital. *skum*, Dan. *schum*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—"In the Hebrew language *choma* signifies butter; we have prefixed an *s* or *hiss* before it, and thence have *scum*, butter being nothing but the valuable *skimming* of milk. And when we say the *scum* of the people, we mean the *refuse* of them; by a very easy metaphor, taken from the *skimming* of a boiling pot." Dr. Harris's Comment. on the 53d Ch. of Isaiah, 2d ed. 1739, p. 199.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assigned;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise;
Others to bear the same away did mind;
And others it to use according to his kind. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon*.

Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
Self-fed, and self-consum'd. *Milton, Comus*.

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils. *Dryden*.

They mix a medicine to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims. *Dryden*.

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish
out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenser*.

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very
scum of the world, such as their friends thought
it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of. *Raleigh, Ess.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*. *Hudibras*.
The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon*.

You'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails. *Dryden, Jew*.

The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum*
and refuse of the people. *Addison, Freeholder*.

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the *scum*; commonly written and spoken *skim*.

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross. *Milton, P. L.*

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye taskers of the dead;
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead! *Dryden, and Lee, Ædipus*.

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum*
off. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

SCUMBER. *n. s.* [from *scum*.] The dung of a fox.

SCUMMER.† *n. s.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] A vessel with which liquor is skimmed, commonly called a *skimmer*.

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails. *Ray, Rem. p. 120*.

SCUPPER HOLES.† *n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch to draw off.]

1. In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper leathers*, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper nails*. *Bailey*.

The blood at *scupper holes* run out. *Ward*.

2. Simply, *scuppers*.

Her *scuppers* may be left unset, whereby the water runs down her timbers years together.

Maydman, Naval Speculat. (1691.) p. 73.

SCURF.† *n. s.* [*crupp*, Saxon; *skurf*, Dan. *schorft*, Teut. *skorf*, Su. Goth. from *skorpa*, crusta, according to Serenius.]

1. A kind of dry military scab.
Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Patolcus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift*.

2. A soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden*.

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton, P. L.*
Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils; and
at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison*.

SCURFINES.† *n. s.* [from *scurf*.] The state of being scurfy.

In wretched beggary,
And mangy misery,
In lousy lothumnesse,
And scabbed *scurffynesse*. *Skelton, Poems, p. 81*.

SCURFY.* *adj.* [from *scurf*.] Having scurf or scabs. Dr. Johnson has used it in defining *scurffiness*.

SCURRILE.† *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin. Dr. Johnson writes this word *scurril*; but it is most usual to write it *scurrile*, as *fragile*, *docile*, *hostile*, *gracile*, &c.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Scurrile talk, obscene actions.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 496.
Were it not for quaffing, ribaldry, dalliance,
scurrile profaneness, these men would be dull, and
(as we say) dead on the nest! *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 7*.
Nothing can conduce more to letters than to
examine the writings of the ancients, — provided
the plagues of judging and pronouncing against
them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation,
impudence, and *scurril* scoffing. *B. Johnson*.
Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts. *Dryden*.

SCURRILITY. *n. s.* [*scurrilite*, Fr. *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall
please you to abrogate *scurrility*. *Shakespeare*.
Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain
the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden*.

SCURRILOUS. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty. *Hooker*.

Let him approach singing. Forewarn him
that he use no *scurrilous* words in his tunes. *Shakespeare, Winter*.

How often is a person, whose intentions are to
do good by the works he publishes, treated in as
scurrilous a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind! *Addison, Freeholder*.

Amphibious, between sea and land,
The river horse. *Milton, P. L.*

The pilot ———
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton, P. L.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores, are used for manuring of sea land.

They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail.
Arbuthnot.
Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore.

Dryden's Albion.

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,

Propp'd on himself he stands : his solid sides
Wash off the sea weeds, and the sounding tides.
The sea could not be moved. Dryden.

The sea could not be much narrower than it is,
without a great loss to the world. *Bentley.*
So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thersian wilds

While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main, *Pope.*

By the sea of Galilee. *St. Matth.* iv. 18.
Proverbially for any large quantity.

That sea of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and insti-

Any thing rough and tempestuous.
To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within

And in a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton, P. L.*
Half SEAS over. Half drunk.
 The whole magistracy was pretty well dismissed

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out.

EA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

ABA'NK.* [*sea and bank.*]
The sea shore.
I was, the other day, talking on the *sea-bank*

A fence to keep the sea within bounds.
So used in the north.

'ABAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo piscis*, Lat.] The sea-swallow.

ABA'T.* *n. s.* [*sea and bat.*] A sort of flying fish. Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

ABA THED.* *adj.* [*sea* and *bathed.*]
Bathed or dipped in the sea.
Sea bath'd Hesperus, who brings
Fishes.

ABE'AST.* *n. s.* [*sea and beast.*] A large
or monstrous animal of the sea.

That sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.

ABEAT.† } *adj.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Dashed
ABE'ATEN. } by the waves of the sea

The sovereign of seas he blames in vain,
That, once *sea-beat*, will to sea again.

Ships — both extremely sea-beaten, and at last
racked. *Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*
Darkness cover'd o'er

the face of things: along the sea-boat shore
 atiate we slept. *Pope, Odys.*
 ABOARD.* *adv.* Towards the sea: a

ABOAT. *n. s.* [*sea and boat.*] Vessel ca-

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being
d sea-boats, and themselves but indifferent sea-

en, Arbuthnot.

scutum, Lat.] The shield represented |

SE'ABORD.* } *adj.* [sea and border.]

SEABO'RDING.* } *Bordering on the sea.*

There shall a lion from the sea-board wood
Of Neustria come roving.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 47.
Those sea-bordering shores, of that point at
France. *Dragon, Polyolb. S. 17.*

SE'ABORN. *adj.* [sea and born.] Born of the
sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his sea-born niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*
All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their sea-born king.

SE'ABOUND.* } *adj.* [sea and bound.]

SEABO'UNDED. } *Bounded by the sea.*

Our sea-bound Britain.

Mir. for Mag. p. 573.
Subject all nations to thy throne,
And make the sea-bound earth thine own.

Sandys, Ps. p. 2.
SE'ABOY. n. s. [sea and boy.] Boy employed
on ship-board.

Canst thou, O partial slave, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*

SE'ABREACH. n. s. [sea and breach.] Irrup-
tion of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and sea-
breaches are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. n. s. [sea and breeze.] Wind
blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great ad-
vantage to shelter the grass from the seabreeze.

Mortimer.
SE'ABUILT. *adj.* [sea and built.] Built for
the sea.

Borne each by other in a distant line,
The seabuilt forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*
SEACA'BAGE. n. s. [crambe, Lat.] Seacole-
wort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the
cabbage. *Miller.*

SE'ACALF. n. s. [sea and calf; phoca.] The
seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from
the noise he makes like a calf: his head
comparatively not big, shaped rather
like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's,
and mustaches like those of a cat: his
body long, and all over hairy: his fore-
feet, with fingers clawed, but not divided,
yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more
properly fins, and fitter for swimming,
as being an amphibious animal. The
female gives suck, as the porpoise, and
other viviparous fishes. *Grew, Mus.*

SE'ACAP. n. s. [sea and cap.] Cap made to
be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head.

Shakspeare.
SE'ACARD.* n. s. [sea and card.] The ma-
riner's card. See **CARD**.

It is as absurd as to affirm, out of the sea-card,
of one and the same wind, that it stands north-
south! *By. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 82.*

We are all like sea-cards;
All our endeavours, and our motions,
(As they do to the north,) still point at beauty.

Beaumont and Fl. Chances.
SE'ACARP. n. s. [sea and carp; *turdus ma-
rinus*, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives
among stones and rocks.

SE'ACHANGE.* n. s. [sea and change.]
Change effected by the sea.

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change. *Shaks. Tempest.*

SE'ACHART. n. s. [sea and chart.] Map on
which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better
learned by a map or *seachart*, than reading the de-
scription. *Watts.*

SE'ACIRCLED.* *adj.* [sea and circle.] Sur-
rounded by the sea.

The daughters of sea-circled Tyre.

Sandys, Ps. p. 72.
SE'ACOAL. n. s. [sea and coal.] Coal, so
called, not because found in the sea, but
because brought to London by sea; pit-
coal.

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a
seacool fire. *Shakspeare.*

Bacon.
Seacool lasts longer than charcoal.
This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very
much heightened, where a great quantity of seacool
is burnt. *Harvey.*

SE'ACOAST. n. s. [sea and coast.] Shore;
edge of the sea.

The venturesome mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay;
For safety's sake that same his searack made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Upon the seacoast are many parcels of land that
would pay well for the taking in.

Mortimer, Husbandry.
SE'ACOB. n. s. [gavia, Lat.] A bird, called
also seagull.

SEACOMPASS. n. s. [sea and compass.] The
card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the seacompass still moving but
to the north point only, with moveer immotus
notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to
one only. *Camden, Rem.*

SE'ACOOT. n. s. [from sea and coot; *fulica
marina*, Lat.] Sea-fowl, like the moor-
hen.

SEACORMORANT, or Seadrake. n. s. [from
sea and cormorant; *corvus marinus*, Lat.]
A seacrow.

SE'ACOW. n. s. [sea and cow.] The manatee.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind.
It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven
or eight in circumference: its head is
like that of a hog, but longer, and more
cylindrical; its eyes are small, and it has
no external ears, but only two little
apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has
two long tusks standing out. It has two
fins, which stand forward on the breast
like hands, whence the Spaniards called it
manatee. The female has two round
breasts placed between the pectoral
fins. The skin is very thick and hard,
and not scaly, but hairy.

Hill, Mat. Med.
SE'ACROW.* n. s. [sea and crow.] A name
given to the seagull.

SE'ADOG. n. s. [sea and dog.] Perhaps
the shark.

Fierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends.

Roscommon.
When, stung with hunger, she embroils the
flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food.

Pope, Odys.
SEADRA'GON.* n. s. [sea and dragon; *ra-
draca*, Sax.] A sea-fish, called also the
viver. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SE'AEAR. n. s. [from sea and ear; *auris
marina*, Lat.] A sea-plant.

SE'AEEL.* n. s. [sea and æl; *æ-æl*, Sax.]
The conger. See **CONGER**.

SE'AEENCIRCLED.* *adj.* [sea and encircle.]
Surrounded by the sea.

Rouse, and wing
The prosperous sail from every growing port,
Uninjur'd, round the sea-encircled globe.

Thomson, Autumn.
SEAFAR'ER. n. s. [sea and fare.] A tra-
veller by sea; a mariner.

They stiffly refused to veil their bonnets by the
summons of those towns, which is reckoned in-
tolerable contempt by the better enabled seafarers.

Carew.
A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean seafarer in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads the athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFAR'ING. *adj.* [sea and fare.] Travel-
ling by sea.

My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as seafaring men provide for storms. *Shaks.*

It was death to divert the ships of seafaring
people, against their will, to other uses than they
were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFENNEL. The same with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. n. s. [sea and fight.] Battle
of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but
this is when princes set up their rest upon the
battles. *Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times
quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retire-
ment, be less able to sleep than in the middle of
a seafight. *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail,
whereof they lost ninety-three in a seafight.

Arbuthnot on Coins.
SE'AFISH.* n. s. [ræ-pjcar, Sax.] Fish
that live in the sea.

SE'AFOWL. n. s. [sea and fowl.] Birds
that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other seafowl,
are very long, to enable them to hunt for the
worms. *Derham.*

A seafowl properly represents the passage of a
deity over the seas. *Broom.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the seafowl in a year o'er-fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGARLAND.* n. s. An herb.

SE'AGIRDLES. n. s. pl. [fungus phasga-
noides, Lat.] A sort of sea-mushrooms.

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [sea and girt.] Girded or
encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the seagirt isles. *Milton, Comus.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of seagirt Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractic'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGOD.* n. s. One of the fabulous
deities of the sea.

Weever — doth holiness retain
Above his fellow-floods; whose healthful virtues
taught,

Hath of the sea-gods oft caus'd Weever to be
sought. *Dragon, Polyolb. S. 11.*

There the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty sea-god pull'd them down.

B. Jonson, Masques.
SE'AGOWN.* n. s. [sea and gown.] A ma-
riner's short-sleeved gown. *Sherwood.*

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SEAGRASS. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *alga*, Lat.] An herb growing on the sea-shore.

SEAGREEN. *adj.* [*sea* and *green*.] Ressembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Locke.*

Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SEAGRASS. *n. s.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SEAGULL. *† n. s.* [*sea* and *gull*.] A bird common on the sea-coasts, of a light gray colour; sometimes called the *seacrow*.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SEAHEDGEHOG. *n. s.* [*echinus*.] A kind of sea shellfish.

The *seahedgehog* is enclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land-urchin. *Carew.*

SEAHOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpus.

SEAHOLLY. *n. s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant. The species are, *seaholly*, or *eryngo*. Common *eryngo*. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true *eryngo*. *Miller.*

SEAHOLM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *holm*.]

1. A small uninhabited island.

2. *Seaholly*. A kind of sea-weed.

Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and samphire than any other county. *Carew.*

SEAHORSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *horse*.]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needle-fish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill, Mat. Med.*

2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tusk of the morse, or waltrons, called by some the *seahorse*. *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the *seahorse* Dryden means probably the hippopotamus. *Seahorses*, floundering in the slimy mud, Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SEALIKE. ** adj.* [*æ-lie*, Sax.] Resembling the sea.

Scarce the muse
Dares stretch her wing o'er this enormous mass
Of rushing water; scarce she dares attempt
The *sealike* Plata. *Thomson, Summer.*

SEAMAID. *† n. s.* [*sea* and *maid*.]

1. A mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *sea-maid*'s music. *Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dr.*

2. A water-nymph.

You fisher-boys, and *sea-maids*' dainty crew,
Farewell! for Tholamini will seek a new
And more respectful stream: ungrateful Chame,
adieu! *P. Fletcher, P. Eclog. ii. st. 21.*

SEAMALL. ** n. s.* A kind of seagull. *Ray.*

SEAMAN. *† n. s.* [*æ-man*, Sax. *naufa*.]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*

Seamen through dismal storms are wont
To pass the oyster-breasted Hellespont. *Evelyn.*

Æneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's fauchion, and a *seaman*'s oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *seamen* of any state in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea, and perurys have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke.*

SEAMANSHIP. ** n. s.* [from *seaman*.] Naval skill; good management of a ship.

Privateers and Moorish corsairs possess not the best *seamanship*, and very little discipline.

Burke, Consid. on the State of Affairs.

SEAMARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mark*.] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
He for his safety's sake his *seamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

They were executed at divers places upon the seacoast, for *seamarks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the coast. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and set as *sea-marks* for those who observe them to avoid. *Dryden.*

The fault of others' sway,
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden.*

SEAMEW. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mew*.] A fowl that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcs, and *sea-mews* clang. *Milton, P. L.*

The chough, the *sea-mew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope, Odys.*

SEAMONSTER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *monster*.]

Strange animal of the sea.

Sea-monsters give suck to their young. *Lam. iv. 3.*

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp. *Milton, P. L.*

SEAMOSS. *† n. s.* [*sea* and *moss*; *corallum*, Lat.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone.

Some scurvigrass do bring; —
From Shepey *sea-moss* some, to cool his boyling blood. *Drayton, Polyol. S. 18.*

SEANVELWORT. *n. s.* [*androsaces*, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SEANETTLE. ** n. s.* A sort of fish, (*urtica marina*, Lat.) Resembling a lump of stiff jelly.

Dr. Gaertner refers the *urticæ marina*, or *seanettles*, to the hydra of Linnaeus, commonly called the polype.

Chambers.

SEANYMPH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *nymph*.] Goddess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of *Æneas*'s ship into *sea-nymphs*. *Broome.*

SEAO'NION. *n. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SEAOOSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *oose*.] The mud in the sea or shore.

All *sea-oozes* or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*

SEAPAD. *n. s.* [*stella marina*, Lat.] The star fish.

SEAPANTHER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *panther*; *gabos*, Lat.] A fish like a lamprey.

SEAPIECE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *piece*.] A picture representing any thing at sea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *seapièces*. *Addison.*

SEAPOOL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *pool*.] A lake of salt water.

I heard it wished, that all that land were a *seapool*. *Spenser.*

SEAPORT. *† n. s.* [*sea* and *port*.] A harbour.

Scene, for the first act, in Venice; during the rest of the play, at a *sea-port* in Cyprus. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

SEARESEMBLING. ** adj.* [*sea* and *resemble*.] Sea-like.

Jordan from two bubbling heads
His oft returning waters leads,
Till their narrow bounds forsake,
And grow a *sea-resembling* lake. *Sandys, Chr. Pass. p. 8.*

SEARISK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *risk*.] Hazard at sea.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbutnot.*

SEARO'BBER. ** n. s.* [*sea* and *robber*.] A pirate; a sea-thief.

Trade is much disturbed by pirates and *searobbers*. *Milton, Lett. of State.*

SEAROCKET. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SEAROOM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *room*.] Open sea; spacious main.

There is *sea-room* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *sea-room* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

SEAROVER. *† n. s.* [*sea* and *rove*.] A pirate.

A certain island long before despoiled, and left waste by *sea-roovers*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 1.*

SEARUFF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ruff*; *orphus*, Lat.] A kind of sea fish.

SEASERPENT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *serpent*; *hydrus*, Lat.] A water serpent; an adder.

SEASERVICE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *service*.] Naval war.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, and got off with much ado. *Swift, Direct. to Servants.*

SEASHARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shark*.] A ravenous sea-fish.

Witch's mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt *sea-shark*. *Shakespeare.*

SEASHELL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shell*.] Shells found on the shore.

Sea-shells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer.*

SEASHORE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shore*.] The coast of the sea.

That *sea-shore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the sea-shore. *Burnet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the sea-shore. *Locke.*

SEASICK. *adj.* [*sea and sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much sea-sick, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakespeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, sea-sick, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage nothing can offend; Women are never sea-sick. *Dryden, Juv.*

Wearily and sea-sick, when in these confin'd; Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*

SEASIDE. *n. s.* [*sea and side.*] The edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand by the sea-side. *Jud. vii. 12.*

There disembarking on the green sea-side, We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

SEASURGEON. *n. s.* [*sea and surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the sea-surgeon. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SEASURROUNDED. *adj.* [*sea and surround.*] Encircled by the sea.

To sea-surrounded realms the gods assign Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*

SEATERM. *n. s.* [*sea and term.*] Word of art used by the sea-men.

I agree with you in your censure of the sea-terms in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epic poetry. *Pope.*

SEATHIEF.* *n. s.* [*æ-ðeof, Saxon.*] A pirate.

The one be sea-theeves, suche as lye in the straights and corners of the sea, and take other mens goods from them by force.

Bp. of Chichester, Two Serms. (1576), C. i. b.
SEATOAD.* *n. s.* [*sea and toad.*] An ugly sea-fish so named.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
SEATORN.* *adj.* [*sea and torn.*] Torn by the sea.

As fair a bay,
As ever merchant wish'd might be the road,
Wherein to ease his sea-torn vessel's load.

Browns, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. i.
SEATOST.* *adj.* [*sea and tost.*] Tossed by the sea.

The ship upon whose deck
The sea-tost prince appears to speak.

Shakespeare, Pericles.
SEAWALLED.* *adj.* [*sea and wall.*] Surrounded by the sea.

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

SEAWARD.* *adj.* [*sea and peapb, Sax.*] Directed towards the sea.

To your seaward steps farewell,

Donne, Poems, p. 175.
SEAWARD.* *adv.* Towards the sea.

[They] victualling again, with brave and man-like minds,

To seaward cast their eyes, and pray for happy winds.

Dryden, Polyolb. S. 2.
The rock rush'd seaward with impetuous roar,

Ingulf'd, and to the abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*

SEAWATER. *n. s.* [*sea and water.*] The salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the seashore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the sea-water upon the wells of Alexandria.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I bathed the member with sea-water. *Wiseman.*
Sea-water has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it; as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

SEAWITHWIND. *n. s.* [*soldonella, Lat.*] Bindweed.

SEAWORMWOOD. *n. s.* [*sea and wormwood; seriphium, Lat.*] A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.

SEAWORTHY.* *adj.* [*sea and worthy.*] Fit to go to sea: applied to a ship.

SEAL. *n. s.* [*jeol, jele, Saxon; seel, Danish.*] The sealcalf.

The seal or soyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a mold-warp: he delighteth in musick, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above water: they also come land. *Carew.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcs, and seamens clang.

Milton, P. L.
SEAL.† *n. s.* [*igel, Saxon; sigillum, Lat.*]

Dr. Johnson.—Serenius notices the remarkable agreement of ancient languages in this word; M. Goth. *sighian*, to seal; Cym. *sel*, Icel. *segle*, a seal; and thinks it probable that the word is originally Scythian.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great seal. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

If the organs of perception, like wax over-hardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the seal; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the seal not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the seal will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same his grandsire wore about his neck
In three seal rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lugs to speak so loud.

Shakespeare.

Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that seal? *Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the seal wax from a letter. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal.

Milton, P. L.
TO SEAL. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him seal up thy mind.

Shakespeare, As you like it.
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards seal it.

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;

And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed,

Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shaks.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I seal our true hearts' love.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.
When I have performed this, and sealed to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom. xv. 28.*

4. To shut; to close: with up.
Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum!

Shakespeare.
At my death
Thou hast seal'd up my expectation.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
The sense is like the sun; for the sun seals up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

5. To make fast.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd.

Milton, P. L.

6. To mark with a stamp.

You'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the feet,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.

Shakespeare.

TO SEAL. v. n. To fix a seal.

I will seal unto this bond. *Shakespeare.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests seal unto it. *Neh. ix. 38.*

SEALER.† *n. s.* [*from seal.*] One that seals. *Hulot.*

SEALING.* *n. s.* [*from seal.*] Act of sealing.

Those that sealed [in the margin, at the sealings] were Nehemiah, Sersiah, &c. *Nehem. x. 1.*

SEALINGWAX. *n. s.* [*seal and wax.*] Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with sealing-wax. *Dyke.*

SEAM. *n. s.* [*ream, Saxon; zoom, Dutch.*]

1. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.

Dryden.
Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch—the seams instops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand.

Dryden.

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [*ream, Saxon, a load.*] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*

5. **SEAM of Glass.** A quantity of glass, weighing 120 pounds.

6. [*reme, Saxon; saim, Welsh; sain, Fr.*] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own seam,
Be worshipp'd? *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted axe. *Dryden, Æn.*

TO SEAM. v. a. [*from the noun.*]

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave.

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? *Swift.*

SEAMLESS.† *adj.* [*from seam.*] Having no seam.

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.
Ye, whose faction and turbulency in novel opinions rends the seamless coat, not considering that of Melancthon, that schism is no less than idolatry.

Bp. Hall, Sermon. The Hypocrite.

There froward authors, with disputes, have torn
The garments *seamless* as the firmament.

Davenant, Gondib. B. 2.

A *seamless* coat, from schism so free.

Dryden, Hind and Panth. P. 2.

SE'AMRENT. *n. s.* [*seam* and *rent*.] A
separation of any thing where it is
joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTER.* *n. s.* [see the etymology in
the next word, *seamstress*. See also
SEMSTER.] One who sews, or uses a
needle; a sort of tailor.

Our rags pretend to be our reformations; and
our schismatics would seem our *seamsters*, and
their renders will needs be our reformers and
repairers.

Bp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, (1660,) p. 242.

SE'AMSTRESS.† *n. s.* [*jeamtype*, Saxon.

Dr. Johnson.—And thus, according to
the Saxon form, our word at first was
seamster. See *Sherwood*. And *Cot-
grave* in *V. Lingiere*: "A *seamster*, a
woman that makes or sells linen, &c." A
woman whose trade is to sew. Often
written *sempstress*.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took
Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook.

Cleveland.

SE'AMY. *adj.* [from *seam*.] Having a
seam; shewing the seam.

Some such squire he was,

That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,

And made me to suspect you. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

SEAN.† *n. s.* [*rexne*, Saxon; *sagena*, Lat.]

A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or
saine.

Birds are ta'ne

With trawls, fishes by the entangling *saine*.

Sandys, Paraph. of Eccl. (1648,) p. 14.

SE'APOY.* See SEPOY.

SEAR.† *adj.* [*reapian*, Saxon, to dry. Dr.

Johnson.—Autumn is still, in some
parts of the north, called the *sear*. So
Shakespeare's sear and yellow leaf means
the same thing. The word was
also referred to the Gr. ξηρὸς, dry.]

Dry; not any longer green. See SERE.

I have liv'd long enough; my May of life

Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Ye myrdes brown, with ivy never *sear*.

Milton, Lycidas.

Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear*

wood. *Ray.*

To SEAR.† *v. a.* [*reapian*, Saxon.] To

burn; to cauterize.

The scorching flame sore singed all his face,

And through his armour all his body *sear'd*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies,

having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron.

1 Tim. iv. 2.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear* up

those of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *sear'd* with burning steel, till the scorch'd

marrow

Fries in the bones. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

2. To wither; to dry.

Some beauty peep'd through lattice of *sear'd* age.

Shakespeare, Lov. Complaint.

SE'ARCLOTH. *n. s.* [*rapclad*, Saxon, from

rap, pain, and *clad*, a plaster; so that

cercloth, as it is now written, from *cera*,

wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster;

a large plaster.

Bees' wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves.

Mortimer.

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift
finely.

Put the finely *searced* powder of alabaster into a

flat-bottomed and well-heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *searce* it from

the bran. *Mortimer.*

SEARCE.† *n. s.* [*sas*, Fr.] A sieve; a

bolter. *Sherwood.*

SE'ARCE.† *n. s.* [from *searce*; Fr. *seasseur*.]

One who sifts or bolts corn.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.]

1. To examine; to try; to explore; to
look through.

Help to search my house this one time: if I

find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table

sport. *Shakespeare.*

They returned from *searching* of the land.

Num. xiii. 25.

Through the void immense

To *search* with wandering quest a place foretold.

Milton, P. L.

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understand

What oft my steadiest thoughts have *search'd* in

vain. *Milton, P. L.*

Enough is left besides to *search* and know.

Milton, P. L.

Draw up some valuable meditations from the

depths of the earth, and *search* them through the

vast ocean. *Watts.*

3. To probe as a surgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching* of thy wound,

I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shaks.*

With this good sword,

That ran through Caesar's bowels, *search* this

bosom. *Shakespeare.*

The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered

by the proportion of the *searching* candle, or probe

which enters into the cavity. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. To SEARCH out. To find by seeking.

Who went before you, to *search* you out a place

to pitch your tents in? *Deut. i. 33.*

They may sometimes be successful to *search* out

truth. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a search; to look for some-
thing.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with

me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee not. *Milton, P. L.*

Those who seriously *search* after or maintain

truth, should study to deliver themselves without

obscurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted

the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars

that could give any light to the question. *Locke.*

With piercing eye some *search* where nature

plays,

And trace the wanton through her darksome

maze. *Tickell.*

3. To seek; to try to find.

Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for

a gentleman that is here now in the house.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a

fly, upon which depend those powers we observe

in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected

place.

The orb he roam'd

With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep.

Milton, P. L.

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some

hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it.

Locke.

3. Inquiry; act of seeking: with *of*, *for*,
or *after*.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in
two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere
you find them, and when you have them, they are
not worth the *search*. *Shakespeare.*

Who great in *search* of God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare.

Dryden.

Now mourn thy fatal *search*:

It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such
an use as conveys the precise notions of things,
which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search*
after knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search* for the boy,

gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside
from all that is honest in our *search* after truth.

Watts.

4. Quest; pursuit.

If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,

Where should he find it purer than in *Blanche*?

Shakespeare.

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such
disgrace well as he shall run into: in that it is a

thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my

will. *Shaks. As you like it.*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,

Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin.

Dryden.

SE'ARCHABLE.* *adj.* [from *search*.] That

may be explored. *Cotgrave, and Sherw.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. s.* [from *search*.]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth,

the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of under-

standing. *Bar. iii. 23.*

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference

between the Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the

divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth

itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let

fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that

taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes

To what our Maker to their ken denies:

The *searcher* follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecom-

ing a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine

the bodies of the dead, and report the

cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn

to their office, repair to the place where the dead

corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other

inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died.

Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

SE'ARCHING.* *n. s.* [from *search*.] Exa-

mination; inquisition.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

For the divisions of Reuben there were great

searchings of heart. *Judges, v. 16.*

SE'ARCHLESS.* *adj.* [*search* and *less*.]

Avoiding or escaping *search*; inscrutable.

The modest-seeming eye,

Beneath whose beautiful beams, belying heaven,

Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death.

Thomson, Spring.

SE'AREDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *To sear*.] State

of being seared or cauterized: from the

practice of surgeons, who apply burn-

ings in order to heal corrupt flesh, which

becomes afterwards insensible; hence,

figuratively, insensibility.

He wonders at my extreme prodigality of credit,

and *searedness* of conscience, in citing an epistle

so convicted by Bellarmine!

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 261.

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity, or
carelessness of conscience. *South, Sermon. ix. 54.*
He is sealed up under a spirit of *sear'dness* and
reprobation. *South, Sermon. x. 233.*

SE'ASON.† *n. s.* [*saison*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Probably from the Lat. *occasione*,
abl. of *occur*; whence the Ital. *cagione*,
the same.]

1. One of the four parts of the year,
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

The fairest flowers of the season
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers.

Shakespeare.
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a season of the year. *Dryden.*
We saw, in six days' travelling, the several seasons
of the year in their beauty. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A time as distinguished from others.
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits of the season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The season prime for sweetest scents and airs.

Milton, P. L.
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.
At season fit let her with thee partake.

Milton, P. L.
All business should be done betimes; and
there's as little trouble of doing it in season too, as
out of season. *L'Estrange.*
For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possess'd;
The best is but in season best. *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of season. *Philips.*
There is no season to which such thoughts as
these are more suitable. *Atterbury.*

The season when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.
We'll slip you for a season, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

5. [From the verb.] That which gives a
high relish.

You lack the season of all natures, sleep.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Salt too little, which may season give.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.
To SE'ASON.† *v. a.* [*assaisonnement*, Fr.;
Dr. Johnson.—Ital. *salsare*; German,
salzen; from *salio*, Lat. to salt.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives
a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou
season with salt. *Lev. ii. 13.*

They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater
part was eaten by the priests. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pot-
tage are very fit for children; only let them not be
seasoned with sugar. *Locke.*

The wise contrivance,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea.

Blackmore.
2. To give a relish to; to recommend by
something mingled.

You season still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to season conversation,
to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest
advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of
men. *Tillotson.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another
ingredient.

Mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power does then shew like God's,
When mercy seasons justice. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The sith of time mows down, devour unspair'd,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And season him thy last and sweetest prey.
Milton, P. L.

Secure their religion, season their younger years
with prudent and pious principles. *Bp. Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured
into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons:
the touch and unction go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to
mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:

How many things by season season'd are,
To their right praise and true perfection! *Shaks.*
Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy.

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shaks. Coriol.*

The archers of his guard shot two arrows every
man together against an inch board of well season'd
timber. *Hayward.*

His plenteous stores do season'd timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*
A man should harden and season himself beyond
the degree of cold where he lives. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON.† *v. n.*
1. To become mature; to grow fit for any
purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that
they may set them by to season. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

2. To betoken; to savour.
Lose not your labour and your time together;
It seasons of a fool. *Beaumont and Fl. Chances.*

SEASONABLE. *adj.* [*saison*, Fr.] Oppor-
tune; happening or done at a proper
time; proper as to time.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as
clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclus. v. 2.*

If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in
the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now,
when his truths are reformed into nothing, when
the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are
weakened. *South, Sermon.*

SEASONABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *season-
able*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety
with regard to time.

I durst never lay too much hope on the forward
beginnings of wit and memory, which have been
applauded in children. I knew they could but
attain their vigour; and if sooner, no whit the
better; for the earlier is their perfection of wis-
dom, the longer shall be their witless age. *Season-
ableness* is best in all these things which have
their ripeness and decay. *Bp. Hall, Holy Observ.* (1609.) § 15.

Neither the goodness of the soil, nor the season-
ableness of the weather, nor the industry of the
husbandman, is now inferior to that of former
ages. *Hakewill on Prov. p. 145.*

A British freeholder would very ill discharge
his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency
and seasonableness of those laws by which his
country has been recovered out of its confusions.

Addison.
SEASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Pro-
perly with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly,
most seasonably advise you all. *Sprat, Sermon.*

SEASONAGE.* *n. s.* [from *season*.] Sea-
soning; sauce.

Light gives a seasonage to all other fruitions, lays
open the bosom of the universe, and shows the

treasures of nature; in a word, gives opportunity
to the enjoyment of all the other senses. *South, Sermon. viii. 408.*

Charity is the grand seasonage of every christian
duty. *South, Sermon. ix. 152.*

SEASONER. *n. s.* [from *To season*.] One
who seasons or gives a relish to any
thing.

SEASONING. *n. s.* [from *season*.] That
which is added to any thing to give it a
relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers
kinds of leavenings and seasonings; so that some
do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish
so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any season-
ing or taste of matter. *B. Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation
of learning, are required to give a seasoning to
retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere
a nature, that they will not go down with the pub-
lic without frequent seasonings. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none
of those seasonings that recommend the writings
which are in vogue among us. *Addison, Spect.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind
as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted
aromatic oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SEAT. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat. *sett*, old German.
Skinner.]

1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which
one may sit.

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their seats. *Milton, P. L.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lady of the flower her guest;
When, lo, a bower ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either
train. *Dryden.*

2. Chair of state; throne; post of autho-
rity; tribunal.

With due observance of thy goodly seat,
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply
Thy latest words. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Thus we debase
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble
Call our cares fears. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Whatsoever be the manner of the world's end,
most certain it is an end it shall have, and as cer-
tain that then we shall appear before the judge-
ment-seat of Christ, that every man may receive
according to that which he hath done in his body,
whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It were enough in reason to succour with
virtuals, and other helps, a vast multitude, com-
pelled by necessity to seek a new seat, or to
direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heaven! if not prefer'd
Most justly, seat worthier of gods, as built
With second thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton, P. L.*

In Alba he shall fix his royal seat;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*
Has winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy
seat, *Dryden.*

And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*
The promis'd seat of empire shall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the seat of
Eden; for it was Paradise by God planted. *Raleigh.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops' houses, were pulled down to make a seat for his new building. *Hayward.*

He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committeth himself to prison. *Bacon.*

The fittest and the easiest to be drawn To our society, and to aid the war, The rather for their seat, being next borderers On Italy. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

To SEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbutnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard seated.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcaico, such magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to inshrine
Belus or Scarpis their gods, or seat
Their kings. *Milton, P. L.*

A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see others of the same species seated above them in a sort of perfection. *Pope.*

3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had seated themselves in Nova Guiana? *Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately seated on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills. *Milton, P. L.*

To SEAT. v. n. To rest; to lie down. Not in use.

Him thither eke for all his fearful threat
He followed fast, and chased him no nie,
That to the folds, where sheep at night doe seat,
And to the little coles, where shepherds lie
In winter's wrathfull time, he forced him to flie. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 4.*

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 4.

Ray, and Grose.

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humour, necessary for defending those parts, from which it is *seceded*, from exhortations. *Arbutnot.*

SECESS. n. s. [secessus, Lat.] Retirement; retreat.

Silent secess, waste solitude.

More, *Song of the Soul*, (1647,) Pref. B. 4. b.

SECESSION. n. s. [secessio, Lat.]

1. The act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

The cells and cloysters of retired votaries, whose very secession proclaims their contempt of sinful seculars. *Bp. Hall, Peacemaker, § 8.*

SECLE. n. s. [siecle, Fr. seculum, Lat.] A century. Not in use.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one secle, or hundred years in the genealogies. *Hammond, Pract. Catech.*

To SECLUDE. v. a. [secludo, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.

None is secluded from that function of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impossibilities. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The number of fishes described may be near five hundred, and of fishes, secluding shell-fish, as many; but if the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number. *Ray.*

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, secluding all entrance of cold. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

SECLUSION. n. s. [seclusus, Lat.] A shutting out. Coles, Dict. 1685. Separation; exclusion.

Their women appear to have been devoted to a state of seclusion. *Warton.*

SECOND. adj. [second, Fr. secundus, Lat.]

It is observable, that the English have no ordinal of two, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of duo. What the Latins call secundus, from sequor, the Saxons term oðer, or ærfeapa.

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a second time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less.

Milton, P. L.
My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,

Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not second yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain,
Lay overthrow on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a second rate. *Addison.*

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and second now to none. *Pope.*
Persons of second rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SECONDO-HAND. n. s. Possession received from the first possessor.

SECONDO-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a second-hand or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to second-hand favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At SECONDO-HAND. adv. In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted them with satyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at second-hand to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers at second-hand, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of rallery. *Tatler.*
Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but at second-hand. *Swift.*

SECOND. n. s. [second, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.

Their seconds minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them supplied;
And sought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried. *Drayton, Nymphid.*

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the seconds. *Addison.*

Personal brawls come in as seconds to finish the dispute of opinion. *Watts.*

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of seconds after the first onset. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a second to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

3. A second minute, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen second minutes, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty seconds. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a second minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. *Locke.*

To SECONDO. v. a. [secondo, Fr. secundo, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently seconded by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to second our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall second them. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee his champion bold,
With the utmost of his godhead seconded. *Milton, S. A.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature seconds all his soft desires. *Roscommon.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody seconds you in your laughter, you

may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to second too some other use. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You some permit
To second ill with ill. *Shakspeare.*

Having formerly discours'd of a marital voyage, I think it not impertinent to second the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton, P. L.*

Sin is seconded with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South.*

SE'COND Sight. *n. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of second sight: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before.

Addison, Freeholder.

SE'COND sighted. *adj.* [from second sight.] Having the second sight.

Savney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were second sighted, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from secondary.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them secondarily to a sloping motion. *Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least secondarily. *Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholic blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or oedematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. s.* [from secondary.] The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the primariness and secondariness of the perception. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY. *† adj.* [secondaire, old Fr. *secundarius*, Lat.]

1. Not primary; not of the first intention. Two are the radical differences: the secondary differences are as four. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate. Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no secondary right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the North over the empty space, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the secondary. *Bentley.*

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and secondary, should revolve the same way from the west to the east, and that in the same plane? *Bentley.*

4. Acting by transmission or depiction. That we were form'd then, say'st thou, and the work

Of secondary hands, by task transferr'd
From father to his son? *Milton, P. L.*
As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are seen,

The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their secondary power

From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

5. A secondary fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *† n. s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

He wishes to take on board the eight secondaries, or minor canons, of his college.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 242.

It was tacitly understood, and was very proper in itself, that these secondaries [ushers of a school] were not to be greedy in engrossing the rarities, when strangers, which often happened, were at dinner. *Wakefield, Mem. p. 47.*

SE'CONDER.* *n. s.* [from second.] One who supports or maintains the proposition or assertion made by another.

I do not tell the respectable mover and seconder, by a perversion of their sense and expressions, that their proposition halts between the ridiculous and the dangerous.

Burke, Speech on the Durat. of Parliaments.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from second.] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and, secondly, trespassed against her husband. *Ecclus. xxiii. 23.*

First, metals are more durable than plants; and, secondly, they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*

The house of commons in Ireland, and, secondly, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *n. s.* [second and rate.]

1. The second order in dignity or value. They call it thunder of the secondrate. *Addison, Ovid.*

2. It is sometimes used adjectively; of the second order. A colloquial licence.

He was not then a secondrate champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. s.* [from secret.]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and silent secrecy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in secrecy long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

In Nature's book of infinite secrecy,
A little can I read. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy secrecy, although alone,
Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton, P. L.*

There is no such thing as perfect secrecy, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South, Sermon.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer; in this rather secrecy is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

For secrecy no lady closer. *Shakspeare.*
Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities. *Burnet.*

SE'CRET. *adj.* [secret, French; *secretus*, Latin.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed. The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deut. xxix. 29.*

Be this or aught
Than this more secret now design'd, I haste
To know. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Retired; private; unseen. Thou open'st Wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though secret she retire:
And I perhaps am secret. *Milton, P. L.*

There secret in her sapphire cell
He with the Nais went to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted. Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*

4. Private; affording privacy. The secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Occult; not apparent. Or sympathy, or some connatural force
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With secret amity things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton, P. L.*
My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet,
Milton, P. L.

6. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET. *n. s.* [secret, French; *secretum*, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden. Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shakspeare.*
There is no secret that they can hide from thee. *Ezek. xxviii.*

We not to explore the secrets ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shakspeare, Lear.*

All secrets of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton, P. L.*

The Romans seem not to have known the secret of paper-credit. *Arbutnot.*

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undisclosed state. Bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Prov. ix. 17.*

In secret, riding through the air she comes. *Milton, P. L.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the secreting of their consultations. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *† n. s.* [secretaire, Fr. from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.

Since your secretariship in the queen's time I believe you were so glutted with the office, that you had not patience to venture on a letter to an absent, useless acquaintance.

Swift, Lett. to E. Lewis, (1737).

SE'CRETARY. *n. s.* [secretaire, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new secretary. *Shakspeare.*
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the secretaries, and employed men of ambassadors. *Bacon.*

Cottington was secretary to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To SE'CRETE. *v. a.* [secretus, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.

SECRETION.† *n. s.* [*secretion*, old Fr. from *secretus*, Latin.]

1. That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.

2. The fluid secreted.

SECRETIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality.

Play on the Humours.

SECRETIST. *n. s.* [from *secret-*] A dealer in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another.

Boyle.

SECRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret-*.]

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; with intention not to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakspeare.*

Now *secretly* with inward grief he pin'd;

Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd.

Addison.

Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions.

Atterbury.

2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him.

Dryden.

SECRETNESS.† *n. s.* [from *secret-*.]

1. State of being hidden; privacy; concealment.

This feeding time of the Lord in *secretness* hath bene somtyme shorter, somtyme longer.

Bale on the Rev. P. ii. (1550).

By reason of their said combination and *secretness* used, many things lie hid from those in authority.

Bp. Bancroft, Dang. Posit. B. i. ch. 1.

2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up

My giants and my witches too,

Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

SECRETRY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]

Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct.

Ray.

SECT.† *n. s.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *sectando*.]

1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We'll wear out

In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones, That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time.

Bacon, Ess.

The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause So far from their own will as to the laws,

You for their umpire and their synod take.

Dryden.

The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness.

Dryden.

A *sect* of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers.

Bentley.

2. In Shakspeare it seems to be misprinted

for *set*. Dr. Johnson.—Some modern editors have printed it *set*; but a *sect*, as Mr. Steevens observes, is what the gardeners of later times call a *cutting*. [from *sectus*, Lat. cut, sliced.]

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

SECTARIAN.* *adj.* [from *sectary*.] Belonging to sectaries.

He hatches and fosters a spirit of pride and *sectarian* insolence, (a sure and fatal dividers,) under the specious pretence of religious strictness.

Glanville, Serm. p. 390.

The dross of atheists and *sectarian* brass.

Dryden, Hind and Panth. P. iii.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices.

Barrow, vol. i. S. 18.

Holy intercourse—far from fanaticism, puritanism, or any *sectarian* odium.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. i.

SECTARIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *sectarian*.] Sectarianism.

That deluge of *sectarianism*—is now inundating our land on every side.

Daubeny, App. to his Guide to the Ch. (1799), Lett. 9.

SECTARISM. *n. s.* [from *sect-*.] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SECTARIST.* *n. s.* [from *sectarism*.] A sectary; one who divides from publick establishment.

In a *sectarist* I flame,

Like the air of Amsterdam. *Jordan's Poems.*

Milton was certainly of that profession, or general principle, in which all *sectarists* agree; a departure from establishment.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.

SECTARY.† *n. s.* [*sectaire*, French; from *sect-*.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*;

That's the plain truth. *Shakspeare.*

Romish catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy.

Bacon.

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience.

Swift.

2. A follower; a pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,

That want to be the world's chief ornament,

They under keep. *Spenser.*

Lucretius [was] the great admirer and *sectary* of Epicurus.

Hakewill on Prop. p. 59.

Galen, and all his *sectaries*, affirm, that fear and sadness are the true characters, and inseparable accidents of melancholy.

Ferrand on Love Mel. p. 36.

SECTATOR.† *n. s.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*.

Raleigh.

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all his [nature's] appearances to the principles of a school, of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*.

Warburton on Prod. p. 92.

SECTION. *n. s.* [section, French; *sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion.

Wotton.

2. A part divided from the rest.

3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law.

Hooker.

The production of volatile salts I reserve till I mention them in another *section*.

Boyle.

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*.

Locke.

SECTOR. *n. s.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs.

Harris.

SECULAR.† *adj.* [*seculaire*, old French; *seculier*, modern; *secularis*, Latin.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.

This, in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and political *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom.

Hooker.

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names,

Places, and titles; and with these to join *Secular* pow'r, though feigning still to act By spiritual.

Milton, P. L.

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease to the clergy, both *secular* and regular.

Temple.

In France vast numbers of ecclesiastics, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others.

Addison.

3. [*Seculaire*, French.] Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century.

Addison.

SECULAR.* *n. s.*

1. Not a spiritual person; a layman.

The clergy thought that, if it pleased the *seculars*, it might be done.

Hales, Lett. from the Synod of Dort, p. 6.

2. An ecclesiastick, in the Romish church, not bound by monastick rules.

SECULARITY.† *n. s.* [*secularité*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation.

Burnet, Theology.

SECULARIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *secularize*.]

Act of secularizing.

Religious, that wont to be released of their vows, obtain briefs of secularization from the pope.

Chambers.

To SECULARIZE. *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular*.]

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.

2. To make worldly.

SECULARLY. *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.

SECULARNESS. *n. s.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.

SECUNDINE. *n. s.* [*secundines*, *secundes*, Fr. *secundæ*, viz. *partes quod nascentem infantem sequantur*. Ainsworth.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Future ages lie

Wrapt in their sacred *secundine* asleep. Cowley.

If the fetus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. Ray.

SECURE. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]

1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *secure*

To meet no danger. Milton, P. L.

2. Confident; not distrustful: with *of*.

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes;

The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. Dryden.

One maid she had, below'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. Dryden.

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these public repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. Aitburby.

3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*.

It concerns the most *secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. Rogers.

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. Dryden.

Haply too *secure* of our discharge

From penalty. Milton, P. L.

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. Aitburby.

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

Gideon smote the host, for the host were *secure*. Judges.

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,

As not *secure* to single or combin'd. Milton, P. L.

Messapus next,

Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. Dryden.

Secure from fortune's blows,

Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnacle I can sail. Dryden, Hor.

6. It has sometimes of before the object in all its senses; but more properly from before *evil*, or the cause of *evil*.

To SECURE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.

Nothing left

That might his happy state *secure*,

Secure from outward force. Milton, P. L.

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or

follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. Locke.

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. Locke.

That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. Locke.

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;

She drops her arms to gain the field;

Secures her conquest by her flight.

And triumphs when she seems to yield. Prior.

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. Broom.

2. To protect; to make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,

Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secure* d his flight;

Ev'n then *secure* d him, when I sought with woe;

The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. Dryden.

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logic, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. Watts.

3. To insure.

SECURELY. *adv.* [from *secure*.]

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept

In Venus' lap, unarm'd then and naked,

Gan rear his head, by Clotho being wak'd. Spenser.

'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,

A little proudly, and great deal misprizing

The knight oppos'd. Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. Milton, P. L.

A soul that can *securely* death defy,

And count it nature's privilege to die. Dryden, Juv.

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgement of the reader. Aitburby.

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,

And view the ocean leaning on the sky;

From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,

And on the lunar world *securely* pry. Dryden.

SECUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *secure*.] The

cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securément* from it. Brown, Vulg. Err.

SECURENESS.* *n. s.* [from *secure*.] Want of

vigilance; carelessness.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness*, to my understanding. Bacon, Lett. (ed. 1657), p. 20.

Alas, my son, nor fate, nor heaven itself,

Can or would wrest my whole care of your good

To any least *secureness* in your ill. Beaumont and Fl. Bloody Brother.

SECURER.* *n. s.* [from *secure*.] Whoever or

whatever *secures* or protects.

Very excellent things are spoken of thee, O thou rich grace of God, the *securer* from sin, the deliverer from death. Dr. Clarke, Sermon. (1697), p. 471.

SECURITY. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *secure*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. Hayward.

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he, Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;

Or thinks not so, but so would have it be, That he might sin with more *security*? Davies.

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? Tillotson.

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies *secure*, but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. Shakespeare.

When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. Acts, xvii. 9.

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. Swift.

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. Swift, Examiner.

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. Arbuthnot on Coins.

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. Swift.

SEDA'N.* *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. I believe because first made at Sedan. Dr. Johnson.—Introduced into this country in the time of king Charles I.

The duke of Buckingham is said to have occasioned the introduction of them. In 1634 Sir Sanders Duncomb had the sole privilege allowed, for fourteen years, of letting these portable chairs.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick, Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,

And for their wives produce an empty chair. Dryden.

SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Lat.] Calm;

quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,

Thus Turnus. Dryden, Æn.

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. Watts.

SEDA'TELY. *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents' reason. Locke.

SEDA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. Addison on the War.

SEDA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *sedate*.] Act of composing. Coles.

SEDA'TIVE.* *adj.* [*sedatíf*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Assuaging; composing.

SE'DENTARINESS.* *n. s.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being *sedentary*; inactivity.

Those that live in great towns, together with the wealthier sort in the country, are inclined to *sedateness*, which may be imputed to their *sedentariety*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad. L. Addison, West Barbury, (1671), p. 113.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, Fr. *sedentario*, Ital. *sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, Lat.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life.

Arbutnot.

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,

That better might with far less compass move,

Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains

Her end without least motion. *Milton, P. L.*

Till length of years,

And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs

To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton, S. A.*

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions.

Addison, Spect.

SEDGE. *n. s.* [recz, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides, Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;

But when his fair course is not hindered,

He makes sweet music with the enamell'd stones,

Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge

He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;

And so by many winding nooks he strays,

With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakespeare.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,

And Cytherea all in sedges hid;

Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,

Even as the waving sedges play with wind. *Shaks.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and sedge or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the sedges adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,

Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,

Amongst the sedges, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

Niphates, with inverted urn,

And drooping sedge, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

SE'DGED.* *adj.* [from *sedge*.] Composed of flags.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the wand'ring brooks,

With your *sedg'd* crowns and ever harmless looks

Leave your crisp channels. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

SE'DGY. *adj.* [from *sedge*.] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,

In single opposition, hand to hand,

He did confound the best part of an hour,

In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,

But fear'd the fate of Sinoe's would return:

Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,

And shrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

SEDIMENT. *n. s.* [*sediment*, Fr. *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South, Serm.*

That matter sunk not down till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*

SEDITION. *n. s.* [*sedition*, Fr. *sedition*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,

The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

SEDITIONARY.* *n. s.* [from *sedition*.] An inciter to *sedition*; a promoter of insurrection.

Barabbas was a thief, murderer, *seditionary*. *By. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, § 49.*

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again. *By. Hall, Rem. p. 71.*

The Jews preferred Barabbas, a thief, a murderer, a *seditionary*, infamous for all, odious to all, before Christ that came to save them. *Juntus, Sin Stigm. p. 765.*

SEDITIOUS. *adj.* [*seditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Lat.] Factions with tumult; turbulent.

The cause why I have brought this army hither,

Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,

Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *sedition* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

Thou return'st

From flight, *seditions* angel. *Milton, P. L.*

But if she has deform'd this earthly life

With murd'rous rapine and *seditions* strife,

In everlasting darkness must she lie;

Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*

SEDITIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *seditions*.] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

Beware of such sectaries as (under their many both godly and godly pretences) do thus *seditionously* endeavour to disturb the land. *By. Bancroft, Dang. Post. B. 4. ch. 15.*

SEDITIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *seditions*.] Turbulence; disposition to *sedition*.

To SEDUCE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat. *seduire*, Fr.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet

That noble minds keep ever with their likes;

For who so firm that cannot be *seduc'd*?

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*,

Although I did admit it as a motive,

The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

A beauty-wining and distressed widow,

Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts

To base declension. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. 1 Tim. iv. 1.

I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any sinister thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *seduced*. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be, who could *seduce* Angels. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,

By arrogating Jonson's hostile name;

Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,

And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *seduce*.] Practice of *seduction*; art or means used in order to *seduce*.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducement* or vain promise seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying power,

The nymph's *seducements*, and the magic bow. *Pope.*

SEDUCER. *n. s.* [from *seduce*.] One who

draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakespeare.*

There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and so removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,

The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,

Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of the present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our error to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings. *Glanville.*

SEDUCTION. *n. s.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*, Lat.] The act of *seducing*; the act of drawing aside.

Whatever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Balaam, were sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him from this way of *seduction*. *Glanville, Scepis.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

SEDUCTIVE.* *adj.* [from *seduction*.] Apt to *seduce*; apt to mislead. *Sheridan.*

You ask me if I know such a word as *seductive*. It is used perpetually in conversation, and I feel a consciousness of having met it often in elegant writing. *Seward, Lett. ii. 154.*

SEDULITY. *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS. *adj.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite

Wars, hitherto the only argument

Heroick deem'd. *Milton, P. L.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,

Kind Almalthea reach'd her teat, distant

With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee

Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SEDULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most religiously guarded by them. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
All things by experience
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SEDULOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *sedulous*.]
Assiduity; assiduousness; industry;
diligence.

By their *sedulousness* and their erudition they discovered difficulties.

Boyle, Style of H. Script. p. 99.

SEE.† *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop: formerly, the seat of power in a general sense.

Jove laugh'd on Venus from his sov'rainy see.
Spenser, F. Q.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise.

Bacon.
The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy *see*.
Addison.

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To **SEE.**† *v. a.* preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [*jeon*, Saxon; *siēn*, Dutch; *see*, Su. Goth.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the seeing of it. *Is. xli. 8.*
I speak that which I have *seen* with my Father, and ye do that which I have *seen* with yours.
St. John, viii. 38.

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see*.
Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of *seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I see her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never saw for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*
Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy.

Milton, P. L.
Give them first one simple idea, and see that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *see* used by the greatest poet of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to descry.

Who is so gross
As cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not,
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought?
Shakspeare.

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence

by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To **SEE.** *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant.
Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not I the Lord? *Ex. iv. 11.*

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and *see* through all our fine pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*

Could you *see* into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To inquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou; for the fail
Of any point in't shall be death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me see now;
To see his place. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

To **SEE** to.* To behold; to look at.

A great altar to see to. *Josh. xxii. 10.*

A certain shepherd lad,
Of small regard to see to. *Milton, Comus.*

SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see*.] Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the sole bliss Heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. s.* [*ræbe*, Saxon; *seed*, Danish; *sæd*, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed* and grains last better than others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

That every plant has its *seed* is an evident sign of Divine Providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-legend tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:

When feeble plants or tender flowers decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for *seed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well up-train'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *seed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To **SEED.**† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.

What'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed.

It hath already flour'd, so that I feare it will shortly *seed*. *Lyte, Herbal.* (1578.)

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for *seed*, which they let stand to see the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEEDCAKE. *n. s.* [*seed* and *cake*.] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and furmenty pot. *Twsser.*

SEED'ED.* *adj.* [from *seed*.]

1. Bearing *seed*; covered thick with seeds.
Some hollow tree, or bed
Of *seeded* nettles. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

2. Interspersed as with seeds.

A blue mantle *seeded* with stars.
B. Jonson, K. James's Coronation.

SEED'ER.* *n. s.* [*ræbepe*, Sax. seminator.] One who sows.

SEEDLING. *n. s.* [from *seed*.] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

SEEDLING.† *n. s.* [*ræb-læp*, Saxon.] A vessel in which the sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SEEDPEARL. *n. s.* [*seed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEEDPLOT. *n. s.* [*seed* and *plot*.] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is, the matter and *seedplot*; there are the seats of all argument and invention. *B. Jonson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially Christian, which thrives best when 'tis deep-rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEEDTIME.† *n. s.* [*seed* and *time*; Saxon, *ræb-tima*.] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest shall not cease. *Gen. viii. 22.*

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests.

Bacon.

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear.

Brown.

Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things.

Milton, P. L.

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing tares they immediately reaped gold.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest.

Aiturbury.

SEEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *seed*.] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time

From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings

To teeming foison. Shakespeare, *Meas. for Meas.*

SEEDSMAN. *n. s.* [seed and man.]

1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells

The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.

Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

2. One that sells seeds.

SEEDY. *adj.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seed.

SEEING. *n. s.* [from *see*.] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye. Shakespeare.

SEEING. } *adv.* [*vû que*, French; from

SEEING that.] *see*. It would be more

grammatically written, as *vû que, pourvû que*, in French; *seen that*, or *provided that*. Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time, as the ships are usually for a year, seeing it is easier to keep victuals on land than water?

Spenser on Ireland.

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing* that he may not publicly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry?

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom.

Milton on Education.

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no pantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its several parts.

Bentley, *Serm.*

TO SEEK.† *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought*. [ecan, Saxon; soecken, Dutch; soekia, Icel. sokja, M. Goth.]

1. To look for; to search for: often with out.

He did range the town to seek me out. Shakespeare.

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. Shakespeare.

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought in, that he may seek occasion against us, and take us for bondmen. Gen. xliii. 18.

He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. Is. xl. 20.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. Tob. v. 3.

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?

I humbly crave,

Let me once know;

I sought thee in a secret cave,

And ask'd if peace were there,

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Herbert.

The king meant not to seek out nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way. Clarendon.

So fatal 'twas to seek temptations out! Most confidence has still most cause to doubt.

Dryden.

We must seek out some other original of power for the government of politics than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world.

Locke.

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, sought of him a sign.

St. Luke, xi. 16.

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat from God. Ps. civ. 21.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares, And not molest us, unless we ourselves

Seek them with wandering thoughts. Milton, P. L.

Of our alliance other lands desir'd,

And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. Dryden.

3. To go to find.

Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply His office. Milton, P. L.

Dardanus, though born

On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore.

Dryden.

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,

All seek the mountains, and forsake the town.

Dryden.

Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains,

Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. Pope.

Indulge one labour more,

And seek Atrides on the Spartan shore. Pope.

4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,

Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life.

Shakespeare.

David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life.

1 Sam. xxiii.

TO SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make enquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read.

Is. xxiv.

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion,

and have endeavour'd to seek after some better reason.

Addison, *Spect.*

2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm?

Milton, P. L.

Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know

Their process, or the forms of law below. Dryden.

3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have sought after my soul.

Ps. lxxvi. 14.

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall

be with thee until thy brother seek after it.

Deut. xxii. 2.

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom.

1 Kings.

Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither

thou shalt come. Deut. xii. 5.

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom

to order that which the young prince sought

for by war. Knolles.

TO SEEK. [An adverbial mode of speech.]

At a loss; without measures, knowledge,

or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other services

abroad, though they be of good experience

in those, yet in these they will be new to seek; and

before they have gathered experience, they shall

buy it with great loss to his majesty. Spenser.

Unpractic'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek.

Milton, P. L.

But they misplace them all;

And are as much to seek in other things,

As he that only can design a tree,

Would be to draw a shipwreck. Roscommon.

SEEKER.† *n. s.* [from *seek*.]

1. One that seeks; an enquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a seeker, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity. Glanville.

A language of a very witty volatile people, seekers after novelty, and abounding with a variety of notions. Locke.

Cato is represented to be a seeker to oracles.

Bentley, *Phil. Lips.* § 54.

2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

One is a ranter, another is a seeker, a third is a shaker!

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 161.

The seekers deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinance.

Pagitt, *Heresiograph.* p. 128.

A sceptick [is] ever seeking, and never finds; like our new upstart sect of seekers.

Bullock, *Expos.* (ed. 1656.)

Sir Henry Vane—set up a form of religion in a way of his own; yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other forms, than in any new or particular opinions or forms; from which he and his party were called seekers.

Burnet, *Hist. of his Own Times*, in 1661.

SEEKSORROW. *n. s.* [seek and sorrow.]

One who contrives to give himself vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,

And thou seeksorrow, Klaius, them among:

Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,

Strepthon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long.

Sidney.

TO SEEL.† *v. a.* [*siller les yeux*, "to seel

or sew up the eyelids; and hence also to

hoodwink, blind, keep in darkness;

&c."] Cotgrave. To close the eyes.

A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild

or haggard hawk being for a time seeled

or closed.

Now she brought them to see a seeled dove, who

the blinder she was, the higher she strave. Sidney.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,

But seeled up with death shall have their deadly

meed. Spenser, *F. R.*

Come, seeling night,

Scarf up the tender eye of painful day.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

To seel her father's eyes up, close as oak.

Shakespeare, *Othello*.

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes

in matters of danger and envy; for no man will

take such parts, unless he be like the seeled dove,

that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see

about him. Bacon.

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar,

Like a seel'd dove, his crimes shall be his punish-

ment,

To be depriv'd of sight. Denham, *Sophy*.

TO SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Sax.] To lean

on one side.

When a ship seels or rolls in foul weather, the

breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dan-

gerous. Raleigh.

SEEL or SEELING.† *n. s.* [from *To seel*.]

The agitation of a ship in foul weather.

Ainsworth.

At His command black tempests rise;

Then mount they to the troubled skies:

Thence sinking to the depths below,

The ship hulls as the billows flow:

And all aboard, at every seel,

Like drunkards on the hatches reele.

Sandys, *Ps.* (ed. 1696,) p. 181.

SEEL.* *n. s.* [xæl, Sax. opportunities.] Sea-

son; time.

It is a fair seel for you to come at, i. e. a fair

season for time: spoken ironically to them that

come late. What seel of day? i. e. what time of

day? Essex. Ray, and Grose.

Hay-seel, hay-time; barley-seel, wheat-seel, bark-seel. Norfolk. Grose.

SEELY. † *adj.* [ælj, Sax. happy, prosperous; from *æl*, lucky time. See **SEEL**. Mr. Mason has thought proper to pronounce "Dr. Johnson not very lucky himself in exemplifying either of the senses which he gives," and, after this attempt to be witty, passes over the *first meaning* as worthy no other notice, alleging that "the word seems to have sometimes had the latter; but more usually that of *harmless*;" and, in his Appendix, he has added, that, "applied to materials, it seems to have meant *plain, rude*." The word, however, in the example given by Dr. Johnson from Spenser, certainly means *happy*. This is the ancient sense, as the Saxon word shews. So in the Prompt. Parv. "Sely, or happy; fortunatus." So Chaucer: "Worldly seliness, which clerkis callen false felicitie." Tr. and Cress. iii. 815. And he uses *unselly* for *unhappy*. As to Mr. Mason's meaning of *harmless*, that is surely contained in Dr. Johnson's *simple*; and as to *seely*, applied to "a trough of wood," which he gives, and explains by *rude*, it is at least dubious, certainly quaint, and not allowable.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough, I trow,
And liken their abode. Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. Silly; foolish; simple; inoffensive.

If thee lust to holden chat
With *seely* shepherd's swayne,
Come downe, and learne the litle what
That Thomalin can sayne. Spenser, Shep. Cal.

These, so wretchedly abused, resemble the butterfly, which flieeth into the candle, and burneth himself; and those simple *seely* birds, which fly into the fire, thinking they are in the warm sun.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza, p. 277.

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to see's poor fop. Tassur.

TO SEEM. † *v. n.* [sembler, Fr. unless it has a Teutonic original, as *seemly* certainly has. Dr. Johnson.—Possibly from the Icel. *saeman*, to become; *zeimen*, Germ. the same. See Wachter and Serenius. The latter considers the Su. Goth. *sam*, 'com, together, as the root. See **SEEMLY**.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of seeming sorrow; it is sure your own.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou seem'st.

Shakespeare.

So spake the Omnipotent; and with his words
All seem'd a well pleas'd; all seem'd, but were not
all. Milton, P. L.

In holy nuptials ty'd;
A seeming widow, and a secret bride. Dryden.

Observe the youth
Already seems to snuff the vital air. Dryden.

2. To have the appearance of truth.

It seems to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. Dryden.

3. In Shakspeare, to seem, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, specious. Steevens.

Sir, she stands:

If aught within that little seeming substance

May fitly like your grace,

She's there, and she is your's. Shaks, K. Lear.

Pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress Page. Shaks, M. W. of Wind.

4. It SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. Id mihi datur negotii scilicet. This, it seems, is to be my task.

The earth by these, 'tis said,

This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, so chance it seems, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate.

Blackmore, Creation.

5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. Addison, Guardian.

The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, it seems, and took offence.

Addison.

He had been a chief magistrate, and had, it seems, executed that high office justly and honourably. Atterbury.

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice.

Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

6. It appears to be.

Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, it seems,
Roderigo meant to have sent. Shaks, Othello.

It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. Brown, Vulg. Err.

TO SEEM.* *v. a.* To become; to be seem.

This appears to confirm the etymology from the Icel. *saeman*, which I have offered under the neuter verb.

[She] did far surpass

The best in honest mirth that seem'd her well.

Spenser.

SEEMER. *n. s.* [from seem.] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses

That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our seemers be.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

SEEMING. *n. s.* [from seem.]

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good seeming,

By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought

Put on for villany. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Give him heedful note;

And, after, we will both our judgements join
In censure of his seeming. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. Fair appearance.

For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long. Shaks.

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their seeming, than that
a new Jerusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. Hooker.

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason for his seeming. Milton, P. L.

SEEMINGLY. *adv.* [from seeming.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,

She seemingly obedient, likewise hath

Made promise to the doctor.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

They to their viands fell, not seemingly
The angels, nor in mist. Milton, P. L.

I have touched upon them, though seemingly collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than seemingly so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. Glanville, Seeps.

The city dame was so well bred, as seemingly to take all in good part. L'Estrange.

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not ston'd, yet seemingly at peace. Dryden.

This the father seemingly complied with; but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside.

Addison, Frecholder.

They depend often on remote and seemingly disproportioned causes. Atterbury.

SEEMINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from seeming.]

1. Plausibility; fair appearance.

The seemingness of those reasons persuades us on the other side. Digby.

2. Simply, appearance.

Hypocrisy will obstruct, and put in a prejudice against all things, under the seemingness appearance of evil, which are not only allowed of God, but necessary. Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 91.

SEE'MLESS.* *adj.* [seem and less.] Unseemly; indecorous.

Thence he her drew
By the faire lockes, and fowly did array
Withouten pity of her goodly hew,
That Artegall himselfe her seemlesse plight did rew.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 25.

Here I vow

Never to dream of seemless amorous toys.
B. Jonson, Case is altered.

SEE'MLILY.* *adv.* [from seemly.] Decently; comely.

Huloet, and Sherwood.

SEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* [from seemly.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, seemliness with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than full of sweetness? Camden.

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [soommelig, Dan. from soome, Icelandic, honour or decency.]

Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and seemlier for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. Hooker.

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

The wife safest and seemliest by her husband stays. Milton.

May we enjoy

Our humid products, and with seemly draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. Philips.

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, seemly rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood.

SEE'MLYED.* *n. s.* [from seemly.] Decent, comely appearance.

Damoselles two

Right yong, and ful of seemlyhed.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 777.

Yet nathe'more his meaning she ared,
But wondered much at his so selcouth case;
And by his person's secret seemlyhed
Well weend, that he had bene some man of place
Before misfortune did his hew deface.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 14.

SEEN. *adj.* [from see.] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster

Well seen in musick. Shakespeare.

Noble Boyle, not less in nature seen,
Than his great brother read in states and men.

Dryden.

SEER.† *n. s.* [from see; Sax. reepepe.]

1. One who seers.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a seer of visions. *Addison, Spect.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!

Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

By day your frighted seers

Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And wish their eyes were floods: by night from dreams

Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,

Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. *Prior.*

SEER.* *adj.* [*seer*, Su. Goth. an adverb signifying separation. *Ihre.*] Several. They are gone seer ways.

Ray, North Country Words, and Grosse.

SEERWOOD.* *n. s.* See SEAR and SERE. *Ray* considers the adjective sear as spoken only of wood, or the parts of plants.

SEESAW. *n. s.* [from saw.] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all seesaw, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*

To SEESAW. *v. n.* [from saw.] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over,
then it went all of a sudden again on John's side;
so they went seesawing up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbutnot.*

To SEETHE.* *v. a.* preterite *I sod* or *seethed*; *part. pass. sotten*. [*seothan*, Saxon; *zieden*, Dutch; *seiden*, German; *εἶναι* and *ζειν*, Greek. *Wachter.*] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

He coude roste, and sethe.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

The Scythians used to seethe the flesh in the hide, and so do the northern Irish. *Spenser.*

Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,
Till the high fever seethe your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
Set on the great pot, and seethe the pottage for the sons of the prophets. *2 Kings, iv.*

To SEETHE. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which seethe with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I will make a complimentary assault upon him;
for my business seethes. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*
Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shaks.*

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. *1 Sam. ii. 13.*

SEETHER. *n. s.* [from seethe.] A boiler; a pot.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little seether shone. *Dryden.*

SEG.* *n. s.* [*recz*, Saxon.] Sedge. Still used in part of Yorkshire, and in Gloucestershire. It is also in the old Prompt. *Parvulorum.*

A place where segges do grow.

Bartlet, Alv. (1580.)

SEG.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *seco*. *Dr. Jamieson.*] A castrated bull. Common in the north of England.

SEGAR.* *n. s.* [*cigarro*, Span.] A little roll of tobacco, which the Spaniards smoke without a pipe. *Swinburne.*

Our hostess supplied us with plenty of fruit, and then obligingly smoked a segar with me.

Troass, Trav. through Spain, (1773.)

SEGMENT. *n. s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles for half a year, some segments may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round. *Brown.*

Their segments or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SEIGNITY.* *n. s.* [*seignitas*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity.

Dict.

To SEGREGATE.* *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat. *segreger*, Fr.] To set apart; to separate from others. *Sherwood.*

Nor does the black dissipate or segregate those purer atoms. *Transl. of Loredano, (1664,) p. 5.*
Segregating heterogeneous bodies, and congregating those that are homogeneous.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 190.

SEGREGATE.* *part. adj.* Select.

A kind of segregate or cabinet senate.

Wotton, Rem. p. 240.

SEGREGATION.* *n. s.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?

— A segregation of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

To decline offences, to be careful and conscientious in our several actions, is a purity that every man ought to labour for; which we may well do, without a sullen segregation from all society. *Feltham, Res. i. 5.*

SEJANT. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEIGNEURIAL.* *adj.* [from *seigneur*.] Invested with large powers; independent.

Those lands were seigneurial. *Temple.*

They were the statesmen, they were the lawyers; from them were often taken the bailiffs of the seigneurial courts. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. B. 3. ch. 6.*

SEIGNIOR.* *n. s.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr. *signore*, Ital.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians. See SIGNIOR.

SEIGNIORY. *n. s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seigneur*.] A lordship; a territory.

O'Neal never had any seigniorie over that country, but what by encroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Were you not restor'd

To all the duke of Norfolk's seigniories? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have set a seigniorie over themselves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not allow. *Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed that seigniorie successively. *Davies.*

SEIGNORAGE. *n. s.* [*seignuriage*, Fr. from *seigneur*.] Authority; acknowledgement of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown, for seignorage. *Locke.*

To SEIGNORIZE.* *v. a.* [from *seignior*; Fr. *seigneurier*.] To lord over.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that seignioriseth hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. s.* [*rejne*, Saxon; *seine*, *senne*, *seme*, Fr.] A net used in fishing. See SEAN.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and seine boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SEINER. *n. s.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.

Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves. *Carew.*

To SEJO'IN.* *v. a.* [*sejingo*, Lat.] To separate. This is also a Scottish word.

There is a season when God, and nature, sejoins man and wife in this respect.

Whately's Bride-Bush, or Wed. Sermon. (1617,) p. 44.

SEJUNGBLE.* *adj.* [from *sejingo*, Lat.] Capable of being separated.

The spawn and egg are sejungible from the fish and fowl, and yet still retain the prolific power of generation. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

SEJUNCTION.* *n. s.* [*sejunctio*, Lat.] The act of disjoining, or separating.

The constitution of that people was made by a sejunction and separation of them from all other nations on the earth. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.*

SEIZABLE.* *adj.* [from *seize*.] That may be seized; liable to be seized.

To SEIZE.* *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr. *seisia*, Arn. the same. *Serenius.*]

1. To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp.
Then as a tiger who by chance hath spy'd
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising, changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To take possession of by force.
At last they seize
The sceptre, and regard not David's sons. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly.
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take forcible possession of by law.
An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and seized his goods. *Camden.*
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

5. To make possessed; to put in possession of.

So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountereth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom the affrighted maid,
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison, Cato.*

6. To fasten; to fix; with *on*. *Dr. Johnson* had assigned the examples from *Shakspeare*, and the Decay of *Christian Piety*, to a verb neuter.

So down he fell before the cruel beast,
Who on his neck his bloody claws did seize;
That life his crush'd out of his panting breast. *Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 15.*

Fairest Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I seize upon :
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away ?

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to seize on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Ch. Piety.*

SE'IZE.* *n. s.* [from *seize*.] One who seizes.

SE'IZIN. *n. s.* [saisine, Fr.]

1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin*, in fact, and *seisin* in law.

Seisin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowel.*

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Seisin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the common law. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. The things possessed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. s.* [from *seize*.]

1. The act of seizing.

2. The thing seized.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death, Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress, Deceased of his *seizure*, many days Given thee of grace. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call thine,

Worth *seizure*, do we seize into our hands. *Shaks.*
In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession of the whole. *Watson.*

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood, Unyoke this *seizure* and this kind regret ? *Shaks.*
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust, And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

SEKE.* *adj.* [reoc, Sax.] Sick. Chaucer. See *Sick*.

SE'LCOUTH.* *adj.* [rele, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; uncommon.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 14.*

SELDOM.* *adv.* [selban, rarely; *selbom*, more rarely; *selbort*, most rarely. *Selban* is supposed to be contracted from *selbæn*, or *rele*, *rare*, and *hæanne*, *when*, Saxon; *selden*, Dutch; *selten*, German. Dr. Johnson. — Lye considers this term as existing in the M. Goth. *sildaleikjan*, to admire, to wonder at; which Serenius highly approves. Anciently our word was *seld*, and *selden*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men

advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South, Sermon.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldomer* it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOM.* *adj.* [selten, Dutch and German. Mr. Horne Tooke notices the foreign adjective, but knew not that his own language possessed it. See Div. of Purl. ii. 516. Nor indeed have our dictionaries noticed it. It is, however, well authorized.] Rare; not frequent.

The *seldom* discharge of a higher and more noble office. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1. ch. 4.*

By prayer is not meant a formal customary attendance upon the offices of the church, undertook only out of a sordid fear of the eye of man, and then performed with weariness and irreverence, with *seldom* access, and more *seldom* devotion. *South, Sermon. ix. 151.*

His sickness in the later years of his life gave him but short and *seldom* truce. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

SE'LDOMNESS.† *n. s.* [from *seldom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftteness of doing well. *Hooker.*

The strength of delight is in its *seldomness* or rarity. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 1.*

SE'LDOWN.* *adj.* [*seld* and *shown*.] *Seldom* exhibited to view.

Seldshown flames
Do press among the popular throngs. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

TO SE'LECT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To choose in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *selects*. *Dryden.*

SE'LECT.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, blushing like the morn : all heaven, And happy constellations, on that hour Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton, P. L.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. *Prior.*

SE'LECTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *selected*.] With care in selection.

Prime workmen of the kingdom, *selectedly* employed in this service.

Heywood's Descr. K.'s Ship at Woolw. (1637), p. 48.

SE'LECTION. *n. s.* [*selectio*, Latin, from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SE'LECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *select*.] The state of being select.

SE'LECTOR. *n. s.* [from *select*.] One who selects.

SE'LENITE.* *n. s.* [*selenite*, Fr. *selenites*, *SELENITES*.] Lat. from *σεληνη*, Gr. the moon.] A variety of crystallized sulphate of lime, having a silky lustre. *Journ. of Science, No. 20. p. 287.*

Your mentioning of a *selenites* that has the shape and appearance of a diamond, puts me in mind of what both you and Mr. Lhwyd have told

me; that you have met with a sort of an opaque *selenite* among the stones I sent from hence.

Ep. Nichol. to Dr. Woodw. (1697), Ep. Corr. i. 84.
SELENITICK.* *adj.* [from *selenite*.] Pertaining to selenites.

Nature furnishes us with a very large quantity of *selenitic* matters: chemists agree that all gypsums or plaster stones, alabasters, and gypseous spars, are nothing else but selenites; and these substances abound within and upon the earth. *Chambers.*

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*selenogra-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *phique*, Fr. from
selenography.] Belonging to selenography.

SELENOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*selenographie*, Fr. *σεληνη* and *γραφω*.] A description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF.† *pronoun.* plur. *selves*. [*silba*, Gothic; *rylf*, *rylja*, Sax. *self*; *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective; very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakespeare.*

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, I did not hurt *him*, he hurt *himself*; the people hiss *me*, but I clap *myself*; thou lovest *thyself*, though the world scorns *thee*. Dr. Johnson. — See, however, what is added to the fourth definition by Mr. Tyrwhitt.

They cast to build a city,
And get *themselves* a name. *Milton, P. L.*

He permits
Within *himself* unworthy powers to reign
Over free reason. *Milton, P. L.*

Self is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for *itself*, as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as *myself* will decide it; *myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him*, it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson has very rightly established the primary signification of *self* to be that of an adjective; but, in its connexion with pronouns, he seems rather inclined to suppose it a substantive; first, because it is joined to

possessive or adjective pronouns, as *my, thy, her*, &c. and secondly, because it has a plural number *selves*, contrary to the nature of the English adjective. The latter reason, I think, cannot have much weight, when it is remembered, that the use of *selves*, as the plural number of *self*, has been introduced into our language since the time of Chaucer. *Selven*, which was originally the accusative case singular of *self*, is used by him indifferently in both numbers: *I myselfen; ye yourselves; he himselfen*. The former reason also will lose its force, if the hypothesis, which I have ventured to propose, shall be admitted, viz. that, in their combinations with *self*, the pronouns *my, thy, her, our, your*, are not to be considered as possessive or adjective, but as the old oblique cases of the personal pronouns *I, thou, she, we, ye*. According to this hypothesis, the use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost solecistical; but not more so than that of *himself* in the nominative case, which has long been authorized by constant custom; and it is remarkable, that a solecism of the same sort has prevailed in the French language, in which *moi* and *toi*, the oblique case of *je* and *tu*, when combined with *même*, are used as ungrammatically as our *my* and *thy* have just been supposed to be, when combined with *self*: *Je l'ai vu moi-même*, I have seen it myself: *Tu le verras toi-même*, thou shalt see it thyself: And so, in the accusative case, *moi-même* is added emphatically to *me*, and *toi-même* to *te*. It is probable, I think, that these departures from grammar, in both languages, have been made for the sake of fuller and more agreeable sounds. *Je-même, me-même, and te-même*, would certainly sound much thinner and more languid than *moi-même* and *toi-même*; and *myself, thyself*, &c. are as clearly preferable in point of pronunciation, to *Iself, meself, thouself, theeself*, &c. though not all, perhaps, in an equal degree. It should be observed, that *itself*, where a change of case in the pronoun would not have improved the sound, has never undergone any alteration. Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. in V. SELF.

No more be mentioned then of violence
Against ourselves, or wilful barrenness.

Milton, P. L.

5. *Myself, himself, themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my, him, them*, be used as nominatives.

A horse well bitted which himself did dress.

Dryden.

And touch'd with miseries myself have known,
I learn to pity woes so like my own.

Dryden.

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself*.

7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
And strive your excellent self to excel.

Spenser, F. Q.

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *selves* seems most worthy of our endeavour.

Hale.

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, i. e. the sameness of a rational being.

Locke.

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come.

Locke.

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices.

Watts.

8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in Shakspeare is often harsh. Dr. Johnson:—The same combination is found in the Saxon language: as, *self-pill, self-luncu*, &c. It is unnecessary to extend the list of such compounds.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self*-accusing look, finding that in herself she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than she minded to have done.

Sidney.

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist.

Sidney.

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew.

Sidney.

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound?

Sidney.

Before the door sat *self*-consuming Care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward.

Spenser, F. Q.

My strange and *self*-abuse,
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

I have heard so much,
And with Demetrius thought to have spoke thereof:

But being over-full of *self*-affairs,
My mind did lose it.

Shaks. M. N. Dream.

Nor know I aught
By me that's said or done amiss this night,
Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,

When violence assails us,
He walks, and that *self*-chain about his neck,
Which he forswore.

Shakspeare.

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm custom.

Shaks. W. Tale.

His treasures will sit blushing in his face,
Not able to endure the sight of day,
But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

The stars above us govern our conditions;
Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different issues.

Shakspeare.

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,
And prize me at her worth.

Shaks. K. Lear.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight

The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth.

Shakspeare.

He may do some good on her:
A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

But lest myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.

Shakspeare.

He conjunct and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,
Got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd.

Shaks.

The Everlasting fixt
His canon 'gainst *self*-slaughter.

Shaks. Hamlet.

Know if his last purpose hold,
Or whether since he is advis'd by aught
To change the course? He's full of alteration,
And *self*-reproving.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

More nor less to others paying;
Than by *self*-offences weighing:
Shame to him whose cruel striking,
Kills for faults of his own liking!

Shakspeare.

Bellona's bridegroom, lap't in proof,
Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,
Point against point.

Shaks. Macbeth.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self*-neglecting.

Shaks. Hen. V.

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tries him.

Shakspeare.

His lords desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride.

Shakspeare.

You promis'd
To lay aside *self*-barring heaviness,
And entertain a cheerful disposition.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

In their anger they slew a man, and in their
self-will they digg'd down a wall.

Gen. xlix. 6.

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty,
especially in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous
minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as
to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and
shackles.

Bacon.

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with
God; no pride, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of
thy own?

Durpan.

Up through the spacious palace passed she,
To where the king's proudly reposed head,

If any can be soft to tyranny,
And *self*-tormenting sin, had a soft bed.

Crashaw.

With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving
reformers took possession of all vacant preferments,
and with reluctance others parted with their be-
loved colleges and subsistence.

Walton.

Repeat the sin; but if the punishment
Thou canst avoid, *self*-preservation bids.

Milton, S. A.

Him fast sleeping soon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd.

Milton, P. L.

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well managed.

Milton, P. L.

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous to correspond with Heaven.

Milton, P. L.

So virtue given for lost,
Deprest and overthrow'n, as seem'd,
Like that *self*-begotten bird,

In the Arabian woods embost,
That no lay ere knows nor third,
And lay ere knows a holocaust,

From out her ashy womb now tem'd.

Milton, S. A.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him; longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left.

Milton, P. L.

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide.

Hakewill.

Thyself from flattering *self*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend.

Denham.

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,
From reason to *self*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind.

Denham.

Farewell, my tears;
And my just anger be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *self*-devouring silence.

Denham.

They are yet more mad to think that men may
rest by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the
greatest sin.

Graunt.

Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet at-
tested by common experience?

South, Sermon.

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self-denial* and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-
abhorring, *self-denying* frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious course to attain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self-examination* by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul. *South.*

A fatal *self-impotence*, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self-conceited* fop will swallow any thing. *L' Etranger.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
Yet my *self-conscious* worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations
blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which
his *self-sufficiency* could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon sphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden.*

All these receive their birth from other things,
But from himself the phoenix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryden.*

The burning fire that shone so bright,
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little space;
Which turn'd *self-kindled*, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Power, *self-restrain'd*, the people best obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven,
by the same *self-evidence* that one and two are
equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said is a mark
of yet greater pride and *self-conceitedness*, when
we take upon us to set another right in his story. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done
many years since, appropriated to me now by this
self-consciousness, as I am for what I did the last
moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side
with those two it is immediately placed between;
the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to
be connected. *Locke.*

This *self-existent* being hath the power of per-
fection, as well as of existence in himself; for he
that is above, or existeth without, any cause, that
is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot
be without the power of any possible existence. *Grew, Comol.*

Body cannot be *self-existent*, because it is not
self-movant; for motion is not of the essence of
body, because we may have a definitive conception
of body, abstracted from that of motion; where-
fore motion is something else besides body, some-
thing without which body may be conceived to
exist. *Grew.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distin-
guished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self-*
opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,
Till some first cause, some *self-existent* mind,
Who form'd, and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackmore.*

If a first body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,
'Tis plain it then may absent be from all,
Who then will this a *self-existence* call? *Blackmore.*

Shall Nature, erring from her first command,
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegma-
tick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes
his way softly among *self-contradiction*, and
grovels in absurdities. *Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* is taken
notice of in these words, Who can understand his
errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self-evident*, that it
was always reckoned among the greatest crimes,
by those who were only governed by the light of
reason. *Addison.*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

Men had better own their ignorance than ad-
vance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to
spirit, is also most diffusive and *self-communicative*. *Norris.*

Thus we see in bodies, the more of kin they are
to spirit in subtlety and refinement, the more
spreading are they and *self-diffusive*. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who
is such a pure light as in which there is no dark-
ness, must needs be infinitely *self-impacting* and
communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual,
self-moving, *self-determining* principle. *Pope and Arbuthnot, Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is
a tradesman, a *self-seeking* wretch. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

By the blast of *self-opinion* mov'd,
We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do clearly
demonstrate to philosophical enquirers the neces-
sary *self-existence*, power, wisdom, and beneficence
of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either
commence or alter its course, it must have a
principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense. *Bentley.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of
the soul; it is *self-preservation* in the highest and
truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans,
maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead,
and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*, nor with
a power to alter the course in which it is put: it
is merely passive, and must ever continue in that
state it is settled in. *Echeyne.*

I took not arms, till urg'd by *self-defence*,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*
His labour and study would have shewn his
early mistakes, and cured him of *self-flattering* de-
lusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-suffi-*
cient manner; but with an humble dependance
on divine grace, while we walk among snares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self-denials*,
virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*
I heard in Crete, this island's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came
Self-banish'd thence. *Pope, Odys.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable;
that of Ajax is heavy and *self-confiding*. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self-confiding* train,
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is loose love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering *self-consuming* fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self-mov'd* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;
And while *self-love* each jealous writer rules,
Contenting wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too
ostentatious, and that he dwells more than modesty
allows upon his own accomplishments; but *self-*
praise is sometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is
provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-*
conviction. *Swift.*

SEL'FHEAL.† *n. s.* [*prunella*, Lat.] A
plant: the name is also sometimes given
to another plant called *sanicle*.

SEL'FISH. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only
to one's own interest; void of regard
for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire
more, were he to form the notion of a being to
whom he would recommend himself, than such a
knowledge as can discover the least appearance of
perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion
a reward to it? *Addison, Spect.*

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,
List unto Reason, and deserve her care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name. *Pope.*

SEL'FISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *selfish*.] Atten-
tion to his own interest, without any
regard to others; *self-love*.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate con-
junction with its object, thoroughly refined from
all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly
begets a perfect submission of our wills to the will
of God. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

SEL'FISHLY. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With re-
gard only to his own interest; without
love of others.

He can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And shew the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*

SEL'FNESS.* *n. s.* [from *self*.] *Self-love*;
selfishness.

Wholly her's, all *selfness* he forbears.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.
The simple good without all *selfness* or straitness.
Mure, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 366.

O false and wicked colours of desire!
Eternal bondage unto him that seeks
To be possess'd of all things that he likes!
Shall I, a son and subject, seem to dare,
For any *selfness*, to set realms on fire?
Ld. Brooke, Mustapha.

SEL'FSAME. *adj.* [*self* and *same*.] Exactly
the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the
self-same portion and lot, which your manner hath
been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in
opinion with you. *Hooker, Pref.*

Flight pursu'd one way the *self-same* hour.
Milton, P. L.

I have been base,
Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give;
Behold me punish'd in the *self-same* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*

SEL'ION. *n. s.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge
of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL.† *pronoun.* [for *self*.] Retained in
Scotland, and the north of England, for
self; and *sells* in the plural for *selves*.

They turn round like griddle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns' bread, wives, and *sells*. *B. Jonson.*

SELL.† *n. s.* [*selle*, French; *sella*, Latin.]

1. A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which whilere
He left his lofty steed with golden sell
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. [*Selle*, old Fr. "Siege, tribunal de justice." Lacombe.] A royal seat; a throne.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty sell.
Fairfax, *Tass. B. 4.*

3. A sill. See SILL.

To SELL.† *v. a.* [*M. Goth. saljan*; *Sax. rýllan, rællan*; *Icel. selia*. See *SALE*.]

1. To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.

The Midianites sold him unto Egypt, unto Poti-
phar.
Gen. xxxvii. 36.

Let us sell him to the Ishmaelites.
Gen. xxxvii. 27.

This sense is likewise mistress of an art,
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth sell.

Davies.

All the inns and public-houses are obliged to
furnish themselves with corn, which is sold out at
a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up.

Addison on *Italy*.

You have made an order that ale should be sold
for three half-pence a quart.

Swift.

2. To betray for money: as, he sold his country.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude. *Shakespeare.*

To SELL.† *v. n.*

1. To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will
not eat with you. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Consult not with a buyer of selling.

Eccles. xxxvii. 11.

2. To be sold.

Few writings sell, which are not filled with great
names.

Addison, *Spect. No. 567.*

SE'LLANDER. *n. s.* A dry scab in a horse's
hough or pastern.

Ainsworth.

SE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *sell*.] The person that
sells; vender.

To things of sale a seller's praise belongs.

Shakespeare.

The name of the agent, of the seller, notary, and
witnesses, are in both instruments.

Addison on *Italy*.

SELT.* *n. s.* [Jelb, *rarus*, *Sax.*] Chance; a
thing or rare occurrence. A Cheshire
word. Wilbraham's *Chesh. Gloss.*SELVAGE.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know
SELVEDGE.] not the etymology.

Skinner thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*,
from its saving the cloth. Dr. Johnson.

—I have added *selvedge*, which Dr. Johnson
has overpassed, and is the true word;
formerly written *selvidge*. See Sher-
wood's *Dict.* 1632. This points to the
word as compounded of *edge*, and per-
haps of *salvus*, *Lat.* safe, by corruption
selve. But the ingenious compiler of the
Craven Dialect says, that the word is
from *self* and *edge*, i. e. not wanting a
hem.] The edge of cloth where it is
closed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one
certain from the *selvedge* in the coupling.

Ezod. xxvi. 4.

Meditation is like the *selvedge*, which keeps the
cloth from ravelling.

Cit. in Echard's *Obs.* on the *Answ. Cont.* Cl. p. 110.

SE'LVEDGED.* *adj.* [from *selvedge*.] Hem-
med; bordered; welte.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SELVES. The plural of self.

Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing
sight of our past selves, doubts are raised whether
we are the same.

Locke.

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.]

Like; resembling.

Then he abhorr'd

All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon disdains.

Shakespeare.

With *semblable* reason we might expect a regu-
larity in the winds.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With
resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Se'mblably furnish'd like the king himself.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

SE'MBLANCE. *n. s.* [*semblance*, Fr. from
semblant.]1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; re-
presentation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise:
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:

Repeat their *semblance* often.

Shaks.

She's but the sign and *semblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid she blushes here!

O, what authority and shew of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal!

Shaks.

He with high words, that bore
Se'mblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.

Milton, *P. L.*

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that
these bodies are not what they seem to be; that
they are no shells, but mere sportings of active
nature, and only *semblances* or imitations of shells.

Woodward.

It is not his meaning that we put on the out-
ward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal
and disguise our vice.

Rogers.

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier; for you likest are,
For manly *semblance* and for skill in war. *Spenser.*

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures
were,

Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face.

Fairfax.

All that fair and good in thy divine
Se'mblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I behold.

Milton, *P. L.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*semblant*, Fr.] Like;
resembling; having the appearance of
any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy fame,

Entire may last; that as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say,

Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's
queen;

Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene.

Prior.

SE'MBLANT. *n. s.* 'Show; figure; resem-
blance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;

But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Duessa, secretly unseen.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance
dead.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *semblant*.] Suit-
able; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lip

Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound;

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.

Shakespeare, *Tw. Night.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To re-
present; to make a likeness. Little
used.

Let Europe, say'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antoine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

SE'MI. *n. s.* [Latin.] A word which,
used in composition, signifies half: as,
semicircle, half a circle.SEMI'NNULAR. *adj.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a
ring.] Half round.

Another bare tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of
a *semiannular* figure.

Grew, *Mus.*

SE'MIBRIEF.† *n. s.* [*semibreve*, French.]SE'MIBREVE.† *n. s.* [*semibreve*, French.]

A *semibreve* is a note of half the quanti-
ty of a breve, containing two minims,
four crotchets, &c. It is accounted one
measure or time, or the integer infrac-
tions and multiples, whereby the time
of the other notes is expressed.

Mus. Dict.

The period, colon, semicolon, and comma, are
in the same proportion to one another as the *semi-
brief*, the minim, the crotchet, and the quaver, in
music.

Louth, *Eng. Gram.*

SEMI'CIRCLE. *n. s.* [*semicirculus*, Lat. *semi*
and *circle*.] A half round; part of a
circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows

Become some women best, so they be in a *semi-
circle*,

Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakespeare.*

Has he given the lye

In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,

Or direct parallel?

Shakespeare.

The chains that held my left leg gave me the
liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a
semicircle.

Swift.

SEMI'CIRCLED.† *adj.* [*semi* and *circular*.]SEMI'CIRCULAR.† *adj.* Half round.

The firm fixure of thy foot would give an ex-
cellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthing-
gale.

Shakespeare.

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun
falling upon a roid and opposite cloud, whereof
some reflected, others refracted, beget the *semicir-
cular* variety we call the rainbow.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

The seas are inclosed between the two *semi-
circular* moles that surround it.

Addison on *Italy*.

SEMI'COLON.† *n. s.* [*semi* and *κῶλον*.] Half
a colon; a point made thus [;] to note
a greater pause than that of a comma.

A member of a sentence, whether simple or
compounded, that requires a greater pause than a
comma, yet does not of itself make a complete
sentence, but is followed by something closely
depending on it, may be distinguished by a *semi-
colon*.

Louth, *Eng. Gram.*

SEMI'DIAMETER. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diameter*.]

Half the line which, drawn through the
centre of a circle, divides it into two
equal parts; a straight line drawn from
the circumference to the centre of a
circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a
semidiameter of the earth in two measures of the
highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of
the earth, the other from its centre: the dispo-
sition is just nothing.

More.

The force of this instrument consists in the dis-
proportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of
the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with
the spokes.

Wilkins.

SEMI'DIAPHANEITY. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half transparency; imperfect
transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours.

Boyle on Colours.

SEMDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semi-diaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown.

Woodward on Fossils.

SE'MIDDOUBLE. *n. s.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMI'FLOSCULOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *flosculus*, Lat.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*

SEMI'FLORET. *n. s.* [*semi* and *floret*.] Among florists, an half flourish, which is tubulose at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMI'FLU'ID. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petite, is a sort of *semifluid*, it being so far solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid.

Arbutnot.

SEMI'LU'NAR.† *adj.* [*semilunare*, Fr. *semi* **SEMI'LU'NARY.** } and *luna*, Lat.] Resembling in form a half moon.

This bay is of a semilunary form.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 13.

The eyes are guarded with a semilunar ridge. *Grew.*

SE'MMETAL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semimetallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials.

Glanville, Scepis.

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one. *Swift.*

SE'MINAL.* *n. s.* Seminal state. Not in use.

The *seminals* of other iniquities.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 4.

SEMINA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *seminal*.]

1. The nature of seed.

As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of darnel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SEMINARIST.* *n. s.* [from *seminary*.] A Romish priest educated in a seminary.

Seminarists now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* (1616.) p. 170. To **SEMINARIZE.*** *v. a.* [from *seminary*.] To sow or plant. Not in use.

Cookeram.

SE'MINARY.† *n. s.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, from *semino*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards transplanted; seed-plot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum is expanded, serving for a common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies.

Woodward.

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species. *Brown.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty flocks and beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from whence scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court must be the worst instructed *seminaries* in any Christian country. *Swift.*

6. A Romish priest educated in a seminary; a seminarian.

O' my conscience, a *seminary*! he kisses the stocks. *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

SE'MINARY.* *adj.* [*seminaire*, French.] Seminal; belonging to seed.

Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 117.

To **SEMINATE.*** *v. a.* [*semino*, Latin.] To sow; to spread; to propagate.

Thus all were doctors, who first *seminated* learning in the world by special instinct, and direction of God.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 19.

SEMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *semino*, Latin.]

The act of sowing; the act of dispersing.

To do this were but four means. 1. By the advantage of arms in time of action. 2. By open preaching. 3. By dispersion of books. 4. By secret *semination*. *Wotton, Rem. p. 498.*

If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination*. *Evelyn, B. i. ch. i. § 3.*

SE'MINED.* *adj.* [*semino*, Latin.] Thick covered as with seeds.

Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

SEMINI'FICAL.† *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*, **SEMINI'FICK.** } Latin.] Productive of seed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. s.*

Seminification is the propagation from seed or seminal parts.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the

eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a foot.

SEMI'PERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns. *Grew.*

SEMI'ORDINATE. *n. s.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semi-ordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. s.* [*semi* and *proof*.] The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] **SEMIQUARTILE.** } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. s.* [In music.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUIN'TILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISEXTILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMI'PHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

SEMI'PHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMI'ERTIAN. *n. s.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semiertians*, and some quartans.

Arbutnot on Air.

SE'MITONE. *n. s.* [*semiton*, French.] In music, one of the degrees of concinnous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMITRA'NSEPT.* *n. s.* [*semi* and *transept*.] The half of a transept.

There is a proportionable lateral projection, or southern *semitranssept*, before we enter the chancel.

Watson, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 2.

SEMI'V'WEL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels*. *Broom.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. s.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Lat.] that is, always alive. A plant.

The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITERNAL. *adj.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper* and *eternus*, Lat.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *à partie ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *à partie post*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

Should we the long-depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then must we through the order run,
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITERNITY. *† n. s.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.]

Future duration without end.

This silent night, when all things lie in lap of
sweet repose,
Ye only wake; the powres of sleepe your eyes do
never close;

To shew the *sempiternitie*, to which their names ye
raise,

On wings of your immortal verse, that truly merit
praise. *Mir. for Mag. p. 557.*

The future eternity, or *sempiternity* of the world,
being admitted, though the eternity *à partie ante* be
denied, there will be a future infinity for the eman-
ation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

SEMPSTER.* *n. s.* [reameſter, Saxon, is what
we now call a *seamstress*, *semstress*, or
sempstress, Lat. *satricia*. The Saxon
reameſter is sartor, sutor, Latin. Yet
Mr. Pegge pretends, that there is no such
word as *seamster*. See his Anecd. of the
Eng. Lang. 2d ed. p. 326.] One who
sews, or uses a needle; a sort of tailor.
The word is not usual; but see **SEAM-
STER**.

He was by trade a *sempster* in Chancery Lane.
A. Wood, Ath. Ox. (ed. 1691.) vol. i. col. 264.
He [Johnson] supposed that Walton had given
up his business as a linen-draper and *sempster*.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

SEMPSTRESS.† *n. s.* [reameſter, Sax. See
SEAMSTRESS. The word is also often
written *sempstress*.] A woman whose
business is to sew; a woman who lives
by her needle.

Two hundred *sempstresses* were employed to make
me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they
were forced to quilt together in several folds.

Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

The tuck'd up *sempstress* walks with hasty strides.

Swift.

SEN.* *adv.* Since: *Sen* or *sin* is still our
SENS. } northern word; *sens* is Spenser's
accommodation to his rhyme. See
SINCE.

With boastfull vain pretence
Stept Braggadochio forth, and as his thrall
Her claim'd, by him in battell wonne long *sens*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 23.

SEÑARY. *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Latin.]
Belonging to the number six; contain-
ing six.

SENATE.† *n. s.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*,
French; *jenat*, Sax.] An assembly of
counsellors; a body of men set apart to
consult for the publick good.

We debate

The nature of our seats, which will in time break
ope

The locks o' th' *senate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles, *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

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They — called the council together, and all the
senate of the children of Israel. *Acts, v. 21.*

There they shall found

Their government, and their great *senate* chuse.
Milton, P. L.

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The *senate*'s name our counsel had not gain'd.

Denham.

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The *senate* rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATHOUSE. *n. s.* [*senate* and *house*.]
Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the *senathouse*; some news is come. *Shaks.*

SENATOR. *n. s.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*,
French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,

You grave but reckless *senators*. *Shaks. Coriol.*

As if to ev'ry top it might belong,

Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong.

Granville.

SENATORIAL.† *adj.* [*senatorius*, Latin;
SENATORIAN. } *senatorial*, *senatorien*,
French.] Belonging to senators; befit-
ting senators.

The king encircled with the *senatorial* worthies
of the higher and lower order.

Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693.) p. 176.

Propose your schemes, ye *senatorial* band,
Whose ways and means support the sinking land.

Johnson, London, (1738.)

Go on, brave youths, till, in some future age,
Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.

Warton, Newmarket, (1751.)

SENATORIALLY.* *adv.* [from *senatorial*.]
In a solemn manner; in a way becoming
a senator.

The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially*
grave. *Drummond, Trav. (Lett. dat. 1744.)* p. 17.

SENATORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *senator*.]
The office or dignity of a senator.

From which step his courage and wisdom raised
him by degrees to the sovereignty of Lucca, the
senatorship of Rome, the special favour of the emper-
or, and a near hope, only by death prevented, of
subduing Florence. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

TO SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent*.
[*sanđjan*, Goth. *jenban*, Sax. *senden*,
Dutch.]

1. To despatch from one place to another:
used both of persons and things.

He *sent* letters by posts on horseback.

Esther, viii. 10.

His citizens *sent* a message after him, saying,
We will not have this man to reign over us.

St. Luke, xix. 14.

There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the
heart

Of all their loyalties. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I *send* along. *Milton, P. L.*

To remove him I decree,

And *send* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil.

Milton, P. L.

His wounded men he first *sends* off to shore.

Dryden.

Servants, *sent* on messages, stay out somewhat
longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and
act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran.

Jer. xxiii. 21.

But first whom shall we *send*

In search of this new world? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we now no less

Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we *send*,
The weight of all and our last hope relies.

Milton, P. L.

3. To transmit by another; not to bring.
They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Bar-
nabas. *Acts*, xi. 30.

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go.
God will deign

To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,
Thither will *send* his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To grant as from a distant place: as,
if God *send* life.

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and
shew kindness unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them
lead me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict; as from a distance.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation,
and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto.

Deut. xxviii.

7. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots
fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The senses *send* in only the influxes of material
things, and the imagination and memory present
only their pictures or images, when the objects
themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate.

Cherubick songs by night from neighbouring
hills

Aëreal musick *send*. *Milton, P. L.*

When the fury took her stand on high,

A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:

The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,

And through the Achaian cities *send* the sound.

Pope.

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

TO SEND. *v. n.*

1. To despatch a message.

I have made bold to *send* in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona

Procure me some access. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

This son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away
my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reform-
ation in church and state, till those votes were
utterly abolished; therefore they *sent* the same
day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. **TO SEND for.** To require by message
to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place;
and then you may *send* for your sick, which bring
on land. *Bacon.*

He *sent* for me; and, while I rais'd his head,

He threw his aged arms about my neck,

And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close.

Dryden.

SENDAL.* *n. s.* [*cendalum*, low Latin;
cendal, Fr. and Span. See **Du Cange**
in **V. CENDALUM**.] A sort of thin silk:

a word formerly much in use.

Lined with taffata and with *sendalle*.

Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.

Thy petticoat of *sendall* right.

Song in Handful of Pleas. Delites, (1584.)

Sendale — was a thinnè stuffe like saracenet, and
of a rawe kynde of sylke or saracenet.

Thynne, Animad. on Speght's Chaucer, (1598.)

SENDER. *n. s.* [from *send*.] One that
sends.

This was a merry message.

— We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Love that comes too late,

Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,

To the great *sender* turns a sour offence. *Shaks.*

Best with the best, the *sender*, not the sent.

Milton, P. L.

SENESCENCE. *n. s.* [*senesco*, Latin.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least *senescence* or decay, without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. Woodward.

SENESCHAL. *† n. s.* [*seneschal*, Fr. of uncertain original. Dr. Johnson.—“Elegantissima sunt in hanc vocem habet Hiccesius, illam derivans a Su. Goth. *sinn*, *sinne*, suus, et Icel. *skall*, *skale*, minister, servus; ut sit minister vices domini tenens. Nec inelegerant vocem M. Goth. *seneighs*, senex, substituit Lye.” Serenius.—There can be no doubt that *scalcik*, or *schalk*, the old Goth. and German word for a *servant*, gave rise to this word. See Wachter in V. SCHAUK. See also MARSHALL. Menage and other also consider *senex*, old, as forming the first part of the word.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestic ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made Sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall. Marshall'd feast,

Serv'd up in hall with sewers and *seneschals*;
The skill of artifice, or office mean. Milton, P. L.
The *seneschal* rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;
With equal haste a mental train pursue.

Pope, Odyss.

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

There eke he placed a strong garrison,
And set a *seneschal* of dreaded might,
That by his powre oppressed every one,
And vanquished all venturous knights in fight.

Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 30.

SENGREEN. *n. s.* [*sedum*.] A plant.

SENNILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour of fancy.

Boyle on Colours.

SENILITY.* *n. s.* [*senilitas*, Lat.] Old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*; and, looking full in Dr. Johnson's face, said to him, You'll find in Dr. Young, “O my coevals! remnants of yourselves.” Johnson did not relish this at all.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

SENIOR. *n. s.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has some superiority.

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also? Whiggit.

2. An aged person.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. Dryden.

SENIORITY.* *n. s.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. Gov. of the Tongue.

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be considered in his care, by the right due to his *seniority*. Broom.

SENIORITY.* *n. s.* Seniority. See the second sense of SIGNIORITY.

SE'NNA. *n. s.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. Miller.

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug, Would scour these English hence! Shaks. Macbeth.
Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna*, both of which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. Mortimer.

SE'NNIGHT. *n. s.* [Contracted from *seven-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

If mention is made on Monday, of Thursday *sennight*, the Thursday that follows the next Thursday is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *sennight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

SENO'CLAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes. Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular*. Derham, Phys. Theol.

SE'NSATED.* *part. adj.* Perceived by the senses.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye.

Hooke, in the Hist. R. S. iii. 194.

SENSA'TION. *n. s.* [*sensation*, Fr. *sensation*, school Lat.] Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. Glanville, Scopsis.

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise. Harvey on Consumptions.

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*. Locke.

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. Addison.

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations* of pain than pleasure. Rogers.

SENSE. *n. s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensu*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This power is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring

The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,
The quantity and shape of every thing

Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found;

And though things sensible be numberless,

But only five the *sense*'s organs be;

And in those five, all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. Davies.

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The power of *sense* within a greater power,
Which doth employ and uses the *sense*'s pains;
But sits and rules within her private bower. Davies.

Both contain

Within them every lower faculty —
Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch,
taste. Milton, P. L.

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing. Holder, Elem. of Speech.

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body

instantly make a transcurion throughout the whole. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they Should have sound minds which have their senses sound;

But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest *sense* is found. Davies.

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind. Dryden.

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilus, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. Stiney.

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Plac'd heaven from earth so far. Milton, P. L.

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. Shakspeare.

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties, strength of natural reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*. Shakspeare.

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*. Bentley.

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis *sense*.

Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. Pope.

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind has got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. Dryden, Span. Friar.

7. Opinion; notion; judgement.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. Roscommon.

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only make a confession of my own faith. Dryden.

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. L' Estrange.

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense* to be preserved from sin is not impossible. Hooker.

My hearty friends,

You take me in too dolorous a *sense*. Shakspeare.

A haughty presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves. More.

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since, is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory. Hale.

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of Christianity. Tillotson.

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other words. Watts, Logic.

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *sense*.] Perceived by the senses. A word not in use.

Let the sciolist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him? And why must his

sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes.

Glanville, Scepis.

SENSEFUL.† *adj.* [from *sense* and *full*.]
Reasonable; judicious. Not used.

The lady, hearkning to his *sensefull* speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor reason.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 37.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote
such things out of an author as would never pass
in conversation. *Norris.*

SENSELESS. *adj.* [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of
all life or perception.

The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly
stunk. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Shakespeare.

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter,
that it should put into itself sense, perception, and
knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a tri-
angle, that it should put into itself greater angles
than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows.

Rousse.

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; block-
ish.

If we be not extremely foolish, knaveless, or
senseless, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow
than a great trouble is. *Bp. Taylor.*

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness
when it would be too late, and when they
found themselves under a power that would de-
stroy them. *Clarendon.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove
this, which I believe no man in the world was ever
so *senseless* as to deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;

The fellows had a wretched taste:

She needs must tell them to their face,

They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgement; contrary
to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing in reason, to think that
one of these interests can stand without the other,
when in the very order of natural causes, govern-
ment is preserved by religion. *South, Serm.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiser
than they, destroy their young by *senseless* fondness,
and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness
or keenness of perception. Not in use.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with
an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred
Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless*
and overcold judgment. *Peachment.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with
out.

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, *senseless* of his loss. *Dryden.*

You unhous'd, lawless, rambling libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

SENSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *senseless*.] In
a *senseless* manner; stupidly; unreason-
ably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* ar-
rogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise,
but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance,
and that all the rest of the universe acted only by

that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that
very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully.

Locke.

SENSELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *senseless*.]
Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity;
stupidity.

That we fall not therefore into that like *ἀναισθη-
σία*, stupidity and *senselessness*, our way is to
catch those young foxes, and strangle them in the
nest. *Hales, Rem. p. 176.*

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the croco-
dile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the
articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the
nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SENSIBILITY.† *n. s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.]

1. Sensibleness; perception.

Any *sensibility* of his power and will for the
illustration of his own glory.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

2. Quickness of sensation.

3. Quickness of perception; delicacy.
Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling
in the soul: it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as
warns a woman to shun the first appearance of
every thing hurtful. *Addison, Spect.*

SENSIBLE.† *adj.* [*sensible*, Fr. *sensilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the
senses.

Would your cambrick were as *sensible* as your
finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.

Shakespeare.

These be those discourses of God, whose effects
those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible*
in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their
reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under
the notion of some other *sensible* faculty.

Glanville, Scepis.

2. Perceptible by the senses.

By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of
things that are and are not *sensible*: it resteth,
therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto
the knowledge of such things unsensible as are to
be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch
thee:

I have thee not, and yet I see thee still:

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*

To feeling as to sight? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The space left and acquired in every *sensible*
moment in such slow progressions, is so in-
considerable, that it cannot possibly move the sense.

Glanville, Scepis.

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all
sensible resistance, and by consequence of all *sen-
sible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved
than by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability
so to improve their power of reflection, as to be
capable of conceiving the divine perfections with-
out the assistance of *sensible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by
its resistance to bodies moved in it.

Arbutnot on Air.

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in
publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than
the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses;
having perception by the mind or senses.

I saw you in the east at your first arising: I
was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just
shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to
the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he
is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he
cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, with-
out being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

The versification is as beautiful as the descrip-
tion complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it.

Broom on the Odyssey.

5. Having moral perception; having the
quality of being affected by moral good
or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a shew of zeal. *Shaks.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being
easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong,
Restrain'd by shame, was forc'd to hold my tongue.

Dryden.

7. Convinced; persuaded. A colloquial
use.

They are very *sensible* that they had better have
pushed their conquests on the other side of the
Adriatick; for then their territories would have
lain together. *Addison.*

8. In conversation it has sometimes the
sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accusations from *sensible*
men, furnished with matters of fact, which have
happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SENSIBLE.* *n. s.*

1. Sensation: a poetical conversion of the
adjective into the substantive.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper chang'd
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Whatever is perceptible around us.

The creation

Of this wide *sensible*.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 195.

SENSIBLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the
senses.

Nor was it altogether bodily pains that made
him so; but there was something extraordinary:
as, a withdrawing the *sensibleness* of divine assis-
tance from him. As the sun at our Saviour's cru-
cifixion, though not disjoined from the world, yet
for a time deserted the world by withdrawing his
light from it. And although this withholding the
sensibleness of the divine presence was done with-
out any aversion, or dislike, of the person of our
blessed Lord, which not only before but at that
very instant was tenderly beloved of God, yet the
apprehension of it could not but make him bemoan
his case in that sad exclamation, "My God, my
God, why (or how) hast thou forsaken me!"

Haltwell, Saving of Souls, (1677.) p. 22.

2. Actual perception by mind or body.

The retirement or privacy used by sober women
here in England, when they apply any thing help-
ful to their looks or complexion, is no argument
of any sinful shame, but of modesty, civility, and
that discretion, which commands us to do many
things apart from any witnesses or spectators,
which yet are no sins, but only *sensibleness* and
reflexions upon those infirmities to which our vile
bodies are subject.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 167.

3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to
pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medi-
caments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched
than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a
kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this
feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the
most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgement; reasonableness. An use
not admitted but in conversation.

SENSIBLY.† *adv.* [from *sensible*.]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed
Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you.

Shakespeare.

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*.
Temple.

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. Arbuthnot.

2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. Hooker.

4. With quick intellectual perception.

What remains past cure

Bear not too *sensibly*; nor still insist

To afflict thyself in vain. Milton, S. A.

5. [In conversation.] Judiciously; reasonably.

SENSITIVE. *adj.* [*sensitif*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. Hammond.

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. Dryden.

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. Ray.

SENSITIVE PLANT. *n. s.* [*mimosa*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many stamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. Miller.

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. Locke.

Whence does it happen, that the plant, which well

We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand?

Prior.
The *sensitive plant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. Mortimer.

SENSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner.

The *sensitive* faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself, more sensitively towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. Hammond.

SENSORY. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. Bacon.

As sound in a bell or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium* 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. Newton.

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? Newton.

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. Bentley.

SENSUAL. *adj.* [*sensuel*, Fr.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. L'Estrange.

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends. Pope.

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. Hooker.

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose
Belial, the dissoluted spirit that fell,
The *sensualist*; and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest incubus. Milton, P. L.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity. Atterbury.

SENSUALIST. *n. s.* [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers. South.

SENSUALITY. *n. s.* [*sensualité*, Fr. Cotgrave.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*. Shakspeare.

Kill not her quickening power with surfeitings;
Mar not her sense with *sensuality*:

Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will slave to vanity. Davies.

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. South.

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. Addison.

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. Bentley.

TO SENSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *sensual*.]

To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her thither, for which she could find no suitable objects. Norris on the Beatitudes, p. 165.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. Pope.

SENSUALLY. *adv.* [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner.

Epicures, *as sensually* are bent.
Davies, *Wit's Pilgrim*. sign. K. l.

She had lived most corruptly and *sensually*.

SENSUOUS. *adj.* [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetick; full of passion. Not in use. Dr. Johnson. — This meaning, which Dr. Johnson has assigned to the word in the example from Milton's Treatise on Education, may be doubted. Milton had before used it; and the sense seems to be simply that of *sensual*, as affecting the senses.

The soul by this means of overboding herself, given up to fleshly delights, hated her wing pace downward; and finding the ease she had from her visible and *sensuous* colleague the body, in performance of religious duty, her pinions now broken and flagging, shifted off from herself the labour of high soaring any more. Milton, *Of Ref. in Eng.* B. 1.

To this poetry would be made precedent as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. Milton on Education.

SENT. The participle passive of *send*.

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. Esra, vii. 14.

SENTENCE. *n. s.* [*sentence*, Fr. *sententia*, Lat.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. Hooker.

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounced of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. Hooker.

How will I give *sentence* against them.

Jer. iv. 12.
If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. South, *Serm.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. Atterbury.

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? Bacon, *Holy War*.

What rests but that the mortal sentence pass?
Milton, P. L.

3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral.
An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences*, were found in Daniel. Dan. v. 12.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. Broomo on the *Odyssey*.

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.
A simple *sentence* has but one subject and one finite verb: a compounded *sentence* has more than one subject or one finite verb, either expressed or understood; or it consists of two or more simple *sentences* connected together. Louth, *Eng. Grammar*.

TO SENTENCE. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgement on any one.

After this cold judgement, *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place. Shakspeare.

Came the mild judge and intercessor both,
To *sentence* man. Milton, P. L.

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom:

Pity is no more. Dryden.
Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. Temple.

3. To relate, or express, in a short and energetic way.

The best way for speech, is to be short, plain, material. Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tale. Feltham, Res. i. 93.

SENTENTIAL.* *adj.* [from *sentence*.] Comprising sentences.

Dr. Geddes is an advocate for a translation, which is not literal or verbal, but "*sentential*;" that is, where "every sentence of the English corresponds exactly to the Hebrew as the difference of the two idioms will permit."

Abp. Newcome on the Transl. of the Bib. p. 264.

SENTENTIÖSITY. *n. s.* [from *sententious*.] Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiousity* of common conceits with us.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SENTENTIOUS. *adj.* [*sentencieux*, Fr. from *sentence*.]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic.

He is very swift and *sententious*.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious showers! O let them fall!

Their cadence is rhetorical. Crashaw.

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. Waller.

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious*! Addison, Cato.

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. Grew, Cosmol.

SENTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious*.] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath.

Bacon, Ess.

Nausicaa delivers her judgement *sententiously*, to give it more weight. Broomer.

SENTENTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sententious*.] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. Dryden.

SENTERY. *n. s.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art can then suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *sentries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round? Milton, P. L.

SENTINEL. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism preseth him to eat. Hale.

SENTIENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passivus æquis*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible.

Glanville, Sceptis.

SENTIMENT.† *n. s.* [*sentiment*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — This word might be supposed to be of modern introduction into our language, in consequence of Dr. Johnson's earliest example being from Locke; but it is ancient: "Lovers that can make of *sentiment*." Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women, ver. 69.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. Locke.

Alike to council or the assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. Pope.

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments*. Dennis.

3. Sensibility; feeling.

He pretends to and recommends *sentiment* and liberality; but I know him to be artful, close, and malicious: in short, a *sentimental* knave.

Sheridan, School for Scandal.

SENTIMENTAL.* *adj.* [from *sentiment*.] Abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility, in a contemptuous sense. See the third sense of *sentiment*. This word is modern.

The French use the word *naïve* in such a sense as to be explainable by no English word, unless we will submit to restrain ourselves in the application of the word *sentimental*. Shenstone.

Shall we imitate the *sentimental* and deep-searching Barrow? Longhorne.

Petrarch has described the perplexities of a lover's mind, and his struggles betwixt hope and despair, a subject most fertile of *sentimental* complaint, by a combination of contrarities; a species of wit highly relished by the Italians.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 31.

SENTIMENTALITY.* *n. s.* [from *sentimental*.] Affection of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

She has even the false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 436.

SENTINEL.† *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.]

1. One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, lie thee to thy charge;

Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels*.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear.

Bacon, Ess.

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing power, Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*;

Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell.

Davies.

Love to our citadel resorts

Through those deceitful syllogisms;

Our *sentinels* betray our forts.

Denham.

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects.

Ray on the Creation.

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike.

Broomer.

2. Watch; guard; the duty of a sentinel. Not in use.

The parson in *sentinel*: the country parson, wherever he is, keeps God's watch.

Herbert, Country Pars. ch. 18.

SENTRY. *n. s.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch

Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. Shakespeare, Coriol.

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. Dryden.

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. Dryden.

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. Brown.

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,

Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. Dryden.

SEPARABILITY. *n. s.* [from *separable*.]

The quality of admitting disunion or

disconnection. *Separability* is the greatest argument of real distinction. Glanville.

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. Norris.

SEPARABLE. *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate*.]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discernible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. Arbuthnot.

2. Possible to be disjoined from something; with *from*.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. Locke.

SEPARABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *separable*.]

Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. Boyle.

TO SEPARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separar*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I'll to England.

— To Ireland, I; our separated fortunes

Shall keep us both the safer. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Resolv'd,

Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. Milton, P. L.

3. To sever from the rest.

Can a body be inflammable from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? Boyle.

Death from sin no power can *separate*. Milton, P. L.

4. To set apart; to segregate.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. Acts, xiii. 2.

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. 1 Chron. xxv. 1.

5. To withdraw.

Separate thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. Gen. xiii. 9.

TO SEPARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be dis-united.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SEPARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet, Theory.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.

Eve *separate* he wish'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Secret; secluded.

In a secret vale the Trojan sees

A *separate* grove. *Dryden.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SEPARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate*.]

Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.

It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together, for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SEPARATENESS. *n. s.* [from *separate*.]

The state of being separate.

Sacred things, which continue their state of *separateness* and sanctity.

Mede, Rev. of God's House, (1638), p. 3.

SEPARATION. *n. s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separatio*, Fr. from *separate*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.

They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.

As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.

Did you not hear

A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakespeare.*

SEPARATIST. *n. s.* [*separatist*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.

The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries' tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Says the *separatist*, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South, Serm.*

SEPARATOR. *n. s.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SEPARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

SEPIBILE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried.

Bailey.

SEPIMENT. *n. s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence.

Bailey.

A farther testimony and *sepiment* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Greek versions.

Lively Oracles, &c. (1678), p. 28.

TO SEPO/SE.* *v. a.* [*sepono*, *sepositus*, Lat.] To set apart.

God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship.

Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems, (1650), p. 270.

SEPOSITION. *n. s.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

We must contend with prayer, with actual *derection* and *separation* of all our other affairs.

By. Taylor, Life of Christ, ii. § 12.

SEPOY.* *n. s.* [*sipah*, Pers. an army, soldiers.] An Indian native who is a soldier in the infantry of the East-India Company.

SEPS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A kind of venomous eft.

SEPT. n. s. [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs.

Spenser on Ireland.

The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*

The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

SEPTANGULAR. *adj.* [*septum* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTEMBER. n. s. [Latin; *Septembre*, Fr.]

The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.

September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.

Peachment on Drawing.

SEPTEINARY. *n. s.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.

Extolling, as Philo doth, the rare and singular effects of the *septenary* number.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 174.

Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTEINARY. n. s. The number seven.

The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTENNIAL. *n. s.* [*septennius*, Lat.]

1. Lasting seven years.

The dreadful disorders of frequent elections have also necessitated a *septennial* instead of a triennial duration [of parliaments].

Burke on the Cause of the Discontents.

2. Happening once in seven years.

Being once dispensed with for his *septennial* visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.

Howell, Voc. For.

SEPTENTRION. n. s. [French; *septentrio*, Lat.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good, As the antipodes are unto us,

Or as the south to the septentrion. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

SEPTE'NTRION. *n. s.* [*septentrionalis*, Lat.] Northern.

Those *septentrional* inundations.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605), sign. S. 2.

The Goths, and other *septentrional* nations.

Howell, Lett. ii. 59.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men

From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton, P. R.*

If the spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings

Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

SEPTE'NTRIONA' LITY. n. s. [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereto they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

TO SEPTE'NTRIONATE. v. n. [from *septentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*

SEPTICAL. *n. s.* [*σηπτικός*, Gr. *septicus*, Fr.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septic* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Cedar, — after the nature of *septic* and escharotick medicines, corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body; but, on the contrary, is a sovereign preservative for the same body the very moment it is deprived of life.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 272.

SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, French.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuaginary* determination.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SEPTUAGESIMAL.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The third Sunday before Lent.

SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SEPTUAGINT. n. s. [*septuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Burnet.*

SEPTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPULCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,

We like *sepulchral* statues lay;

All day the same our postures were,

And we said nothing all the day.

Mine eye hath found that said *sepulchral* rock,

That was the casket of Heaven's richest store.

Milton, *Ode*.

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,

And new-year odes.

Pope, *Dunciad*.

SEPULCHRE. *n. s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,

What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*?

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king.

Bacon.

There where the Virgin's Son his doctrine taught,

His miracles, and our redemption wrought;

Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praises sung,

And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung.

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients.

Wilkins.

If not one common *sepulchre* contains

Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,

Yet Ceyx and Alcione shall join.

Dryden.

TO SEPULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by Shakespeare and Milton; on the first, more properly, by Jonson and Prior.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;

Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine.

I am glad to see that time survive,

Where merit is not *sepulch'r'd* alive;

Where good men's virtues tend to honours bring,

And not to dangers.

B. Jonson.

Thou so *sepulch'r'd* in such pomp dost lie,

That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

Milton, *Ep. on Shaks.*

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,

And, deep surchard'd, by sandy mountains lie,

Obscurely *sepulch'r'd*.

Prior.

SEFULTURE. *n. s.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepultures* a marble tomb of her own.

Brown.

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare;

With speed to Meleinda bring relief,

Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief.

In England, *sepulture*, or burial' of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased.

Ayliffe.

SEQUACIOUS. *adj.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Rather a *sequacious* and credulous easiness.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom.* p. 111.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,

And trees uprooted left their place,

Sequacious of the lyre;

But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:

When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,

An angel heard, and straight appear'd,

Mistaking earth for heaven.

Dryden.

Above those superstitious horrors that enslave

The fond *sequacious* herd, to mystick faith

And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few

The glorious stranger hail!

Thomson.

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient

to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded.

Ray.

SEQUACIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sequacious*.]

State of being *sequacious*.

This *sequaciousness* of people seems to be given governments, as a grateful acknowledgment of that peace, which under their good government their subjects enjoy.

Waterhouse, *Apol. for Learn.* (1653.) p. 37.

That servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom.* p. 181.

SEQUA'CITY. *† n. s.* [from *sequax*, Lat.]

1. Ductility; toughness.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lensor, and *sequacity*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.* No. 900.

2. Act of following.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.

Whitlock, *Mann. of the Engl.* p. 207.

SE'QUEL. *n. s.* [*sequela*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.]

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.

If black scandal or foul-faced reproach

Attend the sequel of your imposition,

Your mere enforcement shall acquaintance me.

Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised.

South.

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail, or swerve, and who doth not easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever dependeth on it?

Hooker.

In this he put two weights,

The *sequel* each of parting and of fight.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon.

Whitgift.

SEQUENCE. *† n. s.* [*sequence*, old Fr. from *sequor*, Latin.]

1. Order of succession. An elegant word, but little used.

How art thou a king,

But by fair *sequence* and succession?

Shakespeare, *Rich. II.*

The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment.

Bp. Hall, *Works*, iii. 199.

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

SE'QUENT. *† adj.* [*sequent*, old Fr. *sequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; succeeding.

Let my trial be mine own confession:

Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,

Is all the grace I beg.

Shaks. *Meas. for Meas.*

Either I am

The forehorse in the *sequent* trace

That draw i' the *sequent* track.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

There he dies, and leaves his race

Growing into a nation; and now grown

Suspected to a *sequent* king, who seeks

To stop their overgrowth.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Consequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A

follower. Not in use.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried.

Shakespeare.

TO SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*sequestrer*, Fr. *sequester*, Span. *sequestro*, low Lat.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train?

Shakespeare.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,

That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,

Did come to languish.

Shaks. *As you like it.*

In shady bower,

More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but feign'd,

Pan or Sylvanus never slept.

Milton, *P. L.*

Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,

Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,

Bear me, oh bear me to *sequester'd* scenes

Of bowry mazes, and surrounding greens.

Pope.

2. To put aside; to remove.

Although I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair.

Bacon.

3. To withdraw; to segregate.

A thing as seasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action.

Hooker.

4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others: as, his annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of possessions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragous, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches.

South.

TO SEQUE'STER. ** v. n.* To withdraw; to retire.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian politics, which can never be drawn into use, will not mend our condition.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

SEQUESTRABLE. *adj.* [from *sequestrate*.]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.

Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt.

Boyle.

TO SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessities than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestered* from mankind.

Arbutnot on Air.

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*sequestration*, Fr. from *sequestrate*.]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addition was to courses vain:

I never noted in him any study,

Any retirement, any *sequestration*

From open haunts and popularity.

Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world; for truth seems to be seen by eyes much fixt upon interior objects.

South.

2. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.

Boyle.

3. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign, Before whose glory I was great in arms, This loathsome *sequestration* have I had.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration*.

Swift.

SE'QUESTRATOR. *† n. s.* [from *sequestrate*.]

One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and sequestrators, and they have taken all from me.

Bp. Taylor.

By their sequestrators, men for the most part of insatiable hands and noted disloyalty, those orders were commonly disobeyed.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.

We have complained of armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and decimators.

South, Serm. v. 97.

SERA'GLIO.† *n. s.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation. *Dr. Johnson.*—*Seraglio* is properly the name of a large house or palace. "There are not many great houses in all the Morea: not above three deserve the name of *seraglios*, as they call *palaces*." *Randolph's State of the Morea*, or *Peloponnesus*, Oxford, 1686, p. 19. It is derived from the Pers. *serai*, a large hall or house. Hence the French *serrail*, which form (hitherto unnoticed) was formerly that in our own tongue, and not the Ital. *serraglio*. "I could add much more concerning the enormities of Rome and your *serrals*." *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr.* 1616, p. 174. "In that stately *serrail* he discerned a prince." *Situation of Parad.* 1683, p. 68. Cotgrave renders *serrail*, according to the vulgar notion of *seraglio*, "the palace wherein the Great Turke mueth up his concubines." A house of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraglio*. *Norris.*

SERAPH. *n. s.* [שראף] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,

As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL.† *adj.* [*seraphique*, Fr. from **SERA'PHICK.** } *seraph.*]

1. Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Bp. Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

'Tis to the world a secret yet,

Whether the nymph, to please her swain,

Talks in a high romantic strain;

Or whether he at last descends,

To like with less *seraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SERAPHIM. *n. s.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To these cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry. *Com. Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Is. vi. 6.*

Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton, P. L.*

SERE. *adj.* [reapran, Sax. to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See **SEAR.**

The muses, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *seré*. *Spenser.*

He is deformed, crooked, old and *seré*,
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;
Vicious, ungente. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*

Ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gath'rd beams,
Reflected, may with matter *seré* foment.

Milton, P. L.

They *seré* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.

Dryden.

On a *seré* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,
Musing and still. *Roué, Royal Convert.*

SERE.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except in this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *sheers*, from *reynan*, Sax. to cut? *Dr. Johnson.*—Certainly not: it is the old Fr. *serre*, "a hawk's talon," Cotgrave; from *serer*, to gripe, to close, or shut up. Mr. Malone has made a similar remark.] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That, mounted on the winds, together still
Their strokes extended; but arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's
cold fears,

Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*.
Chapman.

SERENA'DE. *n. s.* [*serenade*, Fr. *serenata*, Ital. whence, in *Milton*, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or *serenade*, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain.

Milton, P. L.

Foolish swallow, what dost thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless *serenade*? *Cowley.*
Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*

Will fancies he never should have been the man
He is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed
honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when
he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning,
till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

To SERENA'DE.* *v. n.* To perform a *serenade*.

A man might as well *serenade* in Greenland as
in our region. *Tatler, No. 222.*

SERENE.† *adj.* [*seren*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inspher'd

In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air.

Milton, Comus.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.

Pope.

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; shewing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front *serene*
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all
that is past, unto future circumspection, and a
serene expectation of the future life. *Grey, Cosmol.*

3. Applied as a title of respect.

To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke
of Austria, &c. *Milton, Letters of State.*

Gutta SERENA. *n. s.* An obstruction in the optick nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs.

Milton, P. L.

SERENE.† *n. s.* [*seren*, or *serain*, Fr. "fair, clear, calm weather; also the harmful dews of some summer's evenings; also the fresh cool air of the evening." Cotgrave.] A calm damp evening.

Where ever death doth please to appear,
Seas, *serenes*, swords, shot, sickness, all are there.
B. Jonson, Epigr. 32.

The fogs and the *serene* offend us.

Daniel, Queen's Arcadia.

He hath felt the excess of heat, the dangerous
serains. *Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 212.*

To SERENE.† *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *sereno*, Lat.]

1. To calm; to quiet.

She, where she passes, makes the wind to lye
With gentle motion, and *serenes* the skye.

Fanshau, Lusiad, (1655), p. 178.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the effusive force of Spring on man,
When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being, and *serene* his soul.

Thomson, Spring.

2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care

Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERENELY. *adv.* [from *serene*.]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken,
cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible
that men would, without shame or fear, confidently
and *serenely* break a rule, which they could not
but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air. *Prior.*

SERENENESS.† *n. s.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.

The *sereness* of a healthful conscience.

Feltham, Res. i. 5.

Those sweet waters of heaven, and those balmy
drops of fatness wherewith it was wont to be
sprinkled, are restrained, and have given place to
unwholesome *sereness* and killing vapours.

Seasonable Serm. (1644), p. 15.

SERENITUDE. *n. s.* [from *serene*.] Calmness; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatic
humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the
affections. *Wolton.*

SERENITY.† *n. s.* [*serenité*, Fr. from *serenus*, Lat.]

1. Calmness; mild temperature.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the
best part of the globe would be desolate; and as
to that little that would be inhabited, there is no
reason to expect that it would constantly enjoy that
admir'd calm and *serenity*.

Pure *serenity* apace

Induces thought, and contemplation still. *Thomson.*

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded
a general trouble and cloud throughout all his
kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress
those moral rules, with confidence and *serenity*,
were they innate, and stamped upon their
minds. *Locke.*

4. Highness; title of respect.

The sentence of that court, now sent to your serenity, together with these letters, positively declares, &c. *Milton to Fr. Leopold, Letters of State.*
SERF.* *n. s.* [*serf*, old *Fr. servus*, Lat.] A slave. Not in use.

A great part of them were *serfs*, and lived in a state of absolute slavery or villinage.

Hume, Hist. App. II. after the Life of K. John.

SERGE. *n. s.* [*serge*, French; *xerga*, Spanish, which Covarruvias derives from *arica*, Arabic; Skinner from *serge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kersey or serge, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
 And bid broad-cloths and serges grow. *Gay.*

SERJEANCY.* *n. s.* [*from serjeant*.] The office of a serjeant at law. See **SERJEANT**.

A call of serjeants was splendidly solemnized, May 6, 1623, who on that day made their appearance before the lord keeper, who congratulated their adoption to that title of serjeancy.

Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 110.

SERJEANT. *n. s.* [*sergent*, French; *sergente*, Ital. from *servienti*, Latin. Thus the lord keeper Williams, in his address to the serjeants at law, May 6, 1623, says to them, "Your name is a name of reverence, though you are styled *servants*; for you are the principal of all that practise in the courts of law; *servants*, that is, officers preferred above all ranks of pleaders: for every thing must be ruled by a gradual subordination." *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 111.*]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, as this fell serjeant, Death,
 Is strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

When it was day, the magistrates sent the serjeants, saying, Let these men go. *Acts, xvi. 35.*

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the serjeant,
 Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

None should be made *serjeants*, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *serjeant chirurgions*; that is a chirurgion *servant* to the king.

SERJEANTRY. *n. s.* [*from serjeant*.]

Grand *serjeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by *service*, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *serjeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of

gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowel.*

SERJEANTSHIP. *n. s.* [*from serjeant*.] The office of a serjeant.

SERIES. *n. s.* [*serie*, *Fr. series*, Lat.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward of Infidelity.*

The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. *Pope.*

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual woe,
 Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SERIOUS. *adj.* [*serieux*, *Fr. serius*, Lat.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the Holy Sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted. *Young.*

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
 All is but toys. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

SERIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

All laugh'd to find
 Unthinking plainness so o'erpress'd their mind,
 That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
 To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endure the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*

SERIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*from serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison, Spect.*

SERMOCINATION.† *n. s.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

The orator conveyeth his speech either to propopæia, *sermocination*, &c.

Pencham, Garden of Eloquence, (1577.) Q. i.
 No *sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men! *By. Hall, Free Prisoner.*

SERMOCINATOR. *n. s.* [*sermocinator*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.

These obtrusive *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howell.*

SERMON. *n. s.* [*sermon*, *Fr. sermo*, Lat.]

A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
 Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,

Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shakespeare.*

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
 As left no time to practise any:
 He heard them reverently, and then
 His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crashaw.*

Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*, have read a lecture of atheism in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;

A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

TO SERMON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, *Fr. from the noun*.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther:
 No villanous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

TO SERMON.* *v. n.* To compose or deliver a sermon.

A weekly charge of *sermoning*. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

SERMONING.* *n. s.* Discourse; instruction; advice; persuasion.

I trow there nedeth little *sermoning*
 To make you assenten to this thing. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

These assiduous prayers, these frequent *sermonings*. *By. Hall, Rem. p. 280.*

Canons and quaint *sermonings*, interlined with barbarous Latin. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

TO SERMONIZE.* *v. n.* [*from sermon*.]

1. To preach.

Under a pretence of *sermonizing*, they have cast off God's solemn worship on this day: — the primitive church never thought preaching the sole work of the Lord's day.

By. Nicholson on the Catechism, (1662.) p. 108.

2. To inculcate rigid rules.

If you consider them as the dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father, I am sure they will be not only unattended to, but unread. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SERMOUNTAIN, or Selsi.† *n. s.* [*sermountain*, *Fr. Cotgrave*; *sileu*, Lat.] A plant.

SERO'SITY. *n. s.* [*serosité*, *Fr.*] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lixiviated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, adenotose, or schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbutnot.*

SEROUS. *adj.* [*sereux*, French; *serosus*, Latin.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for

there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that in the ovarium.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

SERPENT.† *n. s.* [*serpens*, Latin.]

1. An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold.

Spenser, F. G.

She struck me with her tongue,
Most serpent-like, upon the very heart.

They, or under-ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent-error* wandering, found their way.

Milton, P. L.

The chief I challeng'd: he whose practis'd wit
Knew all the *serpent*-mazes of deceit,
Eludes my search.

Pope, Odys.

2. A sort of firework.

In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite,
These are the only *serpents* he can write.

Dryden.

3. A musical instrument, serving as a bass in concerts of wind music.

SERPENTINE.† *adj.* [*serpentin*, old Fr. *serpentinus*, Lat. from *serpent*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this
rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine*
a companion as I am.

Sidney.

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a
serpentine and winding tail, and a crest or comb
somewhat like a cock.

Brown.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud.

Milton, P. L.

They became saved from those destructive sins,
which from the devil's *serpentine* instigations they
had incurred.

Barrow, Sermon i. 430.

The figures and their parts ought to have a
serpentine and flaming form naturally: these sorts
of outlines have, I know not what of life and
seeming motion in them, which very much re-
sembles the activity of the flame and serpent.

Dryden.

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuons.

Now can the sun

Perfect a circle, or maintain his way

One inch direct; but where he rose to-day

He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*.

Donne.

His hand the adorned firmament display'd,
Those *serpentine*, yet constant motions made.

Sandys.

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits in Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main?

Blackmore.

To SERRPENTINE.* *v. n.* [from the ad-
jective.] To wind like a serpent; to me-
ander.

In those fair vales by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquivir *serpentin*es with ease.

Harte.

From the two lakes issued a rivulet, *serpen-
tined* in view for two or three miles.

Ld. Lyttelton.

SERPENTINE. *n. s.* [*dracantium*.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

SERPENTINE Stone. *n. s.*

There were three species of this stone
known among the ancients, all resem-
bling one another, and celebrated for the
same virtues. The one was green,

variegated with spots of black, thence
called the black ophites; another, called
the white ophites, was green also, but
variegated with spots of white: the third
was called tephria, and was of a grey
colour, variegated with small black
spots. The ancients tell us, that it was
a certain remedy against the poison of
the bite of serpents; but it is now justly
rejected.

Hill, Mat. Med.

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpen-
tine* stone, which hath the quality to give any wine
or water, that shall be infused therein for four-and-
twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw-
water, and is very medicinally for the cure of the
spleen and gravel.

Wotton.

To SERRPENTIZE.* *v. n.* [from *serpent*.]
To meander; to serpentine.

Between these hills, in the richest of valleys, the
Lune *serpentin*es for many a mile, and comes forth
people, and clear, through a well wooded and
richly pastured fore-ground.

Mason, Note on Gray's Letters.

SERPENT'S-Tongue. *n. s.* [*ophioglosson*.]
An herb.

Ainsworth.

SERPET. *n. s.* A basket.

Ainsworth.

SERPIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.]
Diseased with a serpio.

The skin behind her ears downwards became
serpiginous, and was covered with white scales.

Wiceman.

SERPIGO. *n. s.* [Latin.] A kind of
tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do surce the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.

Shakspeare.

She had a node with pains on her right leg, and
a *serpigo* on her right hand.

Wiceman.

To SERR. *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] To drive
hard together; to crowd into a little
space. Not received into use, nor
deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a
gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some
measure; and also this knitting will follow upon
earnest studying, though it be without dislike.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a
body, and upon that the more gross parts contract
and *serr* themselves together.

Bacon.

SERRATE. } *adj.* [*serratus*, Latin.]
SERRATED. } Formed with jags or
indentures like the edge of a saw.

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray*.
The common heron hath long legs for wading
a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a
wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with strong
hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate*
on the edge.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed:
one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an
inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges:
a scurvy weapon.

Grew.

SERRATION. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.]
Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRATURE. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Lat.] In-
denture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serra-
tures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest.

Woodward.

To SERRY.† *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrato*,
Ital. Dr. Johnson.—*Sera* is the Cornish
term for *lock*, or *shut up*.] To press
close; to drive hard together. For *serry*
Bacon uses *serr*; but neither *serr*, nor
serry, is received.

With them rose

A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array.

Milton, P. L.

Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files.

Milton, P. L.

SERVANT. *n. s.* [*servant*, French; *servus*,
Latin.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at
his command. The correlative of mas-
ter. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most.

Shakspeare.

I had rather be a country *servant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

He disdain'd not

Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume.

Milton.

For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all.

Dryden.

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.

Being unprepar'd,

Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrong'd.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. A word of civility used to superiors or
equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is
something more than the compliment of course,
when our betters tell us they are our humble *ser-
vants*, but understand us to be their slaves.

Swift.

To SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
subject. Not in use.

My affairs

Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volscian breasts.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*,
Latin.]

1. To work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou
therefore *serve* me for nought? *Gen. xxix. 15.*

2. To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train.

Milton, P. L.

3. To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee.

Denham.

4. To supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride.

Dryden.

5. To bring meat as a menial attendant:
with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dress'd
in the kitchen is brought into another
room; with *up*, as the room of repast is
commonly higher than the kitchen.

Bid them cover the table, *serve* in the meat, and
we will come in to dinner. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*
Soon after our dinner was *serv'd* in, which was
right good viands, both for bread and meat: we
had also drink of three sorts, all wholesome and
good.

Bacon.

Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they
danced a little in phantastic postures, retired a
while, and then returned *serv*ing up a banquet as at
solemn funerals.

Ep. Taylor.

Some part he roasts; then *serv*es it up so drest,
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:
Mov'd with disdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd.

Dryden.

The same mess should be *serv'd* up again for
supper, and breakfast next morning.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not serve
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To supply with any thing: as, the curate served two churches.

They that serve the city shall serve it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezek. xlviii. 19.*

8. To obey in military actions: as, he served the king in three campaigns.

9. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it serves their turn. *Locke.*

10. To be of use to; to assist; to promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can serve another end, either of religion or prudence. *Bp. Taylor.*

11. To help by good offices.

Shall he thus serve his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we serve the time, because
thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea served the sottish
Jews, this equally serves these to put them into a
fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without
changing their lives. *South.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one.

One half-pint bottle serves them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

15. [Se servir de, French.] To SERVE

himself of. To make use of. A mere
Gallicism.

- A complete brave man must know solidly the main

end he is in the world for; and withal how to
serve himself of the divine's high contemplations, of
the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the
natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby on the Soul.*

- They would serve themselves of this form.

I will serve myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*

- It is much more easy for men to serve their own

ends of those principles, which they do not put into
men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

- If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from

a higher place, because they serve themselves of
other men's wings, neither understanding their
use nor virtue. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

16. To treat; to require: in an ill sense:

as, he served me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme

Being.

- Matters hit—leave thou to God; Him serve

and fear. *Milton.*

18. To SERVE a warrant. To seize an of-

fender, and carry to justice.

19. To SERVE an office. To discharge any

onerous and publick duty.

- To SERVE. v. n.

1. To be a servant, or slave.

- We will give thee this also, for the service which

thou shalt serve with me. *Gen. xx. 27.*

- Israel served for a wife, and for a wife he kept

sheep. *Hosea.*

2. To be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to serve with thy sins; thou
hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isa. xliii. 24.*

3. To attend; to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much serving, and
said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath
left me to serve alone? *St. Luke, x. 40.*

4. To engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt;
And none serve with him but constrained things,
Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of
Italy, who had before been great commanders, but
now served as private gentlemen without pay.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

5. To produce the end desired.

The look bewrayed, that as she used these orna-
ments, not for herself, but to prevail with another,
so she feared that all would not serve. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and when your needs require,
This little brand will serve to light your fire.

7. To suit; to be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall serve to shew in articles.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

As occasion serves, this noble queen

And prince shall follow with a fresh supply.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should

serve,

To be perus'd by you. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief
perfection from the end whereunto they serve.

Hooker.

Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in
such sort as serveth best to inform and persuade

the minds of them, who otherwise neither could
nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who lessens thee, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and
figures made by the organs which serve for articula-
tion, and the variety of matter to which those
articulations are severally applied. *Holder.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the
ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price
of what serves to that, rather increases than lessens
its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only served to lead us on to further
visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he served

at the publick dinner.

- SERVER.* n. s. [from serve.]

1. One who meanly complies, or obeys:

as, a time-server. See TIME-SERVER.

2. A salver, or plate.

Some mastick is brought them on a server.

Randolph's Islands in the Archipelago, (1687.) p. 49.

- SERVICE.† n. s. [service, old Fr. *jeppis*,

Sax. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the

command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him service
Improper for a slave. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd
most:

A most unnatural and faithless service. *Shaksp.*

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel; but now I am
out of service. *Shakespeare.*

By oppressing and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another service.

These that accuse him are a yoke of his dis-
carded men; very rogues, now they be out of ser-
vice. *Shakespeare.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and
gain; for none would go to service that thinks he
has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a
superiour.

That service is not service, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

This poem was the last piece of service I did for
my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superiour.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my dutieous service.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Riches gotten by service, tho' it be of the best
rise, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed
amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman lacking wit;
To make a seemly answer to such persons;
Pray do my service to his majesty.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law
My services are bound. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

God requires no man's service upon hard and
unreasonable terms. *Tillotson, Serm.*

8. Act on the performance of which pos-

session depends.

Although they built castles and made free-
holders, yet were there no tenures and services
reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the
respect and dependency of the common people
unto themselves. *Davies on Ireland.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be pre-
served, nor the services requisite to the support of
it be supplied, without a distinction of stations,
and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly
made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities
would endeavour to excel in the duties of a re-
ligious life, in order to qualify themselves for
publick service. *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad,
or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy
soldier. *Spenser.*

At the parliament at Oxford his youth and
want of experience in sea-service had somewhat
been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of
publick liberty were yet set open.

Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where
services were done, at such and such a breach.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for
uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for
mean services, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the
service she did in picking up venomous creatures.

L'Estrange.

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much
service to religion, by affecting so much to con-
verse with each other, and caring so little to mingle
with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their
course, and are at once of ornament and service to
them. *Pope.*

That service may really be done, the medicine
must be given in larger quantities. *Mead.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's services are due,
My fool usurps my body. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand
for a rule, no sermon, no service. *Hooker.*

If that very service of God in the Jewish syna-
gogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify

with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite jumble out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the service-book were. *King Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine service broken off. *Watts.*

17. A particular portion of divine service sung in cathedrals, or churches.

Those hymns which church-musicians call by the technical name of *services*, by which they mean the *Te Deum*, *Magnificat*, &c. which the rubrick appoints to be sung after the first and second lessons at morning and evening prayer.

Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 141.

18. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Anthony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

19. A tree and fruit. [*serbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flowercup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar: to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of services, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Penclum.*

- SE'RVICABLE. *adj.* [*servissable*, old Fr. from *service*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *servicable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain; As duteous to the vices of thy mistress As badness could desire. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting, Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shakespeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published then. *Swift.*

- SE'RVICABLY.* *adv.* [from *serviceable*.]

So as to be serviceable. *Sherwood.*

- SE'RVICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

- SE'RVIENT.* *adj.* [*serviens*, Lat.] Subordinate.

Omitting the relative whom, which, in the oblique cases, when its antecedent immediately precedes, by putting its preposition or sign after

the verb, (as, the thing of which we speak, the thing we speak of,) is to be forborne in the end of a period; which monosyllables do not so decently conclude, especially the *servient*.

Instruct. for Orat. (1682.) p. 27.

Then *servient* youth, and magisterial eld.

Dyer, Fleece.

- SE'RVILE. *adj.* [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death: Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath. *Shakespeare.*

From imposition of strict laws to free Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land, Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greater, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee, And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*

- SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile*.] Meantly; slavishly.

T' each changing news, they chang'd affections bring, And *servilely* from fate expect a king. *Dryden, Aureng.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

- SE'RVILENESS. } *n. s.* [from *servile*.]
SERVILITY. }

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice widely distant from it? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and demons, those by their subservency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

4. Slavery; the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile Than is a slave in base *servility*; For princes should be free. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

- SE'RVING-MAID.* *n. s.* [serve and maid.]

A female servant.

They never acknowledged her mistress-servant over them, or themselves to be her *servant-maids*.

Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

- SE'RVING-MAN. *n. s.* [serve and man.]

A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *servant-man*, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice, And all the waiters in a trice

His summons did obey; Each *servant-man*, with dish in hand,

March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,

Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine, Not you, to steal your master's wine; Except a bottle, now and then,

To welcome brother *servant-man*. *Swift.*

- SE'RVITOR.† *n. s.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose *servitor* Nature is, being only one, the Heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of

Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Thus are poor *servitors*, When others sleep upon their quiet beds, Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold. *Shakespeare.*

Fearful commenting

Is laden *servitor* to dull delay; Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who acts under another; a follower.

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

3. One who professes duty and obedience.

My noble queen, let former grudges pass, And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. One of the lowest order in the university of Oxford; similar to the sizer in that of Cambridge.

His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

Servitors (or sizers as they are called in Cambridge) were probably appointed when colleges were first established, and when there was a scarcity of fit persons to supply the learned professions. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 28.

- SE'RVITORSHIP.* *n. s.* Office of a servitor.

Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M^r Aulay.

Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

- SE'RVITUDE. *n. s.* [*servitude*, Fr. *servitus*, Lat.]

1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.

Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the state of *servitude*, saying, They have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have sold your king to slaughter, His princes and his peers to *servitude*,

His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,

Or nature: God and nature bid the same, When he who rules is worstiest. *Milton.*

Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleased at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South.*

2. Servants collectively. Not in use.

After him a cumbrous train Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton, P. L.*

- SE'RUN. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.

Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

- SE'SAME.* *n. s.* [*sesame*, Fr. *sesama*, Lat. *σάμνα*, Gr.] A white grain or corn

growing in India, of which an oil is made. *Ainsworth.*

SESQUIALTER. } *adj.* [*sesquialtere*, Fr. *SESQUIALTERAL.*] } *sesquialter*, Lat.] In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Cheyne.*

As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialter* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

SESQUIPEDAL. } *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*, *SESQUIPEDALIAN.*] } Lat.] Containing a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addison, Guardian.*

Hast thou ever measured the gigantic Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigny? *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SE'SQUIPPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematics.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquipedal* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the centre or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne, Phil. Prim.*

SE'SQUITERTIAN. [In mathematics.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS. *n. s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense*.] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *sess* of his soldiers than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies, Hist. of Ireland.*

SE'SSION. *n. s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*

Many, tho' they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. A stated assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready to appear Where you shall hold your *session*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Summon a *session*, that we may arraign Our most disloyal lady. *Shakespeare.*

The old man mindful still of moan, Weeping, thus bespake the *session*. *Chapman, Odys.*

Of their *session* ended they bid cry The great result. *Milton, P. L.*

Call'd to council all the Achaean states, Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim. *Pope, Odys.*

3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *session*. *Clarendon.*

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance, in the first *session*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned. *Stillingfleet.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *session* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of justices; as the *sessions* of the peace.

SESS-POOL. * *n. s.* An excavation in the ground for receiving foul water. Brockett's N. C. Words. Mr. B. adds, that he has not found this word in any dictionary. It is certainly an expression used in other places; but I can give no further illustration of it.

SE'STERCE. † *n. s.* [*sesterce*, Fr. *sestertium*, Latin.]

1. Among the Romans, a sum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny sterling. *Dict.* The *sestertium* contained a thousand *sesterti*, about 7l. 16s. 3d. of our money. We do not find it in any ancient author in the singular number, as now it is used, but very often meet with it in the plural, though with the same signification. In reckoning by *sesterces*, the Romans had an art. *Kennet.*

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces*, than in pounds sterling. *Addison, on Med.*

2. A Roman silver and also copper coin.

Suffer him not to droop in prospect of a player, a rogue, a stager; put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

TO SET. † *v. a.* preterite *I set*; *part. pass. I am set.* [*satjan*, Gothic; *setjan*, Icel. *settan*, *settan*, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put.

Ere I could Give him that parting kiss which I had *set* Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakespeare.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave constable had set me i' the common stocks for a witch. *Shakespeare.*

They that are younger have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have set with the dogs of my flock. *Job, xxx. 1.*

He that hath received his testimony, hath set to his seal, that God is true. *St. John, iii. 33.*

They have set her a bed in the midst of the slain. *Ezek. xxxii.*

God set them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Gen. i. 17.*

She sets the bar that causes all my pain; One gift refused, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to set them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that sits within a monarch's heart, Would he abuse the count'nance of the king, Alack! what mischiefs might he set abroad? *Shakespeare.*

Our princely general Will give you audience; and wherein It shall appear that your demands are just, You shall enjoy them; every thing set off That might so much as think you enemies. *Shakespeare.*

This present enterprize set off his head, I do not think a braver gentleman Is now alive. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had set at liberty, to return. *Jer. xxiv. 16.*

Every sabbath ye shall set it in order. *Lev. xxiv. 8.*

I am come to set a man at variance against his father. *St. Matthew.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and set aside that which is full. *2 Kings, iv. 4.*

The beauty of his ornament he set in majesty, but they made images; therefore have I set it far from them. *Ezekiel.*

The gates of thy land shall be set wide open. *Nah. iii. 13.*

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge. *Jer. xxxi. 20.*

The shipping might be set on work by fishing, by transportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel set on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, some hours must be set apart for this examination. *Druppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he set over his horse. *Hayward.*

By his aid aspiring To set himself in glory above his peers. *Milton, P. L.*

Equal success had set these champions high, And both resolv'd to conquer, or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for it sets him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are set right by good nature. *L' Estrange.*

The fire was form'd, she sets the kettle on. *Dryden.*

Leda's present came, To ruin Troy, and set the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

Over labour'd with so long a course, 'Tis time to set at ease the smoking horse. *Dryden.*

The punish'd crime shall set my soul at ease, And murmur'ing manes of my friend appease. *Dryden.*

Love call'd i' to haste The son of Maia with severe decree, To kill the keeper, and to set her free. *Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavour'd to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forgiveness asked, and a reformation of his fault has set him right again, and restored him to his former credit. *Locke on Education.*

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to set him wrong. *Locke on Education.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power set it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness which determines his will, and sets him at work in pursuit of his choice, on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river, When nature's self lay ready to expire, Quench'd the dire flame that set the world on fire. *Addison.*

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to set aside one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addison.*

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity of learning, but nothing can set you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed motions demand the impulse of an almighty hand to set them agoing. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off, and setting them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in setting such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immovably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems, Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterest terms; which the gentleman with a set gesture and countenance still soberly related, until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over.

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at set distances, from one end of the streets to the other.

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of setting the sun by the dial.

God bears a different respect to places set apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses.

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery, which by custom they are set to.

He rules the church's blest dominions, And sets men's faith by his opinions.

Against experience he believes, He argues against demonstration; Pleas'd when his reason he deceives, And sets his judgment by his passion.

6. To fit to musick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;

But when I have done so, Some man, his art or voice to show, Doth set and sing my pain; And by delighting many, frees again Grief, which verse did restrain.

I had one day set the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into the tune.

7. To plant, not sow.

Whatsoever fruit useth to be set upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate.

I prostrate fell, To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid, And set the bearded leek to which I pray'd.

8. To intersperse or variegate with any thing.

As with stars, their bodies all And wings were set with eyes.

High on their heads, with jewels richly set, Each lady wore a radiant coronet.

The body is smooth on that end, and on that 'tis set with ridges round the point.

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour set to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no skill in surgery then? no.

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg should be set, and my body anointed with oil.

The fracture was of both the foci of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the setting.

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well set again.

10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.

They should set their hope in God, and not forget his works.

Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the heart of men is fully set in them to do evil.

Some I found wond'rous harsh, Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.

Set not thy heart Thus overfond on that which is not thine.

When we are well, our hearts are set, Which way we care not, to be rich or great.

Our hearts are so much set upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower.

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,

Which children vent for toys, and women rain For any trifle their fond hearts are set on.

Should we set our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come unto the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves.

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work.

Minds, altogether set on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper.

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most set upon.

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are set upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being.

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly set upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge.

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those whereof we dispute, did frame his people of set purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation.

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on set purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar.

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very set and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publicly done.

It pleased the king to send me, and I set him a time.

He setteth an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him set hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any set times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice.

For using set and prescribed forms there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections.

His seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head.

Though set form of prayer be an abomination, Set forms of petitions find great approbation.

Set places and set hours are but parts of that worship we owe.

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you set, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to set a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to set a rate upon victuals in a time of famine.

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time.

Take set times of meditating on what is future.

Should a man go about, with never so set study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit.

13. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou settest a watch over me?

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has set over us.

14. To exhibit; to display: with before.

Through the variety of my reading, I set before me many examples both of ancient and later times.

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows But God hath set before us, to return thee Home to thy country and his sacred house?

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place, To set before your sight your glorious race.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew, That set the unhappy Phaeton to view:

The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd, And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.

When his fortune sets before him all The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish, His rigid virtue will accept of none.

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by setting his character before us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation.

15. To propose to choose.

All that can be done is to set the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice.

16. To value; to estimate; to rate.

To have a son set your decrees at naught? To pluck down justice from your awful bench?

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them set a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others.

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value set upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery.

Have I not set at naught my noble birth, A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race, The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?

My prodigality has giv'n thee all.

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays, Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze, We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r, And always set the gem above the flow'r.

17. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets! Desperate and mad, at length he sets Those darts, whose points make gods adore.

18. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who sets me else? I'll throw at all.

19. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son Too great for any private man's possession; And him too rich a jewel to be set In vulgar metal for a vulgar use.

He may learn to cut, polish, and set precious stones.

20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex.

[This is used, I think, by mistake, for beset: as, "Adam, hard beset, replied." Milton, P. L. Dr. Johnson.—

There is, perhaps, no mistake in this use of set: the Sax. *percan* means also to lay snares for, to deceive.]

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions

- for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*
21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.
The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins. *Psalms.*
22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done.
Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to. *Deuteronomy.*
With what'er gall thou *set'st* thyself to write, Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*
23. To fix the eyes.
I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jer. xxiv. 6.*
Joy salutes me when I *set* My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*
24. To offer for a price.
There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *settleth* his own soul to sale. *Eccclus. x. 9.*
25. To let; to grant to a tenant.
They care not how high they sell any of their commodities, at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*
26. To place in order; to frame.
After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels, through that hot and sandy country. *Knolles.*
27. To station; to place.
Cæsus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid;
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*
28. To oppose.
Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shakspeare.*
29. To bring to a fine edge; as, to *set* a razor.
To point out, without noise or disturbance; as, a dog *sets* birds.
31. To *set* about. To apply to.
They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves about it. *Locke.*
32. To *set* against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.
The king of Babylon *set* himself against Jerusalem. *Ezekiel.*
The devil hath reason to *set* himself against it; for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Dryden.*
There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves against us. *Tillotson.*
33. To *set* against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.
This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set* against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet, Theology.*
34. To *set* apart. To neglect for a season.
They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set* apart. *Knolles.*
35. To *set* aside. To omit for the present.
Set your knighthood and your soldiership aside, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlike; in the which I *set* aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprises rather than encounters. *Bacon.*
My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting* aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*
36. To *set* aside. To reject.

- I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set* aside all the rest. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*
- No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgement there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false aside. *Prior.*
37. To *set* aside. To abrogate; to annul.
Several innovations made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set* aside. *Addison.*
- There may be
Reasons of so much power and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set* aside this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*
He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition, and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set* aside by that supposition. *Atterbury.*
38. To *set* by. To regard; to esteem.
David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set* by. *1 Sam. xviii. 30.*
39. To *set* by. To reject or omit for the present.
You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set* by, and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*
40. To *set* down. To explain; or relate in writing.
They have *set* down, that a rose *set* by garlic is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlic. *Bacon.*
Some rules were led me to *set* down for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*
The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set* down. *Locke.*
An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I shall *set* down. *Locke.*
I shall *set* down an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*
41. To *set* down. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.
Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set* down for them. *Shakspeare, Ham.*
Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of Scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set* down in his calendar of suspected Priscilianists. *Hooker.*
- Take
One half of my commission, and *set* down
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
- I cannot forbear *setting* down the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*
42. To *set* down. To fix on a resolve.
Finding him so resolutely *set* down, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round. *Knolles.*
43. To *set* down. To fix; to establish.
This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set* down with himself; for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*
44. To *set* forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.
My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*
The poems, which have been so ill *set* forth under his name, are as he first writ them. *Waller.*
45. To *set* forth. To raise; to send out on expeditions.

- Our merchants, to their great charges, *set* forth fleets to descry the seas. *Abbot.*
The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set* forth by the Venetians. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
46. To *set* forth. To display; to explain; to represent.
As for words to *set* forth such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser.*
Whereas it is commonly *set* forth green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set* forth her praise, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*
47. To *set* forth. To arrange; to place in order.
Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set* forth
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shakspeare, K. John.*
48. To *set* forth. To show; to exhibit.
To render our errors more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets* forth the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself. *Brown.*
To *set* forth great things by small. *Milton.*
The two humours of a cheerful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set* forth here for our instruction. *L'Estrange.*
When poor Rutilius spends all his worth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner forth,
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden, Juu.*
49. To *set* forward. To advance; to promote.
They yield that reading may *set* forward, but not begin the work of salvation. *Hooker.*
Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set* them forward in the way of life. *Hooker.*
- In the external form of religion, such things as are apparently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *set* forward godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God, or as beseeching the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*
They mar my path, they *set* forward my calamity. *Job.*
Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth *set* them forwards. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
50. To *set* in. To put in a way to begin.
If you please to assist and *set* me in, I will recollect myself. *Cotlier.*
51. To *set* off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.
Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it off. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
- The prince put thee into my service for no other reason than to *set* me off. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Neglect not the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place; not to *set* off thyself by taxing their memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Bacon.*
May you be happy, and your sorrows past
Set off those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*
The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by their several positions; thus in a play some characters must be raised to oppose others, and to *set* them off. *Dryden.*
The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the other is so much *set* off, and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*
Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and *set* off the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

The general good sense and worthiness of his character, makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*

The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper scenes. *Addison.*

Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories. *Addison.*

52. *To SET on or upon.* To animate; to instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted this change, *set on* with hope, or never discovered it, *stopt* with despair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came That I was cast; and even now he spake Iago *set him on.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shaks.*
Baruch *setteth* thee on against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jer. xliii. 3.*

He should be thought to be mad or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*

In opposition sits
Grin death, my son and foe, who *sets* them on. *Milton, P. L.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness and *set on* by misinformation. *South, Sermon.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set men* on the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*

53. *To SET on or upon.* This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

There you missing me, I was taken up by the pirates, who putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:
He's almost slain, and Rodrigo dead. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

So other foes may *set upon* our back. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

Alphonsus, captain of another of the galleies, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pyrate and taken. *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chase. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer. *Bp. Taylor.*

When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting, when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*

When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth, Dispens.*

54. *To SET on.* To employ as in a task. *Set on* thy wife to observe. *Shaks. Othello.*

55. *To SET on or upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

56. *To SET out.* To assign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set out.* *Spenser.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that Providence has *set out* for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*

57. *To SET out.* To publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret. *Swift.*

58. *To SET out.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptance. *Locke.*

59. *To SET out.* To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

60. *To SET out.* To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleies, and ten galleasses. *Addison on Italy.*

61. *To SET out.* To show; to display; to recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set him out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

62. *To SET out.* To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterbury.*

63. *To SET up.* To erect; to establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury.*

64. *To SET up.* To enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress wood'd the maid, *Set up* themselves, and drove a separate trade. *Pope.*

65. *To SET up.* To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect, And *set up* new; then, if the echo like not, In such a room, they pluck down those. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Jacob took the stone, that he had for his pillow, and *set it up* for a pillar. *Gen. xxviii. 18.*

Such delight hath God in men Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton, P. L.*

Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillington.*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead, With-hold the pension, and *set up* the head. *Pope.*

66. *To SET up.* To raise; to exalt; to put in power.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality. *Shaks.*
I'll translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up* the throne of David over Israel. *2 Sam. iii. 10.*

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*

67. *To SET up.* To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up.* *Locke.*

68. *To SET up.* To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set me up* for his mark. *Job, xvi. 12.*
Scarcers are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit sets thee up to view, And shows thee in the fairest point of light, To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*

69. *To SET up.* To place in repose; to fix; to rest.

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

70. *To SET up.* To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near; Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear; I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

71. *To SET up.* To advance; to propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it. *Burnet, Theory.*

72. *To SET up.* To raise a sufficient fortune; to set up a trade; to set up a trader.

In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*

73. This is one of the words that can hardly be explained otherwise than by various and multiplied exemplification. It is scarcely to be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.

To SET.† v. n.

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

The sun was *set.* *Gen. xxviii. 11.*
Whereas the setting of the Pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set.* *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*
Now the latter watch of wasting night, And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden, Æn.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main, When pale Orion sets in wintry rain, Than stand these troops. *Dryden, Æn.*

My eyes no object met, But distant skies that in the ocean *set.*

Dryden, Ind. Emp.

The Julian eagles hear their wings display, And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

2. To be fixed. To this definition Dr. Johnson has given the example from Bacon; I have added that from the Bible, which Dr. Johnson had placed under another definition, viz. "to be extinguished or darkened as the sun at night." The best commentators consider the word rendered *set*, as meaning *without motion*; and in the margin of our Bible, it is explained by *stood*.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to set hard one against another.

Ahijah could not see, for his eyes were set, by reason of his age. *1 Kings, xiv. 4.*

3. To fit musick to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune, Give me a note: your ladyship can set. — As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shaks.*

4. To become not fluid; to concreate.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness. *Boyle.*

5. To begin a journey.

So let him land, And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward,
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakspeare.*
The king is set from London, and the scene is now transported to Southampton.

The children of Israel set forward, and pitched in Oboth. *Numb. xxi. 10.*

6. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will set to sea, And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*
When sets he forward?
— He is near at hand. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
He, with forty of his galleies, in most warlike manner appointed, set forward with Solyman's ambassador towards Constantinople.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

7. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

When I go a hawking or setting, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

8. To plant, not sow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget, To sow dry, and set wet. *Old Provrb.*

9. It is commonly used in conversation for sit, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they set down before's, 'fore they remove, Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

10. To apply one's self.

If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him.

11. To SET about. To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary now, at this very present, to set about it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in. *Calamy, Serm.*

How preposterous is it, never to set about works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed! *Atterbury.*

12. To SET in. To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was set in to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters. *Addison, Speech.*

As November set in with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed. *Elis, Voyage.*

A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a southern monsoon began to set in. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

13. To SET off. To set out on any pursuit; to set out from the barrier at a race; to start. A colloquial expression.

14. To SET on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enterprize.

VOL. III.

Be it your charge

To see perform'd the tenor of our word:

Set on. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He that would seriously set upon the search of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it.

The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new inquiry. *Locke.*

15. To SET on. To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge; For on their answer we will set on them. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

16. To SET out. To have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only set out at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

17. To SET out. To begin a journey, or course.

At their setting out they must have their commission from the king. *Bacon.*

I shall put you in mind where you promised to set out, or begin your first stage. *Hammond.*

Me thou think'st not slow, Who since the morning-hour set out from heav'n, Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden. *Milton, P. L.*

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace; Yours first set out, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must set out, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that sets out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits still. *Locke.*

For these reasons I shall set out for London to-morrow. *Addison.*

Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his setting out for eternity. *Addison.*

The dazzling lustre to abate, He set not out in all his pomp and state, Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*

If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first set out. *Addison.*

18. To SET out. To begin the world.

He, at his first setting out, threw himself into court. *Addison.*

Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the same time with Corusodes. *Swift.*

19. To SET to. To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to set to any thing else. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

20. To SET up. To begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to set up with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left towards setting up again, and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after I had set up for myself. *Swift.*

21. To SET up. To begin a scheme in life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, setting up for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own security. *Arbutnot.*

A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a republic. *Addison on Italy.*

22. To SET up. To profess publicly.

Scow'ring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit; Now we set up for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphatas, Who gorge themselves with man, Set up to teach humanity, and give, By their example, rules for us to live?

Dryden, Jew.
Those who have once made their court to those mistresses without portions, the muses, are never like to set up for fortunes. *Pope.*

It is found by experience, that those men who set up for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET. part. adj. [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech, And little bless'd with the set phrase of peace. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The indictment of the good lord Hastings, In a set hand fairly is ingross'd. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set battle, but by dallying off the time. *Knolles.*

Set speeches, and a formal tale, With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*

In ten set battles have we driven back These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over set discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuscles of the same set or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'Tis not a set of features or complexion, The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*

I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*

Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new set of colours. *Broune.*

He must change his comrades; In half the time he talks them round, There must another set be found. *Swift.*

They refer to those critics who are partial to some particular set of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'Tis raised by sets or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden set; And, by the bright track of his fiery car, Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

When the battle's lost and won. — That will be ere set of sun. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Before set of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter-quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal set, Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded set? *Shaks.*
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shakspeare, Hen. V.

SET-DOWN.* *n. s.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension: as, I gave him a *set-down* upon the subject. Used in some parts of the north.

SET-OFF.* *n. s.*

1. [In law.] To this head may be referred the practice of what is called a *set-off*, whereby the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand on the one hand; but on the other sets up a demand of his own, to counterbalance that of the plaintiff, either on the whole or in part.
Blackstone.

2. Any counterbalance.

3. A recommendation; a decoration. See *To SET off*. 51. Used in conversation.

SET-TO.* *n. s.* An argument; a debate: as, they had a fair *set-to*. Craven Dial. and Brockett's N. C. Words.

SETACEOUS. *adj.* [*seta*, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terbrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

SETFOIL. *n. s.* [*tormentilla*, Lat.] An herb.

SET'NESS.* *n. s.* [from *set*.] Regulation; adjustment.

He had a fine genius, and wrote a most correct style, equally remote from the starved *setness* of a sententious writer, and from that luxuriance that produces long and languid periods.

Masters's Mem. of Rev. T. Bakers, (1784,) p. 96.

SETON. *n. s.* [*seton*, Fr. from *seta*, Lat.] A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling.

Quincy.
I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour.
Wiseman.

SETTLE.* *v. n. s.*

1. A large long seat with a back to it.

2. A vessel, very common in the Mediterranean, with one deck, and a very long and sharp prow.
Chambers.

SETTER.* *n. s.* [from *set*.]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone, I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it.
Ascham.

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *setter* up and puller down of kings!
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

2. One who sets forth; a proclaimer.

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange doings.
Acts, xvii.

3. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

They point, as so many *setters* at a partridge.

Atterbury, Ep. Corresp. i. 207.

4. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered. [*præcep*, Sax. *insidiator*.]

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net,

learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side.
South.

5. Whatever sets off, decorates, or recommends.

They come as refiners of thy dress; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 30.

6. One who adapts words to music.

Thy soule upon so sweet an organ plays,
As makes the parts she plays as sound, as sweet,
Which sounds the heavenly *setter's* and thy praise.

Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. c. i. b.
SETTERWORT. *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

SETTING.* *n. s.* [from *set*.]

1. Apparent fall of the sun, or other heavenly bodies, below the horizon.

The *setting* of the Pleiades and seven stars.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Enclosure.

Thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones.
Exod. xxviii. 17.

3. In naval language, direction of the current or sea.

SETTING-Dog. *n. s.* [*cane sentacchione*, Ital. *setting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will oblige young heirs with a *setting* dog he has made himself.

SETTLE.* *n. s.* [Goth. *sittl*: Sax. *ptel*, *retol*.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on. Still retained in our northern word *langsettle*, or *longsettle*. It signified also a stool.

Is the rail and inclosure (in 1637) so made with *setties* and kneeling-benches, as the communicants may fity kneel there?

Heylin's Life of Abp. Laud, (1671,) p. 343.
The man, their hearty welcome first exprest,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest.
Dryden.

To SETTLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.

Dr. Johnson.—Rather, from the Sax. verb *præhtian*, *præhtian*, to compose, to reconcile; *præht*, peace.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings.

Exek. xxxvi. 11.

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here.
Milton, P. L.

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son.
Dryden.

3. To fix in any place.

Yet as I swiftly sail'd the other day,
The *settled* rock seem'd from his seat remove.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. i. 17.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution.
Milton, P. L.

4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what *Abra* pleas'd:
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke.
Prior.

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds.
Locke.

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners.
Addison.

6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And *settled* sure succession in his line.

Dryden, Æn.
This, by a *settled* habit in things, whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by our judgment.

Locke.
If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Suift.*

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Suift.*

8. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* upon him a good annuity for life.
Addison, Spect.

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty.
Boyle.

11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*

12. To compose; to put in a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to thy devotions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou so careful?
Duppa.

To SETTLE. *v. n.*

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.

That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *settled* by degrees into a firm land.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit fæces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But since this message came, you sink and *settle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you.

Dryden.
A government, upon such occasions, is *always* thick before it *settles*.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.

The Spineta, descended from the Pelesgi, *settled* at the mouth of the river Po.
Arbuthnot.

4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;
Worldly desires, and household cares,
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs.
Prior.

5. To become fixed so as not to change.

The wind came about and *settled* in the west, so as we could make no way.
Bacon.

6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth.
Burnet.

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish; by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *settles* in an intense red.
Arbuthnot.

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity,
and taught them discretion, their fondness settles
on its proper object.

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm.

Till the fury of his highness settle,
Come not before him. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that settles well.
Garth.

11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its settling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and settlements in the wall.

SE'TTLEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from settle.] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

We have attained to a settledness of disposition.
Bp. Hall, Occ. Med. § 67.

What one party thought to rivet to a settledness by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns.
King Charles.

SE'TTLEMENT.† *n. s.* [from settle.]

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.

2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With settlement as good as law can make.
Dryden.

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong,
He blew a settlement along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*

4. Subsidence; dregs.

Fullers' earth left a thick settlement.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestic and methodical life.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or settlement in the world.

L'Estrange.
6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

Such were the clamours of his enemies, and the ingratitude of the court of Spain, that after discovering the continent, and making settlements in the islands of America, he [Columbus] was treated like a criminal, and carried over to Europe in irons.
Guthrie, America.

SE'TTLER.* *n. s.* [from settle.] One who fixes in a place where a colony is established.

SE'TTLING.* *n. s.* [setlung, Sax.]

1. The act of making a settlement.

2. Settlement; dregs.

'Tis but the lees,
And settlements of a melancholy blood.
Milton, Comus.

3. Used for settling, in some places, as applied to the sun and other heavenly bodies.

SE'TWAL. *n. s.* [valeriana, Lat.] An herb.
Dict.

SE'VEN. *adj.* [sepon, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let ev'ry man be master of his time
Till seven at night. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens.
Genesis.

Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said he overthrew and cruelly murdered with his seven children.
Raleigh.

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd for Phœbus, chuse;
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryd. Æn.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times.

Upon this dreadful beast with sevenfold head,
He set the false Duessa for more awe and dread.

Spenser, F. Q.
The sevenfold shield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Not for that silly old morality,
That as these links were knit, our loves should be,

Mourn I, that I thy sevenfold chain have lost,
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage?
Milton, P. L.

Fair queen,
Who sway'st the sceptre of the Pharian isle,
And sev'nfold falls of disembodying Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* In the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold. *Gen. iv. 15.*

Wrath meet thy flight sevenfold. *Milton, P. L.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. s.* [seven and night.]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in fortnight.

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than just with the sword and lance, maintained for a sevennight together.

Sidney.
Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A se'nnight's speed. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a sevennight lost their shining. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. We use still the word sevennight or se'nnight in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was sevennight, that is,

on the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday sevennight, that is,

on the Monday after next Monday.

This comes from one of those untuck'd ladies whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was se'nnight.

Addison.
SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [seven and score.] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was sevenscore years old, did dentize twice or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.

Bacon.
SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [sefonteyne, Saxon.]

Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [sefonteoða, Saxon.]

The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month, the seventeenth day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up.

Gen. vii. 11.
The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the seventeenth year of his reign.

Judge Hale.
SE'VENTH. *adj.* [sepoðan, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

The child born in the seventh month doth commonly well.

Bacon.
Thy air is like the first;
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start,
eye!

What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A seventh! I'll see no more.

Shakespeare.
So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,
Provided for the seventh necessity:

Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented e'er it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in seven.

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from seventh.] In the seventh place; an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have sense, which plants have not.

Bacon.
SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from seventy.] The tenth seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [hantseofontig, Saxon.]

Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From twelve to seventy. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till seventy. *Bp. Taylor.*

The weight of seventy winters prest him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up seventy several significations. *Locke.*

TO SE'VER. *v. a.* [severer, Fr. separo, Latin.]

1. To part by violence from the rest.

Forgetful queen, who sever'd that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed.
Granville.

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.

They are not so far disjointed and severed, but that they come at length to meet.

Hooker.
Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be sever'd, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself.

Milton, P. L.

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels shall sever the wicked from among the just.

St. Matt.
He, with his guide, the farther fields attend;
Where sever'd from the rest the warrior souls remain'd.

Dryden.

4. To separate by chemical operation.

5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be severed and refined by trial.

Bacon.
6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shaks.*

How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woe by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that principle sever'd from the others.

Boyle.

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear shining sky. *Shaks.*

I will sever Goshen, that no swarms of flies shall be there.

Exod. viii. 22.

TO SE'VER. *v. n.*

1. To make a separation; to make a partition.

The Lord shall sever between the cattle of Israel and of Egypt.

Exod. ix. 4.
There remains so much religion, as to know how to sever between the use and abuse of things.

K. Charles.
Better from me thou sever not. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To suffer disjunction.

Fortune, divorce

'Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging
As soul and body's severing. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
SEVERAL.† *adj.* [*several*, old French,
divers, plusieurs, qui est séparé; Roq.
from *severer*, separer.]

1. Different; distinct from one another.

Divers sorts of beasts come from *several* parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *several* kinds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *several* attempts, in *several* ages.

Davies, Hist. of Ireland.

Four *several* armies to the field are led,

Which high in equal hopes four princes head.

Dryden.

2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people, and *several* kingdoms. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*
This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe.

Milton, P. L.

We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after *several* victories gained over us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Addison.*

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*

3. Particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so many, as, to express them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies on Ireland.*

Like things to like, the rest to *several* place.
Disparted. *Milton, P. L.*

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand.

Pope.

5. Separate; disjointed.

Be *several* at meat and lodging; let him have Board-wages. *Beaumont and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.*
SEVERAL.† *n. s.* [*from the adjective.*]

1. A state of separation, or partition.

This substantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found,
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one silly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three.

Tusser, Husbandry.

2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some *severals*

Of head-piece extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaks.*

'There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shakspeare.*

That will appear to be a methodical successive observation of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one to the other.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

3. Any enclosed or separate place.

They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*. *Hooker.*

4. A piece of open land, (not land enclosed, as Dr. Johnson has asserted,) adjoining to a common field; and a kind of joint property of the landholders of a parish.

Not to take and pale in the commons, to enlarge their *severalls*.

Holinshed, Hist. of Eng. B. 6. p. 150.

There is no beast, if you take him from the common, and put him into the *several*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

SEVERALTY.* *n. s.* [*from several.*] Each particular singly taken; distinction.

The *severalities* of the degrees prohibited.

By. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. 1. c. 5.

To **SEVERALIZE**.* *v. a.* [*from several.*]

To distinguish.

One and the same church — however segregated, and infinitely *severalized* in persons.

By. Hall, Peacemaker.

SEVERALLY. *adv.* [*from several.*] Distinctly; particularly; separately; apart from others.

Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their law is, All ye his angels praise him.

Hooker.

Nature and Scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either of them, be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may easily furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apostles could not be confin'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow.

Dryden.

We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryden.*

Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newton, Opt.*

SEVERALTY. *n. s.* [*from several.*] State of separation from the rest.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*

Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SEVERANCE. *n. s.* [*from sever.*] Separation; partition.

Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulness, not unworthy of a *severance*.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

SEVERE. *adj.* [*severe*, French; *severus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. *By. Taylor.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*?

Milton, P. L.

What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for, but holding the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *Stillington.*

2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*

It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton, P. L.*

In his looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,
What else but favour shone? *Milton, P. L.*

Nor blame *severe* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes, *Pope, Odyssey.*

3. Cruel; inexorable.

His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword.
Wisdom.

4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd.

Milton, P. L.

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace.

Milton, P. L.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*.

Waller.

Taught by thy practice steadily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe*. *Pope.*

6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.

Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severer* style. *More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

These piercing fires as soft as now *severe*.
Milton, P. L.

8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

SEVERELY. *adv.* [*from severe.*]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war, and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociously; horribly.

More formidable Hydra stands within;
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

3. Strictly; rigorously.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

SEVERITY.† *n. s.* [*severité*, old Fr. *severitas*, Lat.]

1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.

I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have ought but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shakspeare.*

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the *severity* of public power,
Which he so sets at nought. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood: as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*

There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and *severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every other punishment of the church is intended; but, according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Ayliffe.*

2. Hardness; power of distressing.

Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryden.*

4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

Strict age, and sour *severity*,
With their grave saws, in slumber lie.

Milton, Comus.

SEVOCATION. *n. s.* [*sevoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

To **SEW**, for *sue*.† *v. a.* [*sui*re, Fr.] To follow; to pursue. *Sew* is the Cornish word for *follow*.

If me thou deign to serve and *sew*.

Spenser, F. Q.

It was a knight which now her *sew*de.

Spenser, F. Q.

To **SEW**.† *v. n.* [*suo*, Latin; *syé*, Su. Goth. and Danish; *siujan*, M. Goth.] To join any thing by the use of the needle.

A time to rent, and a time to *sew*. *Ecc. iii. 7.*

To **SEW**. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *St. Marks, ii. 21.*

To Sew up. To enclose in any thing sewed.

If ever I said loose-bodied gown, sew me up in the skirts of it. *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou sewest up mine iniquity. *Job, xiv. 17.*

To Sew v. a. To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SEWER.* n. s. [*escuyer trenchant*, French; or *asseour*, old French; from *asseoir*, to set down; for those officers set the dishes on the table. *Newton's Milton.* Dr. Johnson. — Sewer is an old French word, "escuyer." *Lacombe and Roq.* Serenius derives it from the Icel. "*suare vel skuiare*, pincerna, unde et *ipsum Gall. escuyer, præfectus aulae, desumptum videtur.*"

1. An officer who serves up a feast.

Sir Fulke Grevil, being cup-bearer, gave it on his knee; Mr. Midmay was carver; Captain Preston sometimes sewer.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I. Marshall's feast,

Serv'd up in hall with sewers and seneschals: The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milton, P. L.*

The cook and sewer, each his talent tries, In various figures scenes of dishes rise. *Dryden.*

2. [From *issue, issuer*. *Cowel.*] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*.

The fennmen hold that the sewers must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men suffer their private in judgment to be drawn into the common sewer, or stream of the present vogue. *K. Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent, Where houses thick, and sewers annoy the air, Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe Among the pleasant villages and farms Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton, P. R.*

3. He that uses a needle.

SEWSTER.* n. s. [from *sew*.] A woman that sews or spins. *Huloet, and Barret.* At every twisted thrid my rock let fly Unto the sewer, that did sit me nigh.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

SEX. n. s. [*sexe*, Fr. *sextus*, Lat.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

These two great sexes animate the world. *Milton, P. L.*

Under his forming hands a creature grew, Manlike, but different sex. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.

Unhappy sex / whose beauty is your snare; Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the sex once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

SEXAGENARY.* adj. [*sexagenaire*, French; *sexagenarius*, Lat.] Threescore.

Sexagenary fair-ones, and upwards, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decency and gravity of dress suited to their years.

Ld. Chesterfield, Comm. Sense, No. 4.

SEXAGESIMA. n. s. [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGESIMAL. adj. [from *sexagesimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXANGLED.* adj. [from *sex*, Latin, and *SEXANGULAR*.] angular.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

The fayre tower sexangular.

Hawes, Hist. of Gr. Am. ch. 3. (1555.)

The grubs from their sexangular abode Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood.

Dryden.

SEXANGULARLY. adv. [from *sexangular*.] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXENNIAL.* adj. [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

This evil was not so much the vice of their constitution itself; as it must be in your new contrivance of *sexennial* elective judicatories. *Burke.*

SEXTAIN. n. s. [from *sextans*, *sex*, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

SEXTANT.* n. s. [*sextant*, Fr.]

1. The sixth part of a circle.

2. An astronomical instrument made in that form.

At the beginning of the eclipse the moon was in the zenith, so that it was found most convenient to make use of the sextant.

Cook and King's Voyage.

SEXTARY. n. s. [*sextarius*, Lat.] A pint and a half.

SEXTARY.* n. s. The same as sacristy.

SEXTRE. } Dict.

SEXTILE. adj. [*sextilis*, Lat.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus *.

Planetary motions and aspects, In sextile, square, and trine. *Milton, P. L.*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its sextile aspect from the earth's benignity.

Glanville.

SEXTON. n. s. [corrupted from *sacristan*.]

An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the sexton. *Shaks.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the sexton, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said sexton.

Grant.

SEXTONSHIP. n. s. [from *sexton*.] The office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and sextonship of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*

SEXTUPLE. adj. [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told.

Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is sextuple unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Drown.*

SEXUAL.* adj. [*sexuel*, French; from *sex*.] Distinguishing the sex; belonging to the sex.

There is a wonderful spirit of sociality in the brute creation, independent of sexual attachment.

Barrington, Ess.

To SHAB. v. n. To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.

SHABBED.* adj. Mean; shabby. See SHABBY.

They mostly had short hair, and went in a shabbed condition, and looked rather like penitents, &c. *A. Wood, Ath. Oz. Fast. ii. 743.*

SHABBILY. adv. [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word.

SHABBINESS. n. s. [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay shabbiness of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Spectator.*

SHABBY.* adj. [A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language. Dr. Johnson. — The earliest example of this reprobated word, which Dr. Johnson gives, is from Swift; and of shabbiness, from the Spectator. It had been in use probably long before. Henry, earl of Clarendon, employs it in his Diary, under the year 1688. The derivation is probably from the Teut. *schabben* in the sense of *convitiari*, to rail at, to reproach.] Mean; paltry.

They were very shabby fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed.

Ld. Clarendon, Diary, Dec. 7. 1688.

The dean was so shabby, and look'd like a mummy, That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

SHACK.* n. s. [perhaps from *shock*.]

Stock, turned into the stubbles after harvest, are said to be at shack. *Norfolk.*

Common walks — partly for the better shack in harvest time, to the more comfort of his poor neighbours' cattle. *Grose.*

Honolies, Serm. P. IV. for Rogat. Week.

To SHACK.* v. n.

1. To shed, as corn at harvest. *North.*

2. To feed in the stubble: as, to send hogs a shacking. *Essex, and Norfolk.*

SHACKLE.* n. s. Stubble. Herefordshire. *Pegge.*

To SHA'CKLE. v. a. [Teut. *schaeckelen*.]

To chain; to fetter; to bind.

It is great, To do that thing that ends all other deeds; Which shackles accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakespeare.*

You must not shackle and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

No trivial price Should set him free, or small should be my praise To lead him shackled. *Philips.*

So the stretch'd cord the shackled dancer tries, As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES.* n. s. wanting the singular, Dr. Johnson says; but the singular is used in the north of England. "Shackle, an iron loop moving on a bolt." *Brockett's N. C. Words.* [reacul, Saxon; *schaeckel*, Teut.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen, His shackles empty left, himself escaped clean. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and shackles, and desires itself under bondage and captivity. *South.*

The forge in fetters only is employ'd; Our iron mines exhausted and destroy'd In shackles. *Dryden.*

SHAD.* n. s. [*clupea*.] A kind of fish.

She will cry strawberries; — nay, shads and mackarel. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

SHADE.* n. s. [Goth. *skadus*; Sax. *rcabu*, *rcab*; Dutch, *schade*. Said to be the past participle of *rcaban*, to separate, to divide. Mr. H. Tooke. Goth. *skaidan*, the same.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor shade, But all sunshine. *Milton.*

2. Darkness ; obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing shades the murmuring world
resign'd. *Roscommon.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such
volleys of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls
out well ; for this is hot weather, and so we shall
fight in the shade. *Bacon.*

That high mount of God—whence light and
shade
Shine both. *Milton.*

4. An obscure place, properly, in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded.

Let us seek out some desolate shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakspeare.*
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades.

Then to the desert takes his light ;
Where still from shade to shade the Son of God,
After forty days' fasting, had remain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The pious prince that seeks the shade,
Which hides from sight his venerable maid. *Dryden.*

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat ; umbrage.

Let the arch'd knife
Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading shades
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dis sever. *Philips.*

In Brazil are trees which kill those that sit
under their shade in a few hours. *Arbutnot.*

6. Protection ; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in shades, what seen would not delight. *Dryden.*

8. A colour ; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several
degrees or shades and mixtures, as green, come in only
by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted ; the shadow.

Envy will merit as its shade pursue. *Pope.*

10. The soul separated from the body ; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit ; a ghost ; manes.

To Trachin swift as thought, the flitting shade
Through air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest ;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit or more welcome shade. *Tickell.*

To SHADE.† v. a. [rcaban, jceaban, Sax.]

1. To overspread with opacity.

Thou shad'st
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy skirts appear. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To cover from the light or heat ; to over-spread.

A seraph six wings wore to shade
His lineaments divine. *Milton, P. L.*
And after these, came arm'd with spear and
shield

An host so great as cover'd all the field ;
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green were shaded o'er. *Dryden.*
I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And shade our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

His mountains were in a few years shaded with
young trees. *Addison, Spect. No. 584.*

Sing, while beside the shaded tomb I mourn,
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope.*

3. To shelter ; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do shade my head,
The good patricians must be visited. *Shaks.*

4. To protect ; to cover ; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still shades thee and pro-
tects. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal shone, imitable on earth
By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton, P. L.*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DDOCK.* n. s. A kind of orange. *Chambers.*
SHA'DER.* n. s. [from shade.] Whoever
or whatever obscures.
In every age virtue has its shadders or maligners.
Carleton's Mem. p. 199.

SHA'DINESS.† n. s. [from shady.] The state of being shady ; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW.† n. s. [rcabu, Saxon ; schaduwe,
Dutch : a shade, rcabepan, to shadow.]
1. The representation of a body by which
the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom ! proud of heart, to ride over four-
inch'd bridges, to course his own shadow for a
traitor. *Shakspeare.*
Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakspeare.*

Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakspeare.*
The body, though it moves, yet not changing
perceivable distance with some other bodies, the
thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of
clocks, and shadows of sun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity ; darkness ; shade.

By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable shadows from the ocean rise. *Denham.*
His countrymen probably lived within the shake
of the earthquake and shadow of the eclipse. *Addison.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Here, father, take the shadow of this tree
For your good host. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

4. Obscure place.

To the secret shadows I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A shadow is a diminution of the first
and second light. The first light is that
which proceeds immediately from a
lightened body, as the beams of the
sun. The second is an accidental light
spreading itself into the air or medium
proceeding from the other. Shadows
are threefold : the first is a single shadow,
and the least of all ; and is proper to
the plain surface where it is not wholly
possessed of the light. The second is
the double shadow, and it is used when
the surface begins once to forsake your
eye, as in columns. The third shadow
is made by crossing over your double
shadow again, which darkeneth by a
third part. It is used for the inmost

shadow, and farthest from the light, as
in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peachment.*

After great lights there must be great shadowing.
Dryden.

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight ; a ghost ; a spirit, or shade.

Hence, terrible shadow ! *Shakspeare.*
Unreal mockery, hence ! *Shakspeare.*

7. An imperfect and faint representation : opposed to substance.

If substance might be call'd that shadow seem'd
Milton, P. L.
In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a
shadow of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*
Without the least impulse or shadow of fate. *Milton, P. L.*

Amongst the creatures are particular excel-
lencies scattered, which are some shadows of the
divine perfections. *Tillotson.*

8. Inseparable companion.

Sin, and her shadow, death. *Milton, P. L.*

9. Type ; mystical representation.

Types and shadows of that destin'd seed.
Milton, P. L.

10. Protection ; shelter ; favour.

Keep me under the shadow of thy wings. *Psalms.*

To SHA'DOW.† v. a. [rcabepan, Saxon ; from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that shadowed all the ground. *Spenser.*

2. To cloud ; to darken.

The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches,
and with a shadowing shroud. *Ezek. xxxi. 3.*
Mislike me not for my complexion ;
The shadow'd livery of the burning sun
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakspeare.*

Why sad ? —
I must not see the face I love thus shadowed.

3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.

A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over
flowery fields and shadowed waters in the extreme
heat of summer. *Sidney.*
We may enjoy our own green shadowed walks.
Beaumont and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

4. To conceal under cover ; to hide ; to screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him ; thereby shall we shadow
The number of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shakspeare.*

5. To protect ; to screen from danger ; to shroud.

God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakspeare.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.

Turnsoll is made of old linen rags dried, and
laid in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafin-
dish of coals till it boil ; then wring it into a shell,
and put it into a little gum arabick : it is good to
shadow carnations, and all yellows. *Peachment.*

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the
idea imprinted in our minds is of a flat circle,
variously shadowed with different degrees of light
coming to our eyes. *Locke.*

7. To paint in obscure colours.

If the parts be too much distant, so that there
be void spaces which are deeply shadowed, then
place in those voids some fold to make a joining
of the parts. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

8. To represent imperfectly.

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Augustus is shadowed in the person of Æneas.

Dryden.

I have shadowed some part of your virtues under another name.

Dryden.

9. To represent typically.

Many times there are three things said to make up the substance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which shadoweth or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element.

Hooker.

The shield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly shadowing out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure.

Addison.

SHA'DOWGRASS. *n. s.* [from *shadow* and *grass*; *gramen sylvaticum*, Lat.] A kind of grass.

SHA'DOWING.* *n. s.* [from *shadow*.] Shade in a picture; gradation of light or colour.

I like not praising, when 'tis too loud: a little is as *shadowings* to a well limned piece: it sets it off the better; but when it is too deep, it dulls the native life, and renders its air unpleasant.

Fellham, Res. ii. 16.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies.

Addison.

SHA'DOWY.† *adj.* [ƿæapɪz, Sax. from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods, I better brook than flourishing peopled towns.

Shakespeare.

With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,

A sudden youth the groves enjoy.

Fenton.

2. Not brightly luminous.

More pleasant light

Shadowy sets off the face of things. Milton, P. L.

3. Faintly representative; typical.

When they see

Law can discover sin, but not remove,

Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,

The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude

Some blood more precious must be paid for man.

Milton, P. L.

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.

Addison.

5. Dark; opaque.

By command, ere yet dim night

Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste

Homeward.

Milton, P. L.

SHA'DOWNYNESS.* *n. s.* State of being shadowy.

The *shadowyness* of the night may help them.

Anot. on *Glanville*, &c. 1682, p. 116.

SHA'DY.† *adj.* [ƿæapɪz, Sax. from *shade*.]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.

The *shady* trees cover him with their shadow.

Job, xl. 22.

The wakeful bird

Sings darkling, and in *shadiest* covert hid

Tunes her nocturnal note.

Milton, P. L.

Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,

And Amarillis fills the *shady* groves.

Dryden.

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for

summer, and warm for winter.

Bacon.

TO SHA'FFLE.* *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *shuffle*.] To move with an awkward or irregular gait; to hobble. Used in the north of England.

SHA'FFLER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who limps, or walks lamely.

Hulot.

SHAFT.† *n. s.* [ƿæat, Sax.]

1. An arrow; a missive weapon.

To pierce pursuing shield

By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,

With shafts shot out from their back-turned bow.

Sidney.

Who in the spring, from the new sun,

Already has a fever got,

Too late begins those *shafts* to shun,

Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot.

Waller.

They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark.

More.

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow

With vigour drawn, must send the *shaft* below.

Dryden.

2. [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.

They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length.

Carew.

The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*.

Woodward.

Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk from the surface of the earth to the centre.

Arbutnot.

3. Any thing straight; the spire of a church.

Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple.

Peachment.

4. [*Schaft*, Germ. *shaft*, Su. Goth.] Handle of a weapon. See SHAFTED.

5. Pole of a carriage.

SHA'FTED.* *adj.* [from *shaft*.] Having a handle: a term of heraldry, applied to a spear-head, when there is a handle to it.

SHA'FTMENT.* *n. s.* [ƿæft-munt, Sax.]

Measure of about six inches with the hand; a span. See Ray, and Lye.

SHAG.† *n. s.* [ƿæaça, Sax. *coma*, villus. Skinner. Su. Goth. *skæg*, barba. Serenius.]

1. Rough woolly hair.

Full often like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,

Hath he conversed with the enemy;

And given me notice of their villanies. Shakespeare.

Where is your husband?

He's a traitor.

—Thou liest, thou *shag*-ear'd villain! Shakespeare.

From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs,

his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gait,

and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind.

Grew.

True Witney broad cloth with its *shag* unshorn,

Be this the horseman's fence.

Gay.

2. A kind of cloth.

Loth we are to be under the yoke of restraint, though it be lined with velvet and *shag* of ease and innocence.

Waterhouse on Fortescue, p. 221.

SHAG.* *adj.* Hairy; shaggy.

A well-proportion'd steed,—

Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks *shag* and long.

Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.

TO SHAG.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make shaggy or rough; to deform.

Other scenes,

Of horrid prospect, *shag* the trackless plain.

Thomson, Winter.

SHAG. *n. s.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A sea bird.

Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard.

Carew.

SHA'GGED.† *adj.* [from *shag*; Sax.

SHA'GGY. } ƿæcægð, *comatus*; Dan.

skaggd, barbarus, *shag*, barba; from the

Su. Goth. See SHAAG.]

1. Rugged; roughly; hairy.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,

Lean are their looks, and *shagged* is their hair.

Dryden.

A lion's hide he wears;

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,

The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin.

Dryden.

From the frosty north

The early valliant Swede draws forth his wings,

In battalious array, while Volga's stream

Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad,

Her borders; on mutual slaughter bent. Philips.

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,

Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops

Uplifting bore them in their hands. Milton, P. L.

There, where very desolation dwells,

By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades,

He may pass on with unbleach'd majesty,

Be it not done in pride. Milton, Comus.

Through Eden went a river large,

Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill

Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. Milton, P. L.

How would the old king smile

To see you weigh the paws when tipp'd with gold,

And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders!

Addison.

Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,

Ye grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid thorn.

Pope.

SHA'GGEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *shagged*.]

State of being shagged.

The inhabitants could not inform him of the

colour, *shaggedness*, and other qualities of the dog.

More, *Myster. of Godliness*, (1660,) p. 121.

SHAGREEN.† *n. s.* [An eastern word,

sagri, *soghré*, and *shagrain*. See D'Ar-

vieux's Trav. p. 215. See also Cham-

bers in V. SHAGREEN.] The skin of a

kind of fish, or skin made rough in imi-

tation of it.

TO SHAGREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To

irritate; to provoke. It should be writ-

ten *chagrin*.

TO SHAIL.† *v. n.* [*shaga*, Icel. gradu ferri

obliquo. Serenius. It may rather be

referred to the Teut. *schall*, obliquus.

In some places, our word is pronounced

shaul.] To walk sideways. A low

word.

Child, you must walk straight, without skewing

and *shailing* to every step you set. L'Estrange.

TO SHAKE.† *v. a.* pret. *shook*; part. pass.

shaken, or *shook*; and formerly *shaked*,

(which was very common,) as in the first

example from Milton under the second

definition, and of Shakespeare under the

sixth, and of the Tatler under the third.

[ƿæcan, ƿæacan, Sax. *schocken*, Teut.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move

with quick returns backwards and for-

wards; to agitate.

Who honours not his father,

Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,

Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. Shaks.

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they

shall be a spoil to their servants. Zecl. ii. 9.

I *shook* my lap and said, so God *shake* out every

man from his house, even thus be he shaken out

and emptied. Neh. v.

The stars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree

casteth her untimely figs when she is *shaken* of a

mighty wind. Rev. vi.

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head:

With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding bill,

And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distil.

Dryden.

She first her husband on the poop espies,
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;
She took the sign, and shook her hand again.

Dryden.

2. To make to totter or tremble.

Wert thou some star, which from the ruin'd roof
Of *shak'd* Olympus by mischance didst fall?

Milton, Ode.

The rapid wheels *shake* heaven's basis.

Milton, P. L.

Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne
Was once supported, sir, by you alone.

Roscommon.

3. To throw down by a violet motion.

Macheth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers
above

Put on their instruments, *Shakespeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the North

Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*

When ye depart, *shake* off the dust of your feet.

St. Matt. x.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his
right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that
I thought he would have *shaken* it off.

Tatler.

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent

To *shake* all cares and business from our age,
Confering them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakespeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook*
by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation.

Atterbury.

6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shak'd*.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

This respite *shook*

The bosom of my conscience. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Be not soon *shaken* in mind, or troubled, as
that the day of Christ is at hand. *2 Thes. ii. 2.*

Not my firm faith

Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduc'd. *Milton.*

7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to join with, but commonly to take leave of.

With the slave,

He ne'er *shook* hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nape to the chaps.

Shakespeare.

Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among
them who are *shaking* hands with their allegiance,
under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion.

King Charles.

8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of.

Be pleas'd that I *shake off* these names you give
me:

Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakespeare.*

If I could *shake off* but one seven years,

From these old arms and legs,

I'd with thee every foot. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Say, sacred bard! what could bestow

Courage on thee, to soar so high?

Tell me, brave friend, what help'd thee so

To *shake off* all mortality? *Wallen.*

Him I reserved to be answered by himself, after

I had *shaken off* the lesser and more barking crea-

tures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?

I've *shook it off*: my soul is free from fear.

Dryden.

Here we are free from the formalities of custom
and respect: we may *shake off* the haughty imper-
tinent.

Collier.

How does thy beauty smooth

The face of war, and make even horreur smile!

At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows.

Addison.

To SHAKE. v. n.

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.

2. To totter.

Under his burning wheels

The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.

Thy sight, which should

Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with
comforts,

Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and
sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

What said the wench, when he rose up again?

— Trembled and *shook*, for why, he stamp'd,

As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakespeare.*

4. To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness.

He short of succours, and in deep despair,

Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.

Dryden, Æn.

SHAKE.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.

If that thy fame with every toy be sped,

'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;

But the great soldier's honour was compos'd

Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake*:

Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest,

A toy shunn'd cleanly passeth with thee best.

Herbert.

2. Impulse; moving power.

The freeholder is the basis of all other titles:
this is the substantial stock, without which they
are no more than blossoms that would fall away
with every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.

Several of his countrymen probably lived within
the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the
eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides,
consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand.

Addison.

5. In music, a graceful close of a song or air; the alternate prolation of two notes in juxtaposition to each other, with a close on the note immediately beneath the lower of them.

A Scottish song admits of no cadence; I mean
by this, no fanciful or capricious descent upon the
close of the tune. There is one embellishment,
however, which a fine singer may easily acquire,
that is, an easy *shake*.

Tytler, Dissert. on the Scottish Music.

SHA'KFORK.* n. s. [shake and fork.] A fork to toss hay about: so a prong is called in some places. In the north, the word is *shakfork*; and thus bishop Hall.

Like a broad *shakfork* with a slender steale.

Bp. Hall, Sat. B. 3. S. 7.

SHA'KER.† n. s. [from shake.] The person or thing that shakes.

O great corrector of enormous times,

Shaker of o'er-rank states!

Beaumont, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

Go then, the guilty at thy will chastise,

He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies.

Pope, Odyssey.

SHA'KING.* n. s. [from shake.]

1. Vibratory motion.

Darts are counted as stubble; he laugheth at
the *shaking* of a spear. *Job, xli. 29.*

There was a noise, and behold a *shaking*; and

the bones came together, bone to his bone.

Ezek. xxxvii. 7.

2. Concussion.

We are so conducted in this coach, that these
shocks and *shakings* seem to them without to me-
nance our overturning.

Harnmar, Transl. of Beza, p. 375.

There shall be a great *shaking* in the land of
Israel. *Ezek. xxxviii. 19.*

3. State of trembling.

A *shaking* through the limbs they find,

Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Wallen.*

SHA'KY.* adj. [from shake.] An appella-
tion given by builders to timber, which
is cracked either with the heat of the
sun or the drought of the wind.

Chambers.

SHALE.† n. s. [corrupted, I think, for
shell. Dr. Johnson. — *Shale* is common
in our old writers on lexicography for
shell. "Shale of a nut and such like
things." *Huloet. Sax. jcala, gluma.*
"A walnote *shale*." Chaucer, House of
Fame.]

1. A husk; the case of seeds in siliqueous plants.

Behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.

Shakespeare.

2. A black slaty substance, or a clay hardened into a stony consistence, and so much impregnated with bitumen, that it becomes somewhat like a coal. It forms large strata in Derbyshire.

Chambers.

Coals and aluminous earths, or *shale*.

Philos. Transact. vol. li. p. 591.

To SHALE.* v. a. To peel; perhaps to
shell; a northern word. Grose. He need
not have doubted its meaning, if he had
turned to our old lexicography: "to
shale, goussepiller, Fr." Sherwood.
And Cotgrave renders it, "to take
pulse out of the swads; and hence to
strip or uncase."

SHALL.† v. defective. [real, Sax. is origi-
nally I owe, or I ought. In Chaucer,
"the faith I *shall* to God," means, the
faith I owe to God: thence it became a
sign of the future tense. The French
use *devoir, dois, doit*, in the same manner,
with a kind of future signification; and
the Swedes have *skall*, and the Ice-
landers *skal*, in the same sense. It has
no tenses but *shall* future, and *should*
imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which fore-
igners and provincials confound with
will, is not easy; and the difficulty is
increased by the poets, who sometimes
give to *shall* an emphatical sense of
will: but I shall endeavour, *crassa Mi-
nerva*, to show the meaning of *shall* in
the future tense. Dr. Johnson. — The
necessity of a thing from some external
obligation, whether natural or moral,
which we call duty, is expressed, if ab-
solute, by the particle *must, ought, shall*;
if conditional, by *must, ought, should*.
Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, P. iii. ch. 5.
Will, in the first person singular and
plural, promises or threatens; in the
second and third persons only fore-
tells: *shall*, on the contrary, in the
first person simply foretells; in the
second and third persons promises,
commands, or threatens. But this
must be understood of explicative sen-
tences; for when the sentence is

interrogative, just the reverse for the most part takes place: Thus, "I shall go; you will go;" express event only; but "you will go?" imports intention; and "shall I go?" refers to the will of another. But again, "he shall go," and "shall he go?" both imply will, expressing or referring to a command. Lowth, Eng. Grammar. They, who would wish minutely to discern when it is proper to use *shall*, and when *will*, may be abundantly satisfied in consulting Mr. White's Essay on the English Verb, Lond. 1761, from p. 92. to p. 113.; and also Observations on the use of these words, published at Canterbury in 1813.]

1. I SHALL love. It will so be that I must love; it is resolved to love.
2. SHALL I love? Will it be permitted me to love? will you permit me to love? will it be that I must love?
3. Thou SHALT love. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: [in poetry or solemn diction] it will be that thou must love.

4. SHALT thou love? Will it be that thou must love? will it be permitted to thee to love?

5. He SHALL love. It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.

It is a mind, that shall remain.

— Shall remain!

Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you His absolute shall? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

See Romulus the great:

This prince a priestess of your blood shall bear, And like his sire in arms he shall appear.

Dryden, Æn.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, shall certainly belong to him. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

6. SHALL he love? Is it permitted him to love? In solemn language, Will it be that he must love?

7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.

SHALLO'ON.† *n. s.* [from *Chalons*, a town in Champagne, where this kind of stuff was made. It is called in French, "*ras de Chalons*." Malone.] A slight woollen stuff.

In blue shallon shall Hannibal be clad, And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHALLOP. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat.

You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoke to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have Sir John Fearn's shallop: I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Ralegh.*

Our hero set

In a small shallop, forthwain in his debt. *Waller.*

SHALLO'OT.† *n. s.* *Aneschalot*; which see.

SHALLOW.† *adj.* [this word is probably compounded of *shoal* and *low*. Dr. Johnson.—Derived with great probability by Ruddiman, and adopted by

Lemon, from the Sax. *ryǫlf*, abacus, asser, a *shelf*; under which word Junius observes, "*Anglis ab hac abaci, similitudine shelves, seu shelves, appellatur etiam pulvini. i. e. cumuli arenacei, qui litori maris obtenduntur;*" which therefore cause those *shoals* or *shallow waters*.]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was shely and shallow; a death that I abhor.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor. That inundation, though it were shallow, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food.

Bacon.

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably shallower in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

I am made a shallow forded stream, Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd, And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,

The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In shallow furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I'll shew my mind,

According to my shallow simple skill. *Shakspeare.*

This is a very shallow monster:

Afraid of him? A very shallow monster,

The man 't' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shakspeare.*

The king was neither so shallow, nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing himself of Britaigne.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Uncertain and unsettled he remains,

Deep vers't in books, and shallow in himself.

Milton, P. R.

One would no more wonder to see the most shallow nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so shallow and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHALLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats; And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,

To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon shallows of gravel. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Having but newly left those grammatical flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction, and now on the sudden transported, to be tost with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton on Education.*

You that so oft have sounded And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps And shallows of his heart, should need no instruments

To advance your ends. *Denham.*

He sounds and fathoms him, to find

The shallows of his soul. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

The wary Dutch

Behind their treacherous shallows now withdraw,

And there lay snares to catch the British host.

Dryden.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand, And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land.

Dryden, Æn.

In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain shallows.

Burnet.

Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the shallows.

Ray on the Creation.

With the ease of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and shallows. *Norris.*

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation?

Bentley.

To SHA'LOW.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To make shallow.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so choke and shallow the sea in and about it.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 190.

That thought alone thy state impairs,

Thy lofty sinks, and shallows thy profound.

Young, Night Th. 9.

SHA'LOWBRAIN'D. *adj.* [*shallow* and *brain*.] Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men to see a company of lewd shallow-brained huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *Soult.*

SHA'LOWLY. *adv.* [from *shallow*.]

1. With no great depth.

The load lieeth open on the grass, or but shallowly covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most shallowly did you these arms commence, Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.

Shakspeare.

SHA'LOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *shallow*.]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measure of hour: We cannot ask the thing which is not there, Blaming the shallowness of our request. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the shallowness and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Druids, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security. *Honell.*

SHALM.† *n. s.* [*schalmey*, Teut. *chalemie* or *chalemelle*, old Fr. from *calamus*, Lat. Our word is also written and pronounced *shawm*.] A kind of musical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the sound of a shalm or hoboy. *Knotles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The hoboy, sagbut deep, recorder, and the flute, Even from the shrillest shawm unto the cornamute. *Dryden, Polyolt. S. 4.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall*.

To SHAM.† *v. a.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat. Dr. Johnson.—Or from the

Teut. *schimpfen*, to jeer, to scoff; *schimp*, joke, sport.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences.

A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and shammed into a conviction.

L'Estrange.

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason.

L'Estrange.

To SHAM.* *v. n.* To make mocks.

Then all your wits that fear and sham,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purlain,
And slyly put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit.

Prior.

SHAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fraud;
trick; delusion; false pretence; impos-
ture. A low word.

No sham so gross but it will pass upon a weak
man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive.

L'Estrange.

It goes a great way when natural curiosity and
vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the shams of
astrological judgments.

L'Estrange.

He that first brought the sham, wheedle, or
banter in use, put together, as he thought fit, those
ideas he made it stand for.

Locke.

That in the sacred temple needs would try
Without a fire the unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the solemn sham, not I.

Addison.

SHAM. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious;
pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the sham quarrel interrupts the way.

Gay.

SHAMBLE.† *n. s.* [Of uncertain etymo-
logy; *scannaglia*, Ital. Dr. Johnson.—
Our word, no doubt, is from the Sax.
ƿamel, a bench or table, on which the
meat is laid. See *Lye* in *V. Scamel*, and
Dr. Jamieson in the *Scott. SKAMYLL*.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell
their meat; a butchery.

Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.
— Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing.

Shaks. Othello.

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving
to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon utter-
ing some sounds, they all fled.

Arbutnot.

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob,
or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there
is no more conviction in the one than in the other.

Watts.

SHAMBLING.† *n. s.* [See SCAMBLING.]
Act of moving awkwardly and irregu-
larly. A low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my
rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

SHAMBLING.† *adj.* Moving awkwardly
and irregularly.

So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon
tries,

With shambling legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.

Smith.

SHAME.† *n. s.* [ƿeam, ƿama, Sax. *skam*,
Su. *Goth*, from *skaman*, M. *Goth*, eru-
bescere, to blush. *Serenius*. Our
northern word is *sham*.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is sup-
posed to be lost; the passion expressed
sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lye,
And shame his ugly face did hide from living eye.

Spenser.

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity.
— Urge neither charity nor shame to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my shame;
And in my shame still lives my sorrow's rage.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Hide, for shame,

Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny.

Dryden.
In the schools men are allowed, without shame,
to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the
schools, from thence have learned, without shame,
to deny the connection of ideas.

Locke.

2. The cause or reason of shame; dis-
grace; ignominy.

The more shame for him that he sends it me;
For I have heard him say a thousand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure.

Shaks.

God deliver the world from such guides, who
are the shame of religion!

South.

This jest was first of the other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking
For, 'twere a shame a poet should be kill'd,
Under the shelter of so broad a shield.

Dryden.

O shame to manhood! shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy?

Pope, Odyss.

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul shame is upon the thief.

Ecclesi. v. 14.

Applause
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.

Milton, P. L.

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not
shameless.

Shakespeare.

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him
lither,

And I've power to shame him hence:
Oh, while you live, tell truth and shame the devil.

Shakespeare.

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and sham'd it out of use.

Cleaveland.

Despoil'd
Of all our good, sham'd, naked, miserable.

Milton, P. L.

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and
disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts
and methods of providence to shame us into the
glories of the next?

South.

Were there but one righteous man in the world,
he would hold up his head with confidence and
honour; he would shame the world, and not the
world him.

South.

He in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And sham'd oppression, till it set him free.

Dryden.

The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who sham'd him out of madness into flight.

Dryden.

Who shames a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread anew.

Pope.

2. To disgrace.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass shame.

Spenser, F. Q.

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great shame it is, things so divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;

Good shames to be to ill an instrument.

Spenser.

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art ex-
traught,

To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?

Shakespeare.

To the trunk of it authors give such a magni-
tude, as I shame to repeat.

Rulegh, Hist. of the World.

Cruel Auster thither hy'd him;
And with the rush of one brave blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet.

Crashaw.

SHAMEFACED.† *adj.* [ƿeamƿæc, Saxon.
And so our word was anciently *shame-
fast*, and *shamefastness*. See *Spenser*
under the latter.] Modest; bashful;
easily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who blushing and withal smiling,
making shamefacedness pleasing, and pleasure
shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted
to feel the naked ground.

Sidney.

Conscience is a blushing *shamefac'd* spirit, that
mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills one full of ob-
stacles.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest,
to the degree of scandalous.

L'Estrange.

Your *shamefac'd* virtue shunn'd the people's
praise,

And senate's honours.

Dryden.

From this time we may date that remarkable
turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Engli-
shmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise
of those duties which they were sent into the world
to perform.

Addison, Freeholder.

SHAMEFACEDLY.† *adv.* [from *shamefaced*.]
Modestly; bashfully.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say,
honestly, *shamefastly*, chastely, temperately, and
frugally.

Woolton, Chr. Man. (1576.)

SHAMEFACEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shamefaced*.]
Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding
of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the
assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair
strain of *shamefacedness* into it.

Sidney.

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You *shamefac'd* are, but *shamefastness* itself is she.

Spenser, F. Q.

None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their
ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

SHAMEFUL.† *adj.* [shame and full.]

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous;
reproachful.

This all through that great princess pride did
fall,

And came to *shameful* end.

Spenser, F. Q.

For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and, to death con-
demn'd,

A *shameful* and accurst!

Milton, P. L.

His naval preparations were not more surprising
than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he re-
turned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled
without striking one stroke.

Arbutnot.

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts.

Pope.

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising
shame in another.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame.

Spenser, F. Q.

SHAMEFULLY.† *adv.* [from *shameful*.]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infam-
ously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd; impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*.

Milton, S. A.

Would she *shamefully* fail in the last act in this
contrivance of the nature of man?

More.

Those who are ready enough to confess him,
both in judgment and profession, are, for the most
part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their
doings.

South, Serm.

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as
ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for
truth,

How *shamefully* that maid he did torment.

Spenser, F. Q.

SHAMELESS.† *adj.* [ƿeamleas, Saxon.]
Wanting shame; wanting modesty; im-

udent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,

Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not shameless.

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath, shameless, thrown on me.

The shameless denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more shameless justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear.

God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion, and the shameless subverters of morality!

Such shameless bards we have; and yet 'tis true, There are as mad abandon'd critics too.

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *shameless*.] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, shamelessly uncovereth himself.

He must needs be shamelessly wicked that abhors not this licentiousness.

SHA'MELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *shameless*, Sax.] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make shamefacedness the cloak of shamelessness.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds shamelessly to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue.

SHA'MER.* *n. s.* [from *shame*.] Whoever or whatever makes ashamed.

My means and my condition are no shamers Of him that owes 'em.

SHA'MMER. *n. s.* [from *sham*.] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [from *chamois*, Fr. See CHAMOIS.] A kind of wild goat.

To clustering fiberds, and sometimes I'll get thee Young *shamois* from the rocks.

SHA'MROCK. *n. s.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *sham-rocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time.

SHANK.† *n. s.* [from *schanc*, Sax. *schinkel*, Germ. *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Itsoons her white strait legs were altered To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;

And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue, And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew.

The sixth age shifts Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon, With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;

His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide For his shrunk *shanks*.

A stag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies.

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones, With reeky shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.

3. Leg or support of any thing.

In Somersethire they have a way of setting their mows of corn on a frame, standing upon four stones cut with a *shank*.

4. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance sufficient.

5. [Bryonia, Lat.] An herb.

SHANKED. *adj.* [from *shank*.] Having a shank.

SHANKER. *n. s.* [from *chancere*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

SHA'NTY.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *jantry*.] Showy; gay. Used in the north of England.

Each *shant* spark that can the fashion hit.

Epilogue to Sir Courtly Nice, (1735.) To SHAPE.† *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen*; anciently *shope*.

[from *scapian*, *scapan*, Sax. *schuppen*, Teut. *skapu*, Su. Goth. *creare*, *formare*: vox antiquissima, omnibusque lingu. Septentr. usitatissima. Serenius.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks, Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass;

I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty, To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption.

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race, Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.

2. To mould; to cast: to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair, Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege.

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines.

To the stream, when neither friends nor force, Nor speed nor art avail, he *shapes* his course.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire, And *shape* my foolishness to their desire.

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains, Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend More than cool reason ever comprehends.

It is my nature's plague To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy *Shapes* faults that are not.

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disabuse us.

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.

To SHAPE.* *v. n.* To square; to suit.

Their dear loss, The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shap'd* Unto my end of stealing them.

SHAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliath with a weaver's beam.

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle.

If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none, Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are most led by.

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enslav'd me, An eye then gave the fatal stroke;

Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me, And all my former fetters broke.

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress well, and dance to admiration.

3. Being; as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat On either side a formidable *shape*.

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*.

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *shape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born To set a form upon that indigest, Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere; Ill-fac'd, worse-bodied, *shapeless* ev'ry where.

Thrice had I lov'd thee, Before I knew thy face or name; So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame, Angels affect us, oft, and worshipp'd be.

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand, Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand; A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight, Like forms in clouds or visions of the night!

Some objects please our eyes, Which out of nature's common order rise, The *shapeless* rock, or haping precipice.

SHA'PESMITH. *n. s.* [from *shape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapessmith* yet set up and drove a trade, To mend the work that Providence had made.

SHA'PELINESS. *n. s.* [from *shapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY.† *adj.* [from *shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

Shapetich for to ben an alderman.

The *shapely* column.

SHARD.† *n. s.* [from *schærde*, Frisick. Dr. Johnson.—The part participle of the Sax. *scapan*, to cut, to divide, to separate. Mr. H. Tooke. With this agrees the definition of the word in our old lexicography: "Shards, pieces of stones broken and scattered." Huloet.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance.

For charitable prayers, Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants, Her maiden strewments.

The splinters and *shards* of so violent a jousting.

2. The shell of an egg or a snail.

Barret, Alv. 1580. Dr. Johnson overpasses this meaning; but, in his mistaken description of *shard-borne*, thinks that Shakespeare might intend, by *shard*, the sheath of the wings of insects.

Shard, or *sherd*, is undoubtedly our ancient word for a scale or outward covering, a case or sheath. See also SHARDED.

— A dragon— Whose *scherdes* shynen as the sunne.

3. [Chard.] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot, Keep the loosen'd body sound.

4. It seems in Spenser to signify a frith or strait. It is used, says Upton, in the

west, for a gap; as it is in some parts of the north for a prospect through an avenue.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'ulous shard.
Spenser, F. Q.

5. A sort of fish.

SHARDBORNE.† *adj.* [*shard* and *borne*.
Dr. Johnson had defined this compound "born or produced among broken stones or pots;" as Warburton had explained it, "hatched in clefts of wood." But later commentators have rightly shewn it to mean "carried or borne along the air by its scaly wings;" according to the old meaning of *shard* in the second definition.] Borne along the air by sheathed wings.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shardborne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done

A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
SHARDED.† *adj.* [*from shard*.] Having wings within shells as it were; sheath-winged. Dr. Johnson has inaccurately given "inhabiting shards" as the meaning. Mr. Steevens has also made the citation from Gower which illustrates the true sense.

With his sword, and with his speere,
He might not the serpent dere, (i. e. hurt),
He was so sharded all about,
It held all edge tooke withoute.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

Often shall we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

To SHARE.† *v. a.* [*ſceapen*, *ſcepan*, *Sax.* Serenius considers it, in all its significations, as derived from the *Su. Goth.* *skæra*, to divide, to separate, to cut.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll share amongst you.
Shakespeare.

Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by sharing out unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And share his burden where he shares his heart.
Dryden.

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was equally shared among all the order, and none of that character had any superiority. *Collier.*
Though the weight of a falsehood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is shared among many.

Suppose I share my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, will that unite them?
Swift.

2. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another.

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine share the land.
Milton, Sonnet.

Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,
And share the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*
Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and shares the pauper's eyes.
Dryden.

This was the prince decreed
To share his sceptre. *Dryden, Æn.*
Not a love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to share the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces.

Addison, Cato.

All night it rains, the shews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæsar shares his sov'reign sway.
Logie.

3. To cut; to separate; to sheer.

With swift wheel reverse deep entering shar'd
All his right side. *Milton, P. L.*
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the shar'd visage hangs on equal sides.
Dryden.

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To share with me in glory any more.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs shar'd;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to share in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]

1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.

If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeching share,
Of that which lowly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess.

Milton, Comus.

The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller shares, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy:
For my own share one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that she shall be mine.
Dryden.

While fortune favour'd,
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscured, nor I without my share of fame.
Dryden, Æn.

The youths have equal share
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their sister.
Addison, Cato.

In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critic's share. *Pope.*
He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very mischievous member of the publick; because he takes his share of the profit, and yet leaves his share of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

2. To go shares; to partake.

They went a hunting, and every one to go share and share alike in what they took. *L'Estrange.*

By being desirous that every one should have their full share of the favors of God, they would not only be content, but glad to see one another happy in the little enjoyments of this transitory life. *Law.*

3. A part contributed.

These, although they bear a share in the discharge, yet have different offices in the composition. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

4. [*ſceap*, *Saxon.*] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of labouring oxen, nor the shining share. *Dryden.*
Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd shares shall vex the fruitful ground.
Dryden.

Incumbent o'er the shining share
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay.
Thomson.

For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the share narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHARBONE. *n. s.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or sharebones, Bartholine saith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHARER. *n. s.* [*from share*.]

1. One who divides, or apports to others; a divider.

2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

Most it seem'd the French king to import,
As sharer in his daughter's injury.

Daniel, Civil War.

People not allowed to be sharers with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be sharers in bad. *L'Estrange.*

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the sharers rich enough. *Addison.*

You must have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a sharer in the secret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was so eminent a sharer. *Atterbury.*

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a sharer. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARING. * *n. s.* [*from share*.] Participation.

By good means of some great ones, and privy sharings with the officers of other some, he receiveth his debt. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Sharings do greatly enrich, if the hands be well shaken that are trusted. *Bacon, Ess. 34.*

SHARK.† *n. s.* [*canis charcharias*, *Lat.*]

1. A voracious sea-fish.

His jaws horriſick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful shark. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [*Su. Goth.* *skurk*, *skurka*, homo nequissimus. *Serenius*.] A low word.

David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many sharks and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword. *South, Sermon ii. 357.*

Parasites, jugglers, delators, cheaters, sharks, and shifting companions.

Bp. Reynolds on the Passions, ch. 29.

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

Wretches who live upon the shark, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls.

South, Sermon ii. 214.

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly.

Young Fontinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shar'd up a list of landless resolute.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

To SHARK.† *v. n.*

1. To play the petty thief; to practise cheats; to live by fraud: A low word, but much used.

The sharking officer that receives bribes, and spares neither the king nor the subject.

Dr. White, Two Sermons. (1615.) p. 82.

Prove to-day, who shall shark best.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, sharking life, hateful wherever she comes.

L'Estrange.

The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, sharking, fallacious, undermining converse, there being a snare and a trap almost in every word we hear, and every action we see. *South.*

2. To fawn for a dinner; to beg.

Dr. Jackson thinks that Abraham would scarce have suffered them to go into a wilderness so.

poorly provided, unless he had been directed by some secret instinct, presaging the rude and *sharking* kind of life, unto which his progeny was ordained.

Patrick on Gen. xxi. 14.

Gayton lived afterwards in London in a *sharking* condition, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain him and his wife.

Wood, Ath. Ox. ii. 271.

SHARKER.* *n. s.* [from *shark*.] One who lives upon the shark; an artful fellow.

A hungry renegade, a dirty *sharker* about the Romish court, who only scribbles that he may dine. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to M. Velserus, (1612.,*

SHARKING.* *n. s.* [from *shark*.] Petty rapine; trick.

Thou wouldest never be thus covetous, thou wouldest never use this *sharking*, nor these dishonest tricks, if thou didst believe.

Dr. Westfield, Serm. (1646.) p. 164.

SHARP. *adj.* [reapp, Saxon; *scherpe*, Dutch.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied

Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.

Shakespeare.

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade Oppose himself against a troop of kerns; And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a *sharp* razor working deceitfully.

Ps. lii. 2.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape.

Mozon.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight.

More.

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven.

Bacon.

To come near the point, and draw unto a *sharper* angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Their embryo atoms

Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow.

Milton, P. L.

It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *sharper* the top.

Temple.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern, And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide, Ere *sharp-keel'd* boats to stem the flood did learn, Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.

Dryden.

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the *sharp* witted lover in Arcadia.

Sidney.

If we had thought but sense, each living wight, Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we.

Davies.

Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown, They plot not on the stage, but on the town.

Dryden.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.

Addison on Italy.

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas.

Watts.

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the *sharpest* eye discerneth nought, Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;

So the best soul, with her reflecting thought, Sees not herself, without some light divine.

Davies.

To *sharp-eyed* Reason this would seem untrue; But reason I through love's false optics view.

Dryden.

5. Sour without astringency; sour but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseased we find, Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts, To make them taste the potions *sharp* we give; They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live.

Spenser.

Sharp-tasted citrons Median climes produce; Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting.

Watts.

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

In whistling you contract the month, and, to make it more *sharp*, men use their finger.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it.

Bacon.

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*.

Ray.

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it lie on my head.

Shakespeare.

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, *sharp*, troublesome, fierce and exceptions, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society!

South.

Cease contention: be thy words severe, *Sharp* as he merits; but the sword forbear.

Dryden.

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Hernia, may I marry thee; And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law Cannot pursue us.

Shakespeare.

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My falcon now is *sharp* and passing empty, And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd; For then she never looks upon her lure.

Shaks.

The *sharp* desire I had Of tasting.

Milton, P. L.

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel How *sharper* than a serpent's tooth it is, To have a thankless child.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to see them live to whom he was so much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with such *sharp* payment.

Knolles.

Death becomes His final remedy; and after life Try'd in *sharp* tribulation, and refin'd

By faith, and faithful works.

Milton, P. L.

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence.

Tillotson.

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd, In *sharp* contest of battle found no aid.

Milton, P. L.

A *sharp* assault already is begun; Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls.

Dryden.

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes, And somewhat floating from afar descries.

Dryden.

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy?

Collier.

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting.

Swift.

13. Acid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air.

Ray.

Nor here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r, Nor wind *sharp* piercing, nor the rushing show'r, The verdant arch so close its texture kept.

Pope, Odyssey.

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtle discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed.

Hooker.

The instances you mention are the strongest and *sharpest* that can be urged.

Digby.

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in.

Mozon, Mech. Ec.

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to *sharp* and spare.

Milton, P. L.

SHARP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune, Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*.

Shakespeare.

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.

Low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.

Collier.

To SHARP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make keen.

Whom the whetstone *sharps* to eat, They cry, milstones are good meat.

B. Jonson.

2. To render quick.

Much more me needs — To *sharp* my sense with sundry beauties' view, And steal from each some part of ornament.

Spenser, Sonnet. pref. to F. Q.

To SHARP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play thievish tricks.

I live upon what's my own; whereas, your scandalous life is only cheating or *sharpening* one half of the year, and starving the other.

L'Estrange.

To SHARPEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. *reappan*, *reappan*.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry.

Hooker.

The Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter.

1 Sam. xiii. 20.

His severe wrath shall he *sharpen* for a sword.

Vind. v. 20.

The grating of a saw, when *sharpen'd*, offends so much as it setteth the teeth on edge.

Bacon.

The squadron bright, *sharpening* in mooned horns

Milton, P. L.

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and *sharpen* the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the overlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness.

South.

No: 'tis resistance that inflames desire; *Sharpens* the darts of love, and blows the fire.

Dryden.

Ere ten moons had *sharpen'd* either horn, To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.

Dryden.

Her nails are *sharpen'd* into pointed claws,
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws.
Addison.

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpen'd* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end.
Ascham.

3. To make quicker of sense.

The air — *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far.
Milton, P. L.

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shaks.*
Such an assurance as will *sharpen* men's desires,
and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater.
Tillotson.

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *sharpeneth* his eyes upon me.
Job, xvi. 9.

6. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe.

My hating soul would swell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes.
Smith.

7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it.
Bacon.

8. To make sour.

TO *SHAR'PEN*. * *v. n.* To grow sharp.
Now she *sharpen's*; well said, whetstone!
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

SHAR'PER. *n. s.* [from *sharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.
L'Estrange.

He should retrench what he lost to *sharpers*,
and spent upon puppet plays, to apply it to that use.
Arbutnot.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, supercargoes, *sharpers*, and directors.
Pope.

SHAR'PLY. † *adv.* [reappliance, Sax.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more *sharply* to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which being very wild at the first, are now become more civil.
Spenser.

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more *sharply* exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own.
B. Jonson.

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants.
Hayward.

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively.
Bacon.

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHAR'PNES. † *n. s.* [reapne, Sax.]

1. Keeness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the *sharpness* of the weapons was taken away.
Sidney.

A second glance came gliding like the first;
And he who saw the *sharpness* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart.
Dryden.

2. Not obtuseness.

Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no *sharpness* in the bordering lines.
Wotton.

3. Sourness without austerity.

There is a *sharpness* in vinegar, and there is a *sharpness* in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach;

there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all.

Watts, Logick.
Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakspeare.*
Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest, when they shoot in jest.
Dryden.

The *sharpness* of his satire, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends.
Dryden.

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical *sharpness* and particular reflections on many churches of Christians. *Sprat.*

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shakspeare.*

Not a single death only that then attended this progression; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The darning of the soul proceeds from thence, *Sharpness* of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The son returned with strength of constitution, *sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages. *Addison.*

7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise in matters of deeper discourse the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth?
Hooker.

SHARP-SET. *adj.* [sharp and set.]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The seely dove
Two *sharp-set* hawks doth her on each side hem,
And she knows not which way to fly from them.
Brown.

An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her prey, spy'd a leveret. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Basilius forced her to stay, tho' with much ado, she being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures. *L'Estrange.*

A comedy of Johnson's (not Ben,) held seven nights; for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [sharp and sight.]

Having quick sight.

If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.
Davies.

I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Q. Elizabeth. *Clarendon.*

Your majesty's clear and *sharp-sighted* judgement has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so *sharp-sighted* in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on't. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [sharp and visaged.]

Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

SHARP-WITTED. * *adj.* [sharp and witted.]

Having an acute mind.

I have known a number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men. *Wotton of Education.*

SHASH. * See *SASH*.

SHA'STER. * *n. s.* The Gentoo scriptures in general. *Halhed.*

The Banians deliver, that this booke called by them the *shaster*, or the booke of their written word, consisted of these three tracts. The first whereof contained their moral law; — the second unfolded their ceremonial law; — the third distinguished them into certain casts or tribes, &c.
Lord, Discov. of the Banians, (1690.) p. 40.

TO *SHATTER*. † *v. a.* [scæpan, Sax. schetteren, Teut.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakspeare.*
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas.

They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute, and swiftly enough moved, to *shatter* or dissociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the stroke above, the smouldering pine
Stands as a *shatter'd* trunk. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered* humour, thinks only by fits and starts. *Norris.*

TO *SHAT'TER*. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies some are fragile; and some are tough and not fragile; and in the breaking, some fragile bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHAT'TER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters*. *Swift.*

SHAT'TERBRAINED. † *adj.* [from *shatter*, *SHAT'TERATED*. } brain, and pate.]

Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

You cannot, without doing violence to your discretion, but conclude, that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatterbrained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

SHAT'TERY. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

TO *SHAVE*. † *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [scæpan, scæpan, Sax. schæven, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. *Leviticus.*

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard: a bashaw ask'd, why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
I caused the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Wiseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
Thee, chantress, oft the woods among
I woo, to hear thy even-song:
And, missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth-shaven green. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave towering high. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other
plants bruised or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS. *n. s.* [*equisetum*, Lat.] An herb.

SHAVE'LING.† *n. s.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt; and introduced into the language about the time of the Reformation by the protestants, in order to designate a Romish priest.

Shavelmings of prodigious beastliness.

Bale on the Revel. P. ii. k. 7.
Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald
friars and knavish shavelings so feigned. *Spenser.*
Let their shavelings speak for themselves.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 37.

SHA'VEY.† *n. s.* [from *shave*; Saxon, *scæpe*.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

The shaver might easily have cut his [Samson's] throat, being asleep.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. p. 67.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. s.* [from *shave*.] A thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electric bodies I do not conceive only such as take up shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The shavings are good for the fining of wine.

Mortimer.

SHAW.† *n. s.* [*scua*, Sax. a shade; *schawe*, Dutch; *skugga*, Icel.] A small shady wood in a valley: an old word, and still common in many parts of England, especially in Kent and Surrey.

I will abide under the shawe.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.

Whither ridest thou under this grene shaw?

Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

When shaws been sheene.

Old Ballad of Robin Hood.

SHA'WFOWL. *n. s.* [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWL.* *n. s.* A part of modern female dress, brought from India into this country; a kind of cloak.

Negro nymphs in linsey-wolsey shawls.

Boswell, Prod. to Variety.

SHA'WM. *n. s.* [*schalmei*, Teut.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shalm*.
With trumpets also and shawms.

Ps. Com. Prayer.

SHE.† *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [Norman, *sche*; Sax. *scæ*, *reo*. Lye. The ancient English word is *scho*; and *shoo*, according to Grose, is continued in some parts of the north.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once disclos'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we,
Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she*.

Shakespeare.

What, at any time, have you heard *her* say?

Shakespeare.

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*
Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

I was wont

To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*
The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, wou'd be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare.*

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *shes* are smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd.

Prior.

SHEAF.† *n. s.* *sheaves*, plural. [*scæp*, Sax. *shooft*, Dutch; from *scœpan*, to shove or thrust together. Junius.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
The seed thy valiant acts, the field the field.

Fairfax.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *sheaves*
New-reap'd; the other part sheep-walks and folds.

Milton, P. L.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands.

Dryden.

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

To SHEAF.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make sheaves.

They that reap, must *sheaf* and bind.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

That's a shaded peasecod. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To SHEAR.† *preter. shore, or sheared; part. pass. shorn.* [*scœpan*, *scian*, Sax. See To SHARE. *Potshare* was anciently *potscar*. Ray. This word is more frequently written *sheer*, but *sheer* cannot analogically form *shore* or *shorn*; *shear*, *shore*, *shorn*; as *tear*, *to*, *tear*, *torn*.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yearn;
So many months, ere I shall *sheer* the fleece.

Shakespeare.

Laban went to *sheer* his sheep. *Gen. xxii. 19.*
When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the same room to increase its weight.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To lay my head, and hallow'd pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece.

Milton, S. A.

The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine.

Dryden.

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep,
To swell his couch.

Gay.

O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut by interception.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap
strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper;
and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he easily
sheers the grass whereon he feeds, *Grew.*

3. To cut down as by the sickle; to reap.

North. [*skæara*, Su. Goth.] This is also old in our language.
She pulleth up some [herbs] by the roote,
And many with a knife *she* *shereth*.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

To SHEAR.† *v. n.* [In navigation.]

1. To make an indirect course.

2. To pierce.

As a *sheering* wind, it killeth all in the bud.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. L. 2. b.

SHEAR. } *n. s.* [from the verb. It is
SHEARS. } seldom used in the singular,
but is found once in Dryden.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind. Pope uses *shears* for *scissors*.

Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *sheers*
come too late to clip the bird's wings that already
is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?

Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?

Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shaks.*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *sheers*.

Dryden.

When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheers*.

Dryden.

That people live and die, I knew
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry.

Prior.

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of employing the *sheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns!

Swift.

Fate urg'd the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain,
But airy substance soon unites again.

Pope.

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart.

Gay.

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four, eight: and after that, their mouths break.

Mortimer.

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of shears.

4. Wings, in Spenser.

Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*

Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways.

Spenser.

SHEARD. *n. s.* [*ſceap̄*, Saxon.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

There shall not be found in the bursting of it a *sheard* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water wihal out of the pit.

Isa. xxx. 14.

SHEARER. *† n. s.* [from *shear*.]

1. One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers*' feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest.

Milton, Lycidas.

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter,
patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*?

Rogers.

2. In the north of England, a reaper.

SHEARMAN. *n. s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears.

Thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*.

Shakespeare.

SHEARWATER. *n. s.* [*laurus niger*.] A fowl.

Ainsworth.

SHEATH. *† n. s.* [*ſcæðe*, Sax. *schede*, Teut. *scheyd*, Germ. from *scheiden*, to separate; *ſceaban*, Saxon, the same. Wachter, and Mr. H. Tooke.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,

With which he cut a lock off all their hair.

Spenser, F. Q.

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel?

Cleveland.

Swords, by the lightning's subtle force distill'd,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd.

Addison.

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }

1. To inclose in a sheath or scabbard; to inclose in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,

Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest.

Waller.

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*.

Denham.

Is this her hate to him, his love to me!

'Tis in my breast she *sheaths* her dagger now.

Dryden.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.

Dryden.

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey.

Grew.

2. [In philosophy.] To obtund any acid particles.

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when *sheath'd* up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a concrete; and when extricated from these impediments.

Boyle.

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demulcent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts, as pease and beans.

Arbutnot.

3. To fit with a sheath.

There was no link to colour Peter's hat,

Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*.

Shakespeare.

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wished, that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are.

Raleigh.

SHEATHLESS. ** adj.* [from *sheath*.] Without a sheath.

The fatal cause was now at last explor'd;

Her veil she knew, and saw his *sheathless* sword.

Ensden, Ou. Met. 4.

SHEATHWINGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs.

Brown.

SHEATHY. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on earwigs' backs, and you may draw forth two wings.

Brown.

To SHEAVE. ** v. a.* [from *sheaf*.] To bring together; to collect.

As for the work itself, it is *sheaved* up from a few gleanings in part of our English fields.

Ashmole, Theat. Chem. (1652). Prol.

SHEAVED. ** adj.* [from *sheaves*.] Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor ty'd in formal plait,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheav'd* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.

Shakespeare, Lou. Complaint.

SHECKLATON. *† n. s.* A corruption of the Fr. *ciclaton*, which originally signified a circular robe of state, from the low Lat. *cyclas*; and afterwards the cloth of gold, of which such robes were generally made. Spenser was mistaken in his notion that the quilted Irish jacket had any resemblance to this robe in which Chaucer has dressed Sir Thopas. Tyrwhitt.

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *shecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroider the jackets.

Spenser.

To SHED. *v. a.* [*ſceban*, Sax.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.

The painful service, and the drops of blood *shed* for my thankless country, are required

But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakespeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear

In all my miseries. *Shakespeare.*

For this is my blood which is *shed* for many, for the remission of sins. *St. Matt. xxvi. 28.*

Some think one general soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star. *Davies.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*.

Dryden.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws

Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:

'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;

The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood.

Dryden.

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,

Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light,

Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow

Springing wreaths for William's brow;

As his summer's youth shall *shed*

Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SHED. *† n. s.* [*ſceþ*, Sax. a shade.]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*,
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bribe.

Fairfax.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
With Jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel.

Sandys.

In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me

From the bleak air. *Milton, P. R.*

So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The Gentiles' great apostle, and deface

Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain

Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,
With twining osiers fence'd, and moss their beds.

Dryden.

An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed*; the roof, not far from ground,

Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound.

Dryden.

Then out he steals, and finds where by the head
Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a *shed*.

Batterton.

Here various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *shed*. *Swift.*

Weak as the Roman chief, who strove to hide

His father's cot, and once his father's pride,

By casing a low *shed* of rural mould

With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold.

Harte.

2. In composition. Effusion; as blood-shed. [from the verb.]

SHEEDER. *n. s.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who sheds.

A *shedder* of blood shall surely die.

Ezek. xviii. 10.

SHEEN. *†* } *adj.* [This was probably

SHEENY. } only the old pronunciation

of *shine*. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Sax.

ſcen, *ſcene*, bright, clear, shining; and

anciently written *shene*.] Bright; glit-

tering; shewy; fair. A word now not in use.

That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanc'd,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and sheen.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory sheen.

Spenser, *Hubb. Tale.*

Now they never met in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled star-light sheen.

Shakspeare.

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistening in filed steel and armour sheen.

Fairfax.

Out of the hierarchies of angels sheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest.

Fairfax.

By the rusby-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agat, or the azure sheen,
Of turquois blue, and emerald green.

Milton, *Comus.*

Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall
Of sheeny heaven?

Milton, *Od.*

SHEEN, *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. Not now used.

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial sheen.

Milton, *Od.*

Far above, in spangled sheen,
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son, advanc'd,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd.

Milton, *Comus.*

SHEEP, *n. s.* plural likewise *sheep*. [*reap*, Saxon; of which the plural was *reep*; *sheap*, Dutch; probably from the Gr. *σκήπη*, to cover, as Junius and others have supposed; both because the wool of the animal has been used for coverings, or garments; and because itself is well clothed or covered.]

1. The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.

Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water-falls the fleecy sheep.

Dryden.

Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man or sheep.

Locke.

2. [In contempt.] A foolish silly fellow.

Atinsworth.

3. [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor,

We are his people, and the sheep of his pasture.

Psalms.

To SHEEPBITE, *v. n.* [*sheep and bite*.] To use petty thefts.

Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you;
Shew your sheepbiting face, and be hanged.

Shakspeare.

SHEEPBITER, *n. s.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief.

His gate like a sheepbiter fleeing aside, Tusser.
Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly
rascally sheepbiter come to some notable shame?

Shakspeare.

There are political *sheepbiters*, as well as pastoral: betrayers of public trusts, as well as of private.

L'Estrange.

SHEEPCOT, *n. s.* [*sheep and cot*.] A little enclosure for sheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *sheepcots* and mills
Inforce their charity.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,

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If cottage were in view, *sheepcot* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot* none he saw.

Milton, *P. R.*

SHEEPFOLD, *n. s.* [*sheep and fold*.] The place where sheep are enclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain.

Prior.

SHEEPHOOK, *n. s.* [*sheep and hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

The one carried a crosier of balm-wood, the other a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheephook*.

Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

If you dare think of deservng our charms,
Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms.

Dryden.

SHEEPFISH, *adj.* [from *sheep*.]

1. Relating to sheep. Not in use.

How to chuse the best tar; to bring in the idle stragglers; how to excell in *sheepish* surgery; how to please Pan, and enchant the rural gods with your melody.

Stafford's *Niobe*, P. ii. (1611), p. 218.

2. Bashful; over-moderate; timorously and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature.

Locke.

SHEEPFISHLY, *adv.* [from *sheepish*.] Timorously; with mean diffidence.

It is the part of a good-natured man, neither so rigidly to insist upon the punctilios of his liberty and property, as to refuse a glass recommended to him by civility; nor yet, on the other side, *sheepishly* submit himself to be taxed in his drink.

Goodman, *Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. i.

SHEEPFISHNESS, *n. s.* [from *sheepish*.] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth Transfus'd a *sheepfishness* into thy story. Herbert.
Sheepfishness and ignorance of the world, are not consequences of being bred at home.

Locke.

Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have some degree of *sheepfishness*.

Grev.

SHEEPMASTER, *n. s.* [*sheep and master*.] A feeder of sheep.

A nobleman was a great grasier and *sheepmaster*.

Bacon.

SHEEP'S EYE, *n. s.* [*sheep and eye*.] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, a kind of leer, a wishful glance.

Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in, before me.

Dryden.

Hard is our lot, who, seldom doom'd to eat,
Cast a *sheep's eye* on this forbidden meat.

Warton, *Prod. on the Old Winchester. Playhouse.*

SHEEPSHEARER, *n. s.* [*sheep and shear*.] One who shears sheep.

Judah went up unto his *sheepshearers* to Timnath.

Gen. xxxviii. 12.

SHEEPSHEARING, *n. s.* [*sheep and shear*.] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.

There happening a great and solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshearings* used to be.

South, *Serm.* ii. 356.

SHEEPPSTEALER, *n. s.* [*sheep and steal*.] A thief who takes away sheep.

A *sheepstealer* is hanged for stealing.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel. Pref.*

SHEEPPWALK, *n. s.* [*sheep and walk*.] Pasture for sheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other parts *sheepwalks* and folds.

Milton, *P. L.*

SHEER, *adj.* [*reipe*, *reep*, Sax. *schier*, German; *skyr*, Icel. from *skaera*, or *skira*, Su. Goth. to cleanse.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

Having viewed in a fountain *sheer*
His face.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain.

Shakspeare, *Rich. II.*

If she say, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lying'st rogue in Christendom.

Shakspeare.

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wrested sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he sinks downright, when he once pretends to swim without them.

Atterbury.

SHEER, *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in use, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove

Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve, A summer's day; and with the setting sun, Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling star, On Lemnos.

Milton, *P. L.*

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite Descending, and in half cut *sheer*.

Milton, *P. L.*

Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within Lights on his feet.

Milton, *P. L.*

To SHEER, *v. a.* [See *SHEAR*.]

I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home At *sheering*-time.

Dryden.

To SHEER off, *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERLY, *adv.* [from *sheer*.] At once; quite; absolutely.

Search through all the memories of mankind, And find me such a friend; he has outdone all, Outstript them *sheerly*.

Beaumont, and Fl. *Mad Lover*.

SHEERS, *n. s.* [See *SHEARS*.]

SHEET, *n. s.* [*skaut*, Goth. *fimbria*; *reac*, *reac*, *reac*, Sax. (sicut Angl. *sheet*,) propriè est lodix, vel linteum planum atque *expansum*: postea tamen translata est vox ad plures alias res in latum effusas; ut, a *sheet* of lead, paper, &c. Lye, edit. Manning. *Sheet*, (whether a *sheet* for a bed, a *sheet* of water, a *sheet* of lightning, a *sheet* anchor, &c.) is the participle *reac* of *reycan*, to cast forth, to throw out. Mr. Horne Tooke.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him, as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners.

Acts, x. 11.

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, shroud me

In one of these same *sheets*.

Shakspeare.

You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes.

Shakspeare.

Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*

Receives her lord.

Dryden.

3. [*Ecoutes*, Fr. *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard arms. *Dict.* — Dryden seems to understand it otherwise.

The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the sail.

Suckling.

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden*.

4. As much paper as is made in one body.
As much love in rhyme,
As could be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.

Shakespeare.
When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I
should have to say would have been contained in
one sheet of paper. *Locke*.

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon
a sheet of white paper upon the opposite wall.

5. A single complication or fold of paper
in a book. *Newton, Opt.*

6. Any thing expanded.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
I never remember to have heard, *Shaks. K. Lear*.
Rowling thunder roars,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden*.

An azure sheet it rushes broad,
And from the loud resounding rocks below,
Dash'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson*.

7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.
To this the following sheets are intended for a
full and distinct answer. *Waterland*.

SHEET-Anchor.† *n. s.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.]
See **SHEET**. Formerly *shoot-anchor*, as
Mr. H. Tooke has observed; which contin-
ued to be in use much later than he
has stated.] In a ship is the largest
anchor; which, in stress of weather, is
the mariners' last refuge, when an ex-
traordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey*.

This saying they make their shoot-*anker*.
Abp. Crammer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 117.
His majesty did ever seek to settle his establish-
ment upon the faith of protestants in generalitie, as
the most assured shoot-*ancre*.

Proceed. against Garnet, &c. (1606.) sign. M. 4
To SHEET.† *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To furnish with sheets.
2. To enfold in a sheet.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

3. To cover as with a sheet.

Like the stag when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou browsed'st. *Shakespeare*.

SHEETING.* *n. s.* [*from sheet*.] Cloth for
making sheets.

Diapers were made in one town or district,
damasks in another, *sheeting* in a third.

Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 522.
SHE'KEL. *n. s.* [*שקל*]. An ancient Jewish
coin equal to four Attick drachms, or
four Roman denarii, in value about
2s. 6d. sterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet im-
printed upon their *shekels* on one side the golden
pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's
rod. *Candem*.

The huge iron head six hundred *shekels* weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worst command to overdo,
Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley*.

This coat of mail weigh'd five thousand *shekels*
of brass. *Broom*.

SHELD.* *adj.* Speckled. See **SHELDRAKE**.

SHE'LDRAKE. *n. s.* A chaffinch.

SHELDRAKE.† *n. s.* [*sheld*, speckled. A
Suffolk and a northern word. Ray,
Grose, and Brockett. Burton countenances
this explanation.] A bird that
preys on fishes; a kind of wild duck.

Teak, *sheldrakes*, and peckled fowls, that come
hither in winter out of Scandia, Muscovy, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 66.
SHE'LDUCK.† *n. s.* A kind of wild duck.

See **SHELDRAKE**.

To preserve wild ducks, and *shelducks*, have a
place walled in with a pond.

Mortimer, Husbandry.
SHELF.† *n. s.* [*şelf*, *şelf*, Sax.]

1. A board fixed against a supporter, so
that any thing may be placed upon it.

About his *shelves*

A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare*.

Bind fast, or from their *shelves*

Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift*.

2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under
shallow water. See **SHALLOW**.

God wisheth none should wreck on a strange
shelf;

To Him man's dearer than t' himself;

And, howsoever we may think things sweet,

He always gives what He knows meet;

Which who can use is happy. *B. Jonson, Forest, iii.*

Our transported souls shall congratulate each
other their having now fully escaped the numerous
rocks, *shelves*, and quick-sands. *Boyle*.

Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,
A dang'rous coast. *Dryden*.

He call'd his money in;

But the prevailing love of self

Soon split him on the former *shelf*;

He put it out again. *Dryden*.

3. The plural is analogically *shelves*;
Dryden has *shelves*, probably by neglig-
ence.

He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,

Turn'd short upon the *shelves*, and madly steer'd. *Dryden*.

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [*from shelf*.]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of
dangerous shallows.

Glides by the siren's cliffs a *sheffy* coast,

Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,

And white with bones. *Dryden*.

2. I know not well the meaning in this pas-
sage, perhaps rocky.

The tillable fields are in some places so tough,
that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some
so *sheffy* that the corn hath much ado to fasten its
root. *Carew*.

SHELL.† *n. s.* [*şell*, *şell*, Sax. *schale*,
schelle, Teut. *schale*, Germ. *skal*, Icel.
skalja, M. Goth. a shell, a scale. See
also **SHALE**.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the
external crust.

The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is
as the *shell* of the colipile, and the abyss as the
water within it; now when the heat of the sun had
pierced through the *shell* and reached the waters, it
rurified them. *Burnet, Theory*.

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only
what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke*.

2. The covering of a testaceous or crusta-
ceous animal.

Her women wear

The spoils of nations in an ear;

Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,

And in their loose attires do swell. *B. Jonson, Catiline*.

Was to Neptune recommended;

Peace and plenty spread the sails;

Venus, in her *shell* before him,

From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden, Albion*.

The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which,
when consolidated, and afterwards free from its

investient *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity
of the *shell*. *Woodward*.

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just, but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope*.

3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous
plants.

Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*,
being the seeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot*.

4. The covering of kernels.

Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the shell? *Donne*.

5. The covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mis-
chievous,
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

6. The outer part of an house.

The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell*
of a house, that would have been a very noble
building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addison on Italy*.

7. It is used for a musical instrument in
poetry, from *testudo*, Latin; the first
lyre being said to have been made by
straining strings over the shell of a tor-
toise.

Less than a god they thought there could not
dwell

Within the hollow of that *shell*,

That spoke so sweetly, and so well. *Dryden*.

8. The superficial part.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward
shell of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a
stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

9. In artillery, a bomb. See **BOMB**.

10. A common coarse-made kind of coffin.
Bodies are frequently put into shells,
previous to their being laid in the
coffin in which they are screwed down.

To SHELL.† *v. a.* [*from the noun*. Dr.
Johnson.—Sax. *arcealian*, *arclian*, to
peel. So in our old lexicography, "to
shillen out of the cods." Prompt. Parv.
See also **To SHEAL**.] To take out of the
shell; to strip of the shell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells.

The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off.
Wiseman.

2. To cast the shell.

SHE'LDUCK.† See **SHELDUCK**.

SHE'LLFISH.† *n. s.* [*şell*-*şyçar*, Sax.] Fish
invested with a hard covering, either
testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous,
as lobsters.

The shells, being sound, were so like those they
saw upon their shores, that they never questioned
but that they were the exuviae of *shellfish*, and once
belonged to the sea. *Woodward*.

SHE'LLMEAT.* *n. s.* [*shell* and *meat*.] Food
consisting of shellfish.

Shellmeats may be eaten after foul hands, with-
out any harm. *Fuller, Hol. State, (1648.) p. 386*.

SHE'LLY.† *adj.* [*from shell*.]

1. Abounding with shells.

The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior*.

2. Consisting of shells.

The snail, whose tender horns being hit,
Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave with pain.

Shakespeare, Ven. and Ad.

The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first
men and all animals were bred in some warm
moisture, inclosed in crustaceous skins, as if they

were various kinds of crabfish and lobsters; and so continued, till they arrived at perfect age; when their *shelly* prisons growing dry, and breaking, made way for their liberty! *Bentley, Serms. 4.*

SHELLWORK.* *n. s.* [*shell* and *work.*] Work made of or trimmed with shells.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SHELTER.† *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: Skinner deduces it from *shell*, Davies from *scylb*, a shield, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius also refers to the Saxon word. The Icel. *skioldr*, a shield, is still nearer to our *shelter*.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.
They wish the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire.

Milton, P. L.
Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
But he who meets all dangers with disdain,
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And steeple high stood prompt upon the main.

Dryden.
They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as
the worst *shelter* from rain, when they have a lover
in company.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade.

Pope.

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.

Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong
tower from the enemy.

Ps. lxi. 3.

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives.

Denham.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come?

Young.

To **SHELTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*
Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,
When he from Worcester's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place.

Dryden.

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train.

Dryden, Æn.

3. To betake to cover.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*
Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when
all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly
retreat to those considerations, and *shelter*
thyself under them.

Asterbury.

4. To cover from notice. This seems less proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart.

Prior.

To **SHELTER.** *v. n.*

1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool.

Milton, P. L.

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *sheltering* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode.

Thomson.

SHELTERLESS. *adj.* [from *shelter*.] Harbourless; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp.

Rowe, Jane Shore.

SHELTERY.* *adj.* [from *shelter*.] Affording shelter.

They spend their winters under the warm and
shelterly shores of Gibraltar and Barbary.

White's Selborne, p. 86.

SHELTIE.* *n. s.* A small horse, so called in Scotland.

Shetland produces little horses, commonly called *shelties*; and they are very sprightly, though the least of the kind to be seen any where.

Martin, West. Islands.

To **SHELVES.*** *v. a.* [from *shelf*.] To place on shelves.

Here he glanceth wittily at the delicacy of this scholar;
from whence he descendeth to the too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books.

Comment on Chaucer, (1665), p. 10.

SHELVING. *adj.* [from *shelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built so *shelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life.

Shakspeare.

Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round.

Addison.

SHELVY. *adj.* [from *shelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was
shelvy and shallow.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

To **SHEND.** *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent* [rcenban, Sax. *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
Good milchcow for winter, another for Lent.

Tusser.

Shepherds, should it not *yshend*
Your rounds fresh, to hear a doleful yerse
Of Rosalind, that Colin made?

Spenser.

Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars.

Dryden.

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,
And all enraged, thus him loudly *shent*:
Disleal knight! whose coward courage chose
To wreak itself on beast.

Spenser, F. Q.

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,
How in my word soever she be *shent*,
To give them seals never my soul consent.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars.

Spenser.

4. It is, though used by Dryden, wholly obsolete.

SHEPHERD. *n. s.* [rccep, sheep, and hýpb, a keeper, Saxon, rceaphýpb.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am *shepherd* to another man,
And do not shear the fleeces that I graze.

Shaks.

More meek came with the firstlings of his flock.

Milton, P. L.

2. A swain; a rural lover.

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every *shepherd's* tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love.

Raleigh.

3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and believe;
'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heaven with millions thou hast sav'd.

Prior.

SHEPHERDESS. *n. s.* [from *shepherd*.] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little before her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in contentment and satisfaction.

Sidney.
These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
Peering in April's front.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.
She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side.

Dryden.
His Dorick dialect has incomparable sweetness
in its clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in
country russet.

Dryden.
SHEPHERDS Needle. *n. s.* [scandix, Lat.]

Venus comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS Purse, or Pouch.† *n. s.* [*bursa pastoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

To him that hath a flux, of *shepherds-purse* he gives,

And mouse-ear unto him whom some sharp rupture grieves.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.
SHEPHERDS Rod. *n. s.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.

SHEPHERDISH. *adj.* [from *shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed
her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire.

Sidney.
She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepherdish* apparel.

Sidney.
SHEPHERDLY.* *adj.* [from *shepherd*.]

Pastoral; rustick; a better word than *shepherdish*.

We read Rebekah, in the primitive plainness and *shepherdly* simplicity of those times, accepted bracelets and other ornaments, without any disparagement to her virgin modesty.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handson. p. 20.

SHERBET.† *n. s.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] Dr. Johnson. — *Sharbat* signifies simply a draught; the Persian *sherbet*, a pleasant liquor, according to Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 316.] A drink that quenches thirst, and tastes deliciously: the composition is cool water, into which they infuse sirrop of lemons and rose-water; in those torrid countries the most refreshing sort of liquor that can be invented.

Herbert.
They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest especially in this climate, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof.

Sandys.
SHERD. *n. s.* [rccep, Saxon.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. See **SHARD**.

The trivet-tale of a foot was lame;
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*.

Dryden.
SHERIFF. *n. s.* [rcýpegepe, Saxon, from rcepe, a shire, and peve, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.]

An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great power of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown.

Shaks.
3 s 2

Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now may 'rs and *shrieves* all hush'd and sate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY. } *n. s.* [from *sheriff*.] The
SHE'RIFFDOM. } office or jurisdiction
SHE'RIFFSHIP. } of a sheriff.
SHE'RIFFWICK. }

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and re-annexing to them *sheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

Holding by patent the inheritance of the *sheriffdom.* *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 11.*

SHE'RRIS. } *n. s.* [from *Xeres*, a town
SHE'RRIS Sack. } of Andalusia in Spain.
SHE'RRY. } A kind of Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity, but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

Good *sherris sack* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shakespeare.*

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine, Rich canary with *sherry*, and tent superfine. *Old Ballad, Percy's Rel. i. ii. 16.*

SHEW. See *SHOW.*

*TO SHEW.** See *TO SHOW.*

*SHE'WER.** *n. s.* [from *shew*.] One who sheweth or teacheth what is to be done. *Huloet.* This old spelling is at least in this word to be preferred; as *shower*, (which, though not in Dr. Johnson's, is in later dictionaries,) confounds the appearance of this word with a *shower* of rain or any thing else.

*SHIBBOLETH.** *n. s.* [Hebrew; an ear of corn, and also floods of water. Patrick on Judges, xii. 6.] A word which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites distinguished the Ephraimites in their pronouncing *s* for *sh*: hence, in a figurative sense, the criterion of a party. *Scott.*

Adjudg'd to death

For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*.

Milton, S. A.

According to the sanctified whine, and peculiar dialect of those times of infatuation, noise and nonsense mightily bore down sense and reason; and the godliness then in vogue turned religion quite out of doors. It was the very *shibboleth* of the party; nothing being so much in fashion with them as the name, nor more out of fashion, and out of sight too, than the thing itself. *South, Serm. vi. 128.*

SHIDE.† *n. s.* *rcibe*, Sax. *scindula*; probably from *rcaban*, to divide; *scheiden*, Germ. and *scheiden*, Teut. the same; *scidi*, Lat. from *scindo*, to cut.] A piece split off, spoken of wood, a cleft *shade*. Gloucestershire, according to Grose. In some places it also means a small solid piece of wood, a billet; not a slip or splinter.

SHIELD.† *n. s.* [*rcýlb*, Sax. *skioldr*, Icel. from the Su. Goth. *skyla*, to cover, according to Ihre and Serenius. But hear also an older etymologist: "*Shields*, which seemeth to be borrowed from the Hebrew name *shiltes*, (*shilte*), hath the signification of power or dominion, as

being used of great and mighty men." Leigh's *Critica Sacra*, 1650. p. 253.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight

With hearts more proof than *shields*.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

His ponderous *shield*,

Ethereal temper, massy, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

Milton, P. L.

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd.

Dryden.

TO SHIELD.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. *rcýlban*.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fitness to let these hands obey my
boiling blood,
They're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: howe'er

A woman's shape doth *shield* thee.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*.

Dryden.

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations,
into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with
them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold, to
which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.
— God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shaks.*

TO SHIFT.† *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure: *skipta*, Runick, is to change. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius refers also to *skipta*. But Lye has pointed out the Sax. *rcýrcan*, to divide, to distribute. Our old lexicography also thus illustrates the word: "*To shiftyn*, or departen asunder, or divide." Prompt-Parv. The Su. Goth. *skifta*, however, is also to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change clothes, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live, though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on.

Daniel.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can.

L'Estrange.

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Ralegh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

TO SHIFT. v. a.

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tusser.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstacy. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Ralegh.*

Where the wind

Veers oft, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail. *Milton, P. L.*

Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden, Æn.*

5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

7. *TO SHIFT off.* To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it off from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised.

Rogers, Serm.

SHIFT.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *skifte*, Su. change.]

1. Change. This primary meaning Dr. Johnson has overpassed.

My going to Oxford was not merely for *shift* of air. *Wotton, Lett. (in 1626), Rem. p. 321.*

They had three or four *shifts* of very good scenes. *Drummond, Trav. (Lett. 1744), p. 15.*

2. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocence against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs, I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.

Shakespeare, K. John.

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water.

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift* How to regain my sever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton, Comus.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but they can make *shift* without it.

Addison.

Our herbals are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes.

Baker.

3. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek.

Hooker.

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance.

Bacon.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick; So true, that he was awkward at a trick; For little souls on little *shifts* rely.

Dryden.

4. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?

Their swords less danger carry than their gifts.

Denham.

5. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand.

Hooker.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly *shifts*.

Spenser.

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it.

South.

6. A woman's under linen.

SHIFTER.† *n. s.* [from *shift*.]

1. One who changes, or alters, the position of a thing; as, a scene-shifter.

2. One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

Cosensers, shifters, outlaws.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel. Pref.*

'Twas such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known, Death was half glad when he had got him down.

Milton, *Ep. on Hobson.*

SHIFTING.* *n. s.* [from *shift*.]

1. Act of changing; act of putting by some expedient out of the way.

The wisdom of all these later times, in princes' affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof.

Bacon.

The vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures.

Burke, *Sp. on Concl. with America.*

2. Evasion; fraud.

Nought more than subtil *shiftings* did me please,

With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.

Mir. for Mag. p. 144.

SHIFTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *shifting*.] Cunningly; deceitfully.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

SHIFTLSS.† *adj.* [from *shift*.] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

He [Au'rey] was a *shiftless* person, roving and maggotty-headed, and sometimes little better than crazed.

Life of A. Wood, p. 209.

For the poor *shiftless* irrational, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are already furnished with such clothing.

Derham, *Phys. Theol.*

To SHILL.* *v. a.*

1. To separate; to shell. See To SHELL. *Shilling* oats, taking off the hulls. Used in the north.

2. To put under cover: more properly *sheal*: as, *shilling* sheep. Used also in the north. Grose, as Dr. Jamieson also has observed, has mistakenly applied this use of *shill* to that of separate or sever; not, however, misled by Ray.

SHYLLING. *n. s.* [scylling, Sax. and Erse; *shelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scilingus*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings* made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of king Alfred.

Camden.

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days.

Locke.

Who with much pains exerting all his sense,

Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence.

Young.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't, I'll do't.

Congreve, *Way of the World.*

SHYLY. *adv.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly; not frankly.

To SHYMMER.* *v. n.* [scymman, Saxon; *schimmer*, Germ. to shine.] To gleam. "A litel *shemering* of light." Chaucer. In the north it is *skimmer*.

SHIN. *n. s.* [cina, Sax. *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. Shakespeare, *M. W. of Windsor.*

The shin bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow.

Peacham.

His leg then broke, Had got a deputy of oak; For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,

The knee, with one of timber's propt.

As when to an house we come,

To know if any one's at home,

We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,

Ere he can find your soul's within.

Anonymous.

To SHINE.† *v. n.* preterite *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I shined*, *I have shined*. [Goth. *skainan*; Icel. *skyna*, splendore, *skin*, fulgur; Sax. *scinan*, a Celt. *cann vel cain*, albus, white. See Wachter, and Serenius.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam.

To-day the French,

All clinkquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,

Shone down the English; and to-morrow

Made Britain India: every man that stood,

Shew'd like a mine.

True paradise enclos'd with shining rock.

Milton, *P. L.*

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shin*.

Milton, *P. L.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,

And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre.

Denham.

The sun *shines* when he sees it.

Locke.

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this, When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees, And they did make no noise.

Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon! The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now.

Shakespeare.

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth*.

Bacon.

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. Jer. v. 28. Fish with their fins and shining scales.

Milton, *P. L.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts.

Locke.

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state, Looking to heaven; for earth she did disdain, And sitting high.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all the enamell'd race, whose silvery wing Waves to the tempest zephyrs of the spring, Or swims along the fluid atmosphere, Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air.

Pope.

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them, As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*, Why, by the verities on thee made good, May they not be my oracles as well? Shakespeare.

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd* So clear, as in no face with more delight.

Milton, *Sinnet.*

Cato's soul

Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks; While winning mildness and attractive smiles Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace, Soften the rigour of her father's virtues.

Addison, *Cato.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality.

Addison, *Freeholder.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd* An humble servant to all human kind.

Pope.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.

Swift.

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious.

Numb. vi. 25.

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us.

Wisd. v. 6.

Celestial light

Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers Irradiate.

Milton, *P. L.*

To SHINE.* *v. a.* To cause to shine.

So *shine* your light before men, that they see your good works.

Wicliffe, *St. Matt. v.*

SHINE.† *n. s.* [cine, Sax. bright. But see SHEEN.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. Dryden.

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose.

Locke.

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used. Dr. Johnson. — Few words have been oftener used by our best writers.

Cynthia obscures her silver *shine*.

Shakespeare, *Venus and Adonis.*

His lightnings gave *shine* unto the world.

Ps. xcvi. 4.

Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it.

B. Jonson, *Cynth. Revels.*

Safely cover'd from the scalding *shine*.

P. Fletcher, *Poesies*.

With tapers' holy *shine*.

Milton, *Ode Nativ*.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour, which results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same earth he treads on.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Say, in what mortal soil thou design'st to grow? Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*, Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine?

Pope.

SH'INESS. *n. s.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts.

Temple.

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired.

Arbutnot.

SH'INGLE.† *n. s.* [*schindel*, Germ. from *scindula*, Lat.] A thin board to cover houses; a sort of tiling.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, shingles, and wainscot.

Mortimer, *Husb*.

I reached St. Asaph, a bishop's see, where there is a very poor cathedral church, covered with shingles or tiles.

Ray, *Rem*. p. 123.

To SH'INGLE* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tiles or shingles.

They shingle their houses with it.

Evelyn, B. ii. ch. 4. § 1.

SH'INGLES. *n. s.* wants the singular. [*cingulum*, Latin; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and shingles, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors.

Arbutnot on Diet.

SH'INGNESS* *n. s.* [from *shining*.] Brightness; splendour.

Scott.

The epithets *marmoræ*, *eburnæ*, and *candidi*, are all applied to beauty by the Roman poets, sometimes as to their shape, and sometimes as to the *shiningness* here spoken of.

Spence, *Crito*.

SH'INY. *adj.* [from *shine*.] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high, Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chair, One knocked at the door, and in would fare.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

The night

Is *shiny*, and they say we shall enbattle By the second hour o' the morn.

Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop*.

While from afar we heard the cannons play, Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day, For absent friends we were ashamed to fear.

Dryd.

SHIP. [*rcip*, *rcyp*, Saxon; *schap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship*; or office, as *stewardship*.

SHIP.† *n. s.* [*rcip*, Sax. *schip*, Teut. *skip*, M. Goth. and Icel. *schiff*, German. Mr. Horne Tooke deduces the word from the Sax. *rcyppan*, to fashion, to form, to prepare; "a *ship* [*is*] *formatum* aliquid, in contradistinction from a *ræft*, for the purpose of conveying merchandise, &c. by water, protected from the water and the weather." Div. of Purl. ii. 244. In this kind of deduction he is, however, anticipated and excelled by Wachter, who observes, "quod primæ naves fuerint alvei trasulatis, ex ligno cavati, et sic dicti à *'schieben*, *schaffen*, agere,

trudere, pellere, quod remis impellerentur. Tales fuisset veterum Germanorum naves, testis Plin. lib. 16. cap. 40. 'Germaniæ prædones singulis arboribus cavatis navigant, quarum quædam et triginta homines ferunt.' Hic primus et antiquissimus Germanicæ vocis sensus. Inde Græcis *καρά*, Lat. *schopha*, Armoricis *scaff*, Gall. *esquiff*, Italis *schifo*, pro cymba vel naviculâ ex arbore cavatâ. Postea idem nomen *navibus* communicari cœpit, quod ut scaphæ remis, et triremes trabibus, sic naves ventis et velis impellerentur. Qui simplicissima rerum initia mecum considerant, de veritate etymi vix dubitare possunt." A ship may be defined a large hollow building, made to pass over the sea with sails.

Watts.

All my followers to the eager foe Turn back and fly like ships before the wind.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI*.

There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our ship. Bacon. Two other ships loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their shipboats.

Knolles.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these, Who freights a ship to venture on the seas, With one frail interposing plank to save From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave.

Dryden.

Instead of a ship, he should levy upon his country such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy: hence that tax had the denomination of *ship-money*, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds.

Clarendon.

A ship-carpenter of old Rôme could not have talked more judiciously.

Addison.

To SHIP.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Saxon *rcipian*.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road

Expects my coming, there to see me ship'd.

Shakespeare.

The emperor, shipping his great ordnance, departed down the river. Knolles, *Hist. of the Turks*. All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and shipped in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium.

Knolles.

A breeze from shore began to blow, The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row; Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails Let fall.

Dryden.

2. To transport in a ship.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch, But we will ship him hence. Shakespeare, *Hamlet*. Andronicus, would thou wert ship't to hell, Rather than rob me of the people's hearts.

Titus Andronicus.

In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year, ship themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

Temple.

3. It is sometimes enforced by *off*.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er, Or ship off senates to some distant shore.

Pope.

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be shipped off.

Addison.

4. In naval language, to receive into the ship: as, to ship a heavy sea.

SHIPBOARD. *n. s.* [*ship* and *board*.] See BOARD.]

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases; a *shipboard*, on *shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go on shipboard, and the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard. Bramhall.

Friend,

What do'st thou make a shipboard? To what end?

Dryden.

Ovid, writing from on shipboard to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes.

Dryden.

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy shipboards of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts.

Ezek. xxvii. 5.

SH'PROY. *n. s.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,

This shipboy's semblance hath disguis'd me quite.

Shakespeare.

SH'PLESS* *adj.* [*ship* and *less*.] Without ships.

It is by no means a *shipless* sea, but every where peopled with white sails.

Gray, *Lett. to Dr. Wharton*, (1766.)

SH'PMAN. *n. s.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blew,

All the quarters that they know

I'th shipman's card. Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Hiram sent in the navy shipmen that had knowledge of the sea.

1 Kings, ix. 27.

SH'PMASTER. *n. s.* Master of the ship.

The shipmaster came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God.

Jon. i. 6.

SH'PMONEY* *n. s.* [*ship* and *money*.]

An imposition formerly levied on port towns, and other places, for fitting out ships; revived in king Charles the first's time, and abolished in the same reign.

Mr. Noy brought his *ship-money* first for maritime towns; but that was like putting in a little auger, that afterwards you may put in a greater.

Selden, *Table-Talk*.

SH'PPEN* *n. s.* [*rcypen*, Sax. *stæbulum*.]

A stable. In Lancashire, a cow-house.

Shepenes and dairies.

Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*.

SH'PPING. *n. s.* [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any shipping at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides.

Raleigh.

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our shipping, have for many ages past made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea.

Temple.

Fishes first to shipping did impart,

Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Dryden.

2. Passage in a ship.

They took shipping and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus.

St. John, vi. 24.

SH'PWRECK. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first Spread their new sails, when shipwreck was the worst.

Waller.

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and shipwrecks.

L'Estrange.

This sea-war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquirems, and the Romans seven hundred, including their shipwrecks.

Arbutnot.

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the shipwrecks of the Athenian and Roman theatres.

Dryden.

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away; concerning faith, have made shipwreck.

1 Tim. i.

To SH'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

When the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.

Shakespeare.

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canst still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my shipwreck'd soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts.

Prior.

A square piece of marble shews itself to have
been a little pagan monument of two persons who
were shipwrecked.

Addison.

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me.

Shakespeare.

SH'PWRIGHT. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.

Why such impress of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shaks.*

A miserable shame it were for our shipwrights,
if they did not exceed all others in the setting up
of our royal ships.

Raleigh.

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and
shipwrights in our sea-port towns.

Swift.

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights,
and conducted by pilots, both without experience,
defeated that of the Carthaginians.

Arbuthnot.

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it scoops it out.

Pope.

SHIRE. *n. s.* [*scip*, from *scipan*, to divide, Saxon.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;

Ast two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every shire.

Spenser, F. Q.

The noble youths from distant shires resort.

Prior.

SH'REMOTE.* *n. s.* [*scip*-*remot*, Sax. See *NOTE*.] Anciently, a county court; a meeting of the persons of the county on an extraordinary occasion.

If the matter was of great importance, it was
put in the full *shremote*; and if the general voice
acquitted or condemned, this was final in the cause.

Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. B. ii. ch. 7.

To SHIRK.* *v. n.* To shirk; to practise mean or artful tricks. See *To SHARK*.

Sherking: an eager desire to cheat another. Exm. Dialect. Grose.

Sherking and raking in the tobacco-shops.

Horbotle Grimstone, Sp. against Abp. Laud, (1640.)

To SHIRK.* *v. a.*

1. To procure by mean tricks; to steal.

Tell me, you that never heard the call of any
vocation, that are free of no other company than
your idle companions, that *shirke* living from others,
but time from yourselves; tell me, May it not be
said of idleness, as of envy, that it is its own
scourge?

Bp. Rainbow, Sermon. (1635,) p. 40.

2. To avoid; a modern and vulgar colloquial term.

SHIRL.* *adj.* Shrill. Hulot. See *SHRILL*.

The *shirlock* is the Derbyshire word for the thrortle or song-thrush. Pegge.

SHIRT.† *n. s.* [Mr. Horne Tooke asserts that *shirt* is the past participle of the Sax. *scipan*, to shear, to divide. Junius and Skinner derive it from the Saxon *rypc*, (which Dr. Johnson has inaccurately given *rycpe*), whence our *sark*. But *shirt* is, undoubtedly, the Icel. *scyrtla*, indusium.] The under linen garment of a man. Dr. Johnson.— And formerly, he might have added, of either sex.

She hir *shirte* did upon,
And cast on her a mantell close.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

She had her *shertes* and gyrdles of heere.

Bp. Fisher, Sermon. 5.

Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

When we lay next us what he hold most dear,
Like Hercules, environ'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs.

Dryden.

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*.

Addison on Italy.

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,

But naked now, or *shirted* but with air.

Dryden.

SHIRTLESS. *adj.* [from *shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummies! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others.

Pope.

SH'ITTAH.† *n. s.* A sort of precious wood, **SH'ITTIM.** } of which Moses made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia.

Calmct.

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree.

Isaiah, xli. 19.

Bring me an offering of badgers' skins and *shittim*-wood.

Exodus.

SHUTTLE.* *adj.* [probably from the Germ. *schütteln*, to shake.] Wavering; unsettled: as, a *shuttle*-headed or *shuttle*-brained person, which Sherwood gives in his dictionary, and which Cotgrave explains by *light-headed* and *giddy-headed*.

We passe not what the people say or think:
Their *shuttle* hate makes none but cowards shrink.

Mir. for Mag. p. 456.

SHUTTLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *shuttle*.] Unsettledness; inconstancy; lightness.

The vain *shuttlelessness* of an unconstant head.

Barret, Aliv. (1580.)

SHUTTLECOCK. *n. s.* [Commonly, and perhaps as properly, *shuttlecock*. Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: Skinner derives it from *schütteln*, Germ. to shake; or *scapan*, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and fro, like the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*.] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business.

Collier.

SHIVE.† *n. s.* [*schyff*, Dutch, a round slice, *schyven*, plur. Our word was anciently *sheeve*; and it may be referred

to the Sax. *scapan*, to shave, whence *scapda*, segmen assula.]

1. A slice of bread.

A *sheeve* of bread as brown as nut.

Warner, Albion's England.

Easy it is

Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SH'IVER. *v. n.* [from *shive*.] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

Hadst thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,

So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'dst *shiver* 'd like an egg. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms.

Woodward.

To SH'IVER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver*'d armour strown.

Milton, P. L.

Showers of granadoes rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murderous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver*'d orbs
Fly diverse, working torment.

Philips.

To SHIVER.† *v. n.* [Icel. *skiefur*, concussions; Germ. *schauern*, tremere. Serenius. Dr. Johnson also assumes the German word as the origin. Perhaps the Teut. *huyveren*, to shiver for cold, is the original; s being prefixed; which is a common prefix, in words of several languages, and especially with the Gothick nations. See *SHOCK*, *SHOE*, *SHORT*, and *To SHOW*. Gower and Chaucer write *chever*, or *chiver*, for the present word. "The blanch fever with chele maketh me so to *chever*." Conf. Am. B. 6. "I *chiver* for default of hete." Compl. of Bl. Knight, ver. 231.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*.

Bacon.

What religious palsy's this,
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?

And that they might her footsteps straw,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe.

Cleaveland.

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?

Milton, P. L.

The man that *shiver*'d on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in.

Dryden.

He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint.

Addison.

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,

Expects its passage to the farther strand.

Pope.

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,

Swift.

While vultures eat his growing liver.

SH'IVER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] 1. One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound these into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*.

Shakespeare.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

- Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd. *Milton.*
2. A thin slice; a little piece.
Of your white bread a *shiver*.

- Chaucer, Somyn. Tale.*
The mote [is] a small thin *shiver* of wood.
Hammond on St. Matth. vii. 3.
3. A shaking fit; a tremor.
4. A spindle. *Hist. R. S. i. 56.*
5. In naval language, a wheel fixed in a channel or block.

SHIVERING.* *n. s.* [from *shiver*.]

1. Act of trembling.
Panick fears and *shiverings* oftentimes attend
bloodguilty men, as long as they live.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.
2. Division; dismemberment.
Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state,
you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*
SHIVERY. *adj.* [from *shiver*.] Loose of
coherence; incompact; easily falling
into many fragments.
There were observed incredible numbers of these
shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery*
stone. *Woodward.*

SHOADSTONE. *n. s.*

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth
without, of a dark liver colour, and of
the same colour within, only with the
addition of a faint purple. It is a frag-
ment broke off an iron vein.

Woodward on Fossils.

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground,
which they call *shoads*, as shed from the main load,
and made somewhat round by the water.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

The loads or veins of metal were by this action
of the departing water made easy to be found out
by the *shoads*, or trains of metallic fragments born
off from them, and lying in trains from those veins
towards the sea, in the same course that water fall-
ing thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL.† *n. s.* [reole, Sax. a multitude.
See the fourth sense of SCULL.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.
When there be great *shoals* of people, which go
on to populate, without foreseeing means of sus-
tentation: once in an age they discharge their
people upon other nations. *Bacon.*
A league is made against such routs and *shoals*
of people as have utterly degenerated from nature.
Bacon.

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers,
when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, be-
cause single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*
God had the command of famine, whereby he
could have carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends.
Pope.

2. A shallow; a sand-bank. [a contraction
of *shallow*.]
The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the
dangerous *shoals*. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*
He heaves them off the *shoals*. *Dryden.*
The depth of your pond should be six foot; and
on the sides some *shoals* for the fish to lay their
spawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fauns
and fish did *shoal*. *Chapman.*

The women flock to St. Mary's in such troops,
and so early, that the masters of arts have no room
to sit; so as the vice-chancellor and heads of houses
were in deliberation to repress their *shoaling* thither.
Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, (1638.) Rem. p. 472.

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crouded drove,
From each side *shoaling* tow'rd's the mouth of hell.
Milton, P. L.

SHOAL.† *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or
incumbered with banks. Applied by
Spenser to one of his personified rivers.

Molanna, were she not so *shoale*,
Were no less faire and beautifull than she,
Spenser, F. Q.

SHOALINESS. *n. s.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallow-
ness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOALY.† *adj.* [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals;
full of shallow places.

Reddish weeds in abundance grew in it, being
but *shoaly*; and specially about the banks of it.
Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. p. 11.
Those who live

Where with his *shoaly* fords Vulturius roars,
Dryden.

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground.
Dryden.

SHOCK.† *n. s.* [choc, old Fr. as our word
was also sometimes written. See CHOCK.
The Teut. word is *shock*, concussus.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence;
violent concourse.

Through the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man that hath
stood the *shock* of an eternal duration, without cor-
ruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or
altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the ponderous pile sustain,
Blackmore.

Such is the haughty man, his towering soul,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

The tender apples from their parents rent
By stormy *shocks*, must not neglected lie,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton, P. L.*
Those that run away are in more danger than
the others that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desperate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*.
Philips.

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend.
Young.

5. [Shocke, Teut. strues.] A pile of sheaves
of corn.

Corn tithed, sir parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set.
Tusser.

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in,
in his season. *Job.*
Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born.
Sandys.

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [From *shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are
not distinct species. *Locke.*

To SHOCK.† *v. a.* [Sax. *reacan*; Germ.
schocken; Fr. *chocquer*.]

1. To shake by violence.
2. To meet force with force; to encounter.
These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

3. To offend; to disgust.
Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet if
they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good
manners, they are

Versus insipies rerum nugæque canora. Dryden.
My son,

I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*
Julian, who lov'd each sober mind to *shock*,
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shocked* that
'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis
always a man. *Pope.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.*

1. To meet with hostile violence.
And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd,
To lances lances, shields to shields oppos'd;
Commatal death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds.
Pope.

2. To be offensive.
The French humour, in regard of the liberties
they take in female conversations, is very *shocking*
to the Italians, who are naturally jealous.

Addison on Italy.
To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build
up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* space, have an eye to thy corn.
Tusser.

SHOCKINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To shock*.] So
as to disgust; offensively.

It would be *shockingly* ill bred in that company;
and indeed not extremely well bred in any other.

Ld. Chesterfield.
In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sit-
ting would have the following ill effects: it would
make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly*
corrupt; it would increase his dependence on those
who could best support him at his election; it would
wrack and tear to pieces the fortunes of those who
stood upon their own fortunes and their private in-
terests; it would make the electors infinitely more
venal; and it would make the whole body of the
people who are, whether they have votes or not,
concerned in elections, more lawless, more idle,
more debauched: it would utterly destroy the so-
briety, the industry, the integrity, the simplicity
of all the people; and undermine, I am much afraid,
the deepest and best laid foundations of the com-
monwealth.

Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.
SHOD for shoed, the preterite and participle
passive of *To shoe*.
Strong axle-treed cart that is clouted and *shod*.
Tusser.

SHOE.† *n. s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*.
[ro, Sax. *schu*, Germ. *shoehs*, M. Goth.
"adjecto sibilu ab antiquissimo 'hua,
hya, obtegere." Stiernh. and Serenius.

The word, therefore, to which Stiern-
hielmus refers, is properly *skya*,
to cover. But Wachter objects to this, as
skya means to cover as with a shadow,
from the Gr. *σῶα*, a shadow; whereas a
shoe is the apparel of the foot, Gr. *σῶμα*,
indumentum; and he thinks that at
first the word was *fat-sko*, (as *hand-schuh*
then used for a glove,) and afterwards
by aphæresis *sko*. The plural *shoon* is
still used in the north of England.] The

cover of the foot : of horses as well as men.

Your horse should be ungartered, your shoe untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

Spare none but such as go in clouted shoon, For they are thrifty honest men. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned shoe-leather. *Boyle.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon.

I was in pain, pulled off my shoe, and some ease that gave me. *Milton, Comus. Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterite *I shod*; participle passive *shod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe : used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for shoeing and plough-irons. *Shakspeare.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can shoe him himself. *Shakspeare.*

Tell your master that the horses want shoeing. *Swift.*

2. To cover the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets' bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thisle down they shod it. *Drayton.*

SHOE BLACK.* *n. s.* [shoe and black.] One who cleans shoes. Dr. Johnson calls such an one a shoeblack. See JAPANER.

SHOE BOY. *n. s.* [shoe and boy.] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a shoeboy, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *n. s.* [shoe and horn.]
1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium : in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whiffles, and commonly call shoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

I have been an errant shoeing-horn for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop. *Spectator.*

SHOE MAKER. *n. s.* [shoe and maker.] One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHOE ER.* *n. s.* [roepen, Sax. a maker of shoes.] One who fits the foot with a shoe : used, in some places, of a farrier.

SHOE STRING.* *n. s.* [shoe and string.] A string or riband with which the shoe is tied.

Bending his supple hams, kissing his hands,
Honouring shoestrings.

Randolph, *Muses' Looking-Glass*, (1638.)
SHOE TYE.† *n. s.* [shoe and tye.] The riband with which women tie their shoes.

I wish her beauty,
That owes not all its duty
To gaudy tire, or glistening shoe-tye.

Crashaw, *Delights of the Muses*, *Wishes*.

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Madam, I do as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your shoe-tye. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. s.* [from shock.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a shog, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent shogs that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*

To SHOG.† *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses. Dr. Johnson. — This is a very ancient word. The boat in the myddil of the see was shogged with wavis, for the wynd was contrarie. *Wicliffe, St. Matth. xiv.*

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly shog to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*

To SHOG.* *v. n.* To move off; to begone; to jog. A low word.

These fained words agog
So set the goddesses, that they in anger gan to shog. *Hall, Tr. of Homer's 4th Iliad*, (1581.)

Will you shog off? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

SHOGGING.* *n. s.* [from shog.] Concussion; agitation.

Through the violence of such shoggings [they] are leapt out of the coach. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587), p. 885.

To SHO'GGLE.* *v. a.* To shake about; to joggle. North. *Pegge.*

SHONE. The preterite of shines.
All his Father in him shone. *Milton, P. L.*

To SHOO, or SHUE.* *v. a.* [scheuchen, Germ. to drive away.] To scare birds from the corn or garden. Wilbraham, Cheshire Gloss. and Brockett's N. C. Words.

SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of shake.

Taxallan shook by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

SHOON.* See SHOE.

To SHOOT.† *v. a.* preterite, *I shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten*. [ſcotican, Sax. *skiota*, Icel. *jaculari*, to dart; an ancient word, common to all the northern dialects. Serenius. Wachter considers it as formed from the sound made by the passing of the dart or arrow. Serenius also thinks that the *Scythians* took their name from this ancient term; which indeed Selden had long before noticed: "The Grecians call the northern (people) all *Scythians*, perhaps the original of that name being from *shooting*, for which they were especially through the world famous." See Selden's Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion, Song vii.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I owe is lost; but if you please
To shoot an arrow that self way
Which you did shoot the first, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakspeare.*

This murderous shaft that's shot
Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakspeare.*

A pomp of winning graces waited still,
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes to wish her still in sight. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To let off: used of the instrument.
The men shoot strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts should make examples;
Which, like a warning-piece, must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned or shot through. *Ex. xix. 13.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.
None of the trees exalt themselves, neither shoot up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezek. xxxi. 14.*

A grain of mustard groweth up and shooteth out great branches. *St. Mark, iv. 32.*

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning shoots,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue ev'n to the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

Ye who pluck the flowers,
Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting. *Dryd.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which shot forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*
Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to shoot a bolt or lock.

I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those men who have shot themselves into the world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off, quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And, in the moment, shoot him on the ground. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward.

They that see me shoot out the lip, they shake the head. *Psalms.*

9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.

Straight lines in joiners' language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are shot, that is planed, or else paired with a paring-chisel. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and shoots the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT.† *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him and shot at him. *Genesis.*

When he has shot his best, he is sure that none ever did shoot better. *Temple.*

A shining harvest either host displays,
And shoots against the sun with equal rays. *Dryd.*

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that shoot up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *shoots*,
And just as much grows downward to the roots.

Cleveland.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.

Dryden.

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain.

Dryden.

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till *shoot*ing out with legs and imp'd with wings.

Dryden.

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground,
if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing.

Addison.

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,

Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itself into any shape by emissions from a radical particle.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals.

Bacon.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glaucious bodies.

Brown.

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the invisible guide of all its motions.

Burnet, Theory.

Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* up on the sides of the vessels.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly.

Dryden.

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute, they stand agast at such talk.

Watts.

The grand ætherial bow
Shoots up immense.

Thomson.

5. To protuberate; to jet out.

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way.

Abbott, Desc. of the World.

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains.

Addison on Italy.

6. To pass as an arrow.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.

Addison.

7. To become any thing by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light.

Milton, P. L.

Let me but live to shadow this young plant
From blights and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero.

Dryden.

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shoot*ing star in autumn thwarts the night.

Milton, P. L.

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise
Into a gulf *shot* under ground, till part
Rose up a fountain by the tree of life.

Milton, P. L.

At first she flutters, but at length she springs
To smoother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings.

Dryden.

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young one's cries.

Dryden.

Heaven's imperious queen *shot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd.

Dryden.

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides.

Gay.

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng.

Gay.

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air
The gliding lightning.

Pope.

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

They found these noses one day *shoot* and swell
extremely.

Tutler, No. 260.

SHOOT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*,
inasmuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target
two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with
wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece
of wood of eight inches thick.

Bacon.

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost.

Shakspeare.

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And shooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do 't.

Shakspeare.

As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a
pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him.

L'Estrange.

3. [Scheuten, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they
were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water-
boughs.

Bacon.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*.

Milton, Comus.

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of
this second spring; but expose not the fruit without
leaves sufficient.

Evelyn.

The hook she bare,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring.

Pope.

Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual stock
That must our expectations mock;
And making one luxuriant *shoot*
Die the next year for want of root.

Swift.

Pride push'd forth buds at every branching
shoot,

And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root.

Harte.

4. A young swine; a grice. *Cotgrave.*

SHOOTER.† *n. s.* [from *shoot*.] One that

shoots; an archer; a gunner.
Some *shooters* take in hand stronger bows than
they be able to maintain.

Ascham, Toxophilus.

The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter*-god,
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd.

Dryden.

SHOOT'ING.* *n. s.* [JCOOTUNG, Sax. jaculation.]

1. Act of emitting as from a gun or bow.

Wrestling, *shoot*ing, and other such active sports,
will keep men in health.

Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 18.

2. Sensation of quick pain.

I fancy we shall have some rain, by the *shoot*ing
of my corns.

Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.

SHOOTY.* *adj.* [from *To shoot*.] Corresponding in size or growth; of an equal size: as, the wheat comes up *shooty*.
Worcestershire. Grose.

SHOP.† *n. s.* [JCOEPPA, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, Fr. *shopa*, or *schoppa*, low Lat. Ainsworth. Derived by Junius from to *shape*, to form.]

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*.

Shakspeare.

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuff, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes.

Shakspeare.

Scarce any sold in *shops* could be relied on as
faithfully prepared.

Boyle.

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any
enjoyment of himself live out of it. *South, Sermon.*
What a strange thing is it, that a little health,
or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so
senseless of these great things, that are coming so
fast upon us!

Law.

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*
Of the whole body.

Shakspeare.

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made
by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought
into vulgar use.

Bacon.

To SHOP.* *v. n.* To frequent shops: as, they are *shopping*. A cant phrase of modern times.

SHO'BOARD. *n. s.* [shop and board.] Bench on which any work is done.

That beastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms.

Hudibras.

It dwells not in shops or workhouses; nor till
the late age was it ever known, that any one served
seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should
commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or
the anvil; or from whistling to a team come to
preach to a congregation.

South, Sermon.

SHO'BOOK. *n. s.* [shop and book.] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of
their understandings, will be as unfit for it as one
unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*.

Locke.

SHOPE.* *old pret. of shape*; shaped. See To SHAPE.

She—this further purpose to him *shape*.

Spenser, F. Q.

SHO'KEEPER. *n. s.* [shop and keep.] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shop-keeper*
desiring his neighbour to have the goodness
to tell him what is a clock.

Addison.

SHO'FLIFTER.* *n. s.* [from *shop*, and *lift*, to rob. See To LIFT.] One who under pretence of buying takes occasion to steal goods out of a shop.

These women, they call *shoplifters*, when they
are challenged for their thefts, appear to be mighty
angry and affronted, for fear of being searched.

Swift, Exam. No. 28.

He looked like a discovered *shoplifter*, left to
the mercy of the Exchange-women.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 6.

SHO'FLIFTING.* *n. s.* The crime of a *shoplifter*.

SHO'FLIKE.* *adj.* [shop and like.] Low; vulgar.

Be she never so *shoplike* or meretricious.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

SHO'PMAN.† *n. s.* [shop and man.]

1. A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives,
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.

Dryden.

2. One who serves in a shop.

For my part, I have enough to mind in weighing my goods out, and waiting on my customers; but my wife, though she could be of as much use as a *shopman* to me, if she would put her hand to it, is now only in my way.

Anonym. in Johnson's Idler, No. 15.

SHORE. The preretire of *shear*.

I'm glad thy father's dead:

Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*

SHORE.† *n. s.* [*prope*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — From *repan*, to divide, to separate. *Shore*, as the sea-shore, or shore of a river (which latter expression Dr. Johnson, without any reason, calls a licentious use of the word) is the place where the continuity of the land is interrupted, or separated, by the sea or the river. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 172.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;

Sea without shore.

Milton, P. L.

2. The bank of a river.

Beside the fruitful shore of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain; properly sewer.

4. [*Schoore*, Teut. a prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building.

Watts, Logic.

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Teut.]

1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought,
Shored it up with timber. *Knolles.*
He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet; for the truth is, the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than shored him up.

Wotton, D. of Buckingham.

There was also made a *shoring* or under-proping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of law. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to shore them again, — let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

SHO'RED.* *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having a bank or shore.

A ground lying low is soone overflowen,
And shored cannot long continue.

Mir. for Mag. p. 353.

SHO'RELESS.† *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having no coast; boundless.

He shall be scoffed at, and called puritan, if he will not revel it with them in a shoreless excess.

Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1639) p. 283.

This ocean of felicity is so shoreless and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it.

A shoreless ocean.

Thomson, Spring.

The short channels of expiring time,

Or shoreless ocean of eternity.

Young, Night Th. 9.

SHO'RLING. *n. s.* [from *shear*, *shore*.] The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*: with *of*.

So rose the Danite strong,

Shorn of his strength.

Milton, P. L.

Vile shrubs are shorn for browse: the tow'ring height

Of unctuous trees are torches for the night.

Dryden.

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal sight.

Dryden.

SHORT.† *adj.* [*recept*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — From *repan*, to shear, to cut; *shored*, *shor'd*, short, cut off, opposed to long, which means extended. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 172. — Not such is the deduction of Wachter and Serenius; they refer it to *skorta*, and *schorton*, to be deficient; noticing also the same adjective, without the prefix *s*, in other tongues; as *kort*, Su. Goth. and Belg. *court*, Fr. *curtus*, Lat. *hre* inclines to the last as the original.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and short of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Chesheldom advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes.

Pope.

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less valuable earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there.

Milton, P. L.

Though short my stature, yet my name extends
To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is short,
because of darkness. *Job, xvii. 12.*
Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
Live well, how long or short permit to Heaven.

Milton, P. L.

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath then short, seem'd loth from home
to pass,
Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was.

Sidney.

Thy breath comes short, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*
My breath grew short, my beating heart sprung
upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom.

Smith.

5. Not adequate; not equal: with *of* before the thing with which the comparison is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks short
of his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens.

Sidney.

Some cottons here grow, but short in worth unto
those of Smyrna. *Sandys.*
The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding
than short of your expectation. *Sandys.*

I know them not; not therefore am I short
Of knowing what I ought.

Milton, P. R.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come short, Supreme of things.

Milton, P. L.

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but short

Of thy perfection, how shall I attain! *Milton, P. L.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment short
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come short of science, because we
are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our
imaginings. *Glanville.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers
was short of truth, so almost in all things
their practice fell short of their knowledge: the
principles by which they walked were as much
below those by which they judged, as their feet
were below their head. *South, Sermon.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be short of life.

Dryden.

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and
brevity, and falls short of him in nothing but sim-
plicity and propriety of style. *Pope.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming short of the
utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation.

Locke.

If speculative maxims have not an actual uni-
versal assent from all mankind, practical principles
come short of an universal reception. *Locke.*

The people fall short of those who border upon
them, in strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls short of that obli-
gation they lie under, who have taken such oaths.

Addison.

When I made these, an artist undertook to imi-
tate it; but, using another way of polishing them,
he fell much short of what I had attained to, as I
afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had
established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt
short, without pushing their trade to the Indies.

Arbuthnot.

Doing is expressly commanded, and no happi-
ness allowed to any thing short of it. *South, Sermon.*

The signification of words will be allowed to
fall much short of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall short, on him who next
Provokes my envy.

Milton.

That great wit has fallen short in his account.

More.

Where reason came short, revelation discovered
on which side the truth lay.

Locke.

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a
faculty which beasts come short in.

Locke.

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to
attend him, to be ready by a short day. *Clarendon.*

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and
grew short in their provisions. *Hayward.*

They short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*

9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were gotten out of the
hearing of the cock, the lion turned short upon
him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the shelves, and madly steer'd.

Dryden.

For, turning short, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

10. Not going so far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn,
When their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the shear. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of short thoughts and
little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for
a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, since their own short understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wise
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts.

Rowe.

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but short and tasteless.

Walton.

Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it
had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so short,
that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or
make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd loud,
And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd.

Shakespeare.

15. Laconick; brief: as, a *short* answer.

SHORT. n. s. [from the adjective.] A summary account.

The *short* and long is, our play is *preffer'd*.

In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after.

L'Estrange.

Repentance is, in *short*, nothing but a turning from sin to God, the casting off all our former evils, and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those Christian duties which God requireth of us.

Wh. Duty of Man.

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant, whatever your party says.

Dryden.

From Medway's pleasing stream

To Severn's roar be thine:

In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom.

Dryden.

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning.

Dryden.

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a salvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it.

Norris.

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many violent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death.

Swift.

SHORT. adv. [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,

And sprightly hope and short-enduring joy.

Dryden.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar.

Arbutnot.

To **SHORT.* v. n.** [*schorten*, Germ. *ge-rcýptan*, Sax.] To fail; to be deficient; to decrease.

His syght wasteth, his wytte mynyseth, his lyf *shorteth*.

The Book of Good Manners, (1486.) sign. e. viii.

To **SHORT.* v. a.** [*rcýptan*, Sax.] To abbreviate; to shorten.

Sorrow *shorteth* the life of many a man.

Chaucer, Pers. Tale.

Shorte our end, and mynyshe our payne;
Let us go, and never come agayne.

Old Morality of Every Man.

SHORT'D A'TED.* adj. [*short* and *date*.] Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short*-dated life.

Sandys, Paraphr. Eccles. p. 13.

To **SHORTEN.† v. a.** [*Sax. rcýptan*.]

1. To make short, either in time or space.

Because they see it is not fit or possible that churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure.

Hooker.

Would you have been so brief with him, he would

Have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you,
For taking so the head, the whole head's length.

Shakespeare.

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles.

Locke.

None shall dare

With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,
But in fair combat.

Dryden.

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the numerous family of death.

Dryden.

Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts.

Arbutnot.

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls

Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part
Our love had been of still eternity.

Suckling.

3. To confine; to hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their sects, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits.

Spenser.

To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it that you know me not.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shorten'd* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach.

Dryden.

4. To lop.

Dishonest with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears.

Dryden.

SHORTHAND. n. s. [*short* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change

With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage,
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as noteth 'prentices whole sermons write.

Dryden.

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well.

Locke.

In *shorthand*'s skill'd, where little marks comprise

Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies.

Creech.

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room.

Culter.

SHORTLIVED. adj. [*short* and *live*.] Not living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortliv'd* son!

Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame?

Dryden.

The joyful *shortliv'd* news soon spread around,
Took the same train.

Dryden.

Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *short-lived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguished.

Calamy, Serm.

The frequent alterations in public proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions.

Addison, Freeholder.

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of yours must bring upon me, from whom you never received offence.

Addison.

All those graces

The common fate of mortal charms may find;

Content our *shortliv'd* praises to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single age.

Addison.

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries.

Addison.

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his *shortliv'd* sire begun.

Pope.

SHORTLY.† adv. [from *short*; *Sax. rceoplice*.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. It is

commonly used relatively of future time, but Clarendon seems to use it absolutely.

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shaks.*
Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other.

Clarendon.

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved.

Calamy.

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ.

Dryden.

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *shortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays.

Pope.

2. In a few words; briefly.

Shortly, the truth is [this.]

By. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciseness.

Pope.

SHORTNESS.† n. s. [from *short*; *Sax. rceopnyrje*.]

1. The quality of being short, either in time or space.

I'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which
Was mine in Britain.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I write it.

Dryden.

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade?

Prior.

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds.

Law.

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words.

Hooker.

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well.

Shakespeare.

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being most easy for their memories, by reason of their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of matter.

Wh. Duty of Man.

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention.

Bacon.

4. Deficiency; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions.

Glanville, Sceptis.

From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, 'tis an easy inference.

Glanville.

It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours.

Temple.

SHORTRIBS. n. s. [*short* and *ribs*.] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *short-ribs* under the muscles.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SHORTSIGHTED. adj. [*short* and *sight*.]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.

Shortsighted men see remote objects best in old age, therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes.

Newton.

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear
That they go nowhere, or they know not where.

Denham.

Other propositions were designed for snares to the
shortsighted and credulous.

L'Estrange.

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.† *n. s.* [*short* and *sight*.]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

The ordinary remedy for *shortsightedness* is a concave lens, held before the eye; which, making the rays diverge, or at least diminishing much of their convergency, makes amends for the too great convexity of the crystalline.

Chambers.

By often looking at remote objects the degree of *shortsightedness* may be much lessened.

Adams on Vision.

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance.

Addison, Spect.

SHORTWAISTED. *adj.* [*short* and *waist*.]

Having a short body.

Duck-legg'd, *shortwaisted*; such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss.

Dryden, Juv.

SHORTWINDED. *adj.* [*short* and *wind*.]

Shortbreathed; asthmatick; pursive;
breathing by quick and faint reciproca-
tions.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded*.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frightened peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new horrors,
To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Shaks.* Hen. IV.

With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs unsavory diseases. *May, Virg.*

SHORTWINGED. *adj.* [*short* and *wing*.]

Having short wings. Hawks are divided
into long and short winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold low feather.

Dryden.

SHORTWITTED.* *adj.* [*short* and *witted*.]

Simple; not wise; without wit; scant
of wit.

Piety doth not require at our hands, that we
should be either *shortwitted* or beggarly, but hath
its part in all the blessings of this world, whether
it be of soul or body, or of goods.

Hale's Rem. p. 200.

SHO'RY. *adj.* [*from shore*.] Lying near
the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to
the middle part of the channel, and those *shory*
parts are generally but some fathoms deep.

Burnet, Theory.

SHOT. The preterite and participle pas-
sive of *shoot*.

On the other side a pleasant grove
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove.

Their tongue is an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh
deceit.

Jeremiah.

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage
of the commodiousness afforded by the ground,
and *shot* rather at a safe preserving the harbour
from sudden attempts of little fleets than to with-
stand any great navy.

Carew.

He only thought to crop the flower,
New *shot* up from a vernal shower.

Milton, Ep. M. Winch.

From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams.

Milton, P. L.

Sometimes they *shot* out in length like rivers,
and sometimes they flew into remote countries in
colonies.

Burnet.

The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite dif-
ferent figures, as quite different kinds of them are
of the same figure.

Woodward.

He prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas
along.

Pope.

SHOT of* *part.* Discharged; quit; freed
from: a colloquial expression: as, he
cannot get *shot* of it. But perhaps this
is only another form of *shut* of. See
SHUT.

SHOT.† *n. s.* [*shot*, Dutch; from *To*
shoot.]

1. The act of shooting.

A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen.

Sidney.

Proud death!

What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck?

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon
to be made at the king's army.

Clarendon.

2. The missile weapon emitted by any in-
strument.

I shall here abide the hourly *shot*

Of angry eyes.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

At this booty, they were joyful, for that they
were supplied thereby with good store of powder
and *shot*.

Hayward.

Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon
the walls, without any damage to the garrison.

Clarendon.

Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,

His right hand doubly to his left succeeds.

Dryden.

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it
were a bow *shot*.

Gen. xxi. 16.

4. Any thing emitted, or cast forth.

Violent and tempestuous storm and *shots* of
rain.

Ray, Phys. Theol. Disc. p. 283.

5. [*Escot*, French; *reear*, Sax. *schat*, Teut.

skatts, Goth. money, a piece of money.]

A sum charged; a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some
certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome.

Shakespeare.

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his
shot;

Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot.

B. Jonson.

Shepherd, leave decoying,

Pipes are sweet a summer's day;

But a little after toying,

Women have the *shot* to pay.

Dryden.

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the
pot;

The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot*.

Swift.

SHOTE. *n. s.* [*reota*, Saxon; *trutta minor*,

Lat.] A fish.

The *shot*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall,
in shape and colour resemble the trout; howbeit,
in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him.

Carew.

SHOTFREE.† *adj.* [*shot* and *free*.]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I
fear the *shot* here: here's no scoring but upon the
pate.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

2. Not to be hurt by *shot*; not to be in-
jured.

He is as mad that thinks himself an unrials,
and will not stir at all for fear of cracking, as he that
believes himself to be *shotfree*, and so will run
among the hail of a battle.

They that use charms, spells, &c. to be *shotfree*.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, sect. 8. ch. 4.

3. Unpunished.

SHO'TEN.† *adj.* [*from shoot*.]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if
good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then
am I a *shotten* herring.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Tough *shotten* d' truffles, rosy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish.

Dryden.

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

3. Shooting out into angles. See Nook.

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobbery and a dirty farm
In that nook-*shotten* isle of Albion.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

4. Sprained; dislocated.

His horse—shoulder-*shotten*.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

TO SHOVE.† *v. a.* [*scupan*, *scopan*, Sax.

schuyffen, *schuyven*, Teut. *schuffa*, Su.

Goth. Our old form of the word was

also *shofe*: "Part of the banke he *shofe*

downe right." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.]

1. To push by main strength.

The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her
on.

Shakespeare.

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;

And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law.

Shakespeare.

I sent your grace

The parcels and particulars of our grief,

The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the
court.

Shakespeare.

Of other care they little reckoning make,

Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,

And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest.

Milton, Lycidas.

There the British Neptune stood,

Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,

And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand.

Dryden.

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,

I'll mount.

Dryden, Tyr. Love.

A strong man was going to *shove* down St.

Paul's cupola.

Arbutnot.

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the
bottom of the water: as, he *shoved* his
boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants
to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying
or receiving.

Arbutnot.

Behold a reverend sire

Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely
press'd

By his own sons.

Pope.

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your
fill;

Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age

Come titt'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage.

Pope.

Make nature still inchoate upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er he can.

Pope.

Eager to express your love,

You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,

But rudely press before a duke.

Swift.

TO SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The seamen towed, and I *shoved* till we arrived
within forty yards of the shore.

Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a
pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore.

Garth.

SHOVE. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] The act of
shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat
forward with one of my hands; and the tide fa-

vouring me, I could feel the ground; I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another shove.

Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

SHOVEL.† *n. s.* [*scopl*, Sax. *schoeffel*, *school*, Teut. similar to the latter of which is our provincial word *school*, Exm. dialect, and *shawl* or *showl* in other places.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade.

Tusser.

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the shovels of his Janizaries.

Glanville, Scopsis.

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought

To die upon the bed my father died,

To lie close by his honest bones; but now

Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest shovels in dust.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks shovel them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them.

Derham.

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. s.* [*shovel* and *board*.] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,

A weak arm throw on a long shovelboard;

He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, of SHOVELARD. *n. s.* [from *shovel*; *plateau*.] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat.

Grew, Mus.

Pewets, gulls, and shovellers feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat.

Bacon.

This formation of the wizzard is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or shovelard, a bird of no musical throat.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SHOUGH. *n. s.* [for *shock*.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,

As hound and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,

Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

SHOUGH.* *interj.* [from the Germ. *sheuchen*.] An exclamation used in driving away fowls: pronounced *shoo*. See also *To Shoo*.

Shough, shough! up to your coop, peahen.

Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

SHOULD.† *v. n.* [*scolban*, Sax. *schuld*, Teut. old Eng. *shulde*, pl. *shulden*. See *SHALL*.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. *I SHOULD go.* It is my business or duty to go.

3. *If I SHOULD go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou SHOULD'ST go.* Thou oughtest to go.

5. *If thou SHOULD'ST go.* If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you
Than safety should. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they should be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, should.

Waller.

So subjects love just kings, or so they should.

Dryden.

7. Used for *would*, formerly; and in later times for *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*. It has been well observed, that this sign respects time variously; the present, the past, and the future. When it respects the present, it generally implies duty or obligation, fitness, propriety, decency, or reasonableness; is often used in the way of supposition, and of comparison upon supposition; often also marks conduct or event as involuntary or accidental; often carries doubt in it; and seems frequently to mark the power, energy, influence, or force of things upon the speaker, or otherwise; and it follows interjections of grief. In denoting time past, it either implies doubt, or marks the event as involuntary or accidental. But of all the other periods of time, the future seems to be that, in which *should* most frequently marks its appearance. It marks the hypothetical, and denotes the common future; in both cases it is still conditional, never absolute. It refers to the hypothetical future; and, in doing so, marks the event either as doubtful and precarious, or as conditional and preparatory to somewhat else, or as highly probable but fit to be prevented, or as predetermined. Whilst it respects the common future, it either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as precarious, or as certain in the highest degree, or as conditionally certain, or as certain but improper, or as certain but involuntary, or threatens, or follows verbs of desire or wishing, or denotes the event to be fit or proper. See *White's Essay on the English Verb*, p. 225. et seq.

8. *Should* is sometimes omitted, as when it marks the event as precarious.

I pray you, sir, receive the money now,
For fear you ne'er see chain nor money more.

Shakespeare.

9. **SHOULD be.** A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they should be.

Swift.

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she should be. *Addison.*

10. **SHOULD have.** This sign barely points at the supposed existence of an event, or circumstance of conduct, in former time; or places that supposed behaviour as the result of something that preceded or might have preceded it; and, in doing this, either puts the event in the way of supposition, or marks it as accidental, or as involuntary, or as certain, or as morally or naturally fit and becoming; and is also found in the hypothetical future, or marking an imaginary event or behaviour as proceeding from or succeeding in course of time to some other action, or incident, imaginary or

otherwise; and thus marks the event, or action, either as precarious, or as accidental, or in a comparative view, or as certain; and carries in it frequently an intimation of natural or civil right and title to a thing, and gives the highest assurance.

White.

11. There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should* be differs in this sense very little from *it is*.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *should* be an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SHOULDER.† *n. s.* [*sculpe*, Saxon; *scholder*, Teut. Dr. Johnson.—*Shoulder* formerly was, and should still be, written *shoulde*; the past participle of *scyllan*, to divide, to separate. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Pur. ii. 241.—Accordingly, Mr. Tooke produces a solitary instance of *shoulde*, viz. "the necke and shoulde," from the Byrth of Mankynde, published in 1540. But this was not the old way of writing the word. Let us look for authority more valuable, and more ancient by nearly two centuries, than what he has offered. We therefore find Wicliffe using the accustomed form: "Whanne he hath foundun it, [his sheep,] he joyeth, and leith it on his *schuldris*." St. Luke, xv. "Thei bynden grevous chargis, and that moun not be born, and putten on *schouldris* of men." St. Matt. xxiii. While the Saxon, Teutonic, and old English words thus discountenance the *shoulde* of Mr. Tooke, so likewise do the ancient words of the Germans and Swedes, viz. *schulter*, and *skuldra*. Wachter and Serenius give to *shoulder* the same etymon as to *shield*: and the former defines the word, "propiè os illud latum, quod posticas costarum partes tegit; et ideò sic dictum vel immediatè a *skyta*, tegere, vel metaphorice à *skioldur*, clypeus, quia clypeo simile."]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any shoulder that I see
Before me. *Shakespeare.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's shoulders; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy shoulders, as those poor men do. *Bp. Taylor.*

The head of the shoulder-bone being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wiseman.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals.

We must have a shoulder of mutton for a party.

Shakespeare.

He took occasion, from a shoulder of mutton,

to cry up the plenty of England.

Addison, Freeholder.

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair.

Dryden.

4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

*Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy shoulders do I build my seat.*

*Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
The king has cur'd me; and from these
shoulders,*

These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken

A load would sink a navy. Shaks. Hen. VIII.

5. A rising part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a shoulder to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the shoulder slip not through the hole as well as the shank. Mason.

TO SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence.

*The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would shoulder from her seat.*

Spenser, F. Q.

*Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors,
here shoulders out the ocean, to shape the same a
large bosom between itself.*

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

You debase yourself,

*To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, shall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,
Shoulder'd with filth?* Dryden.

*So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,
And with its weight, it shoulders off the tides.*

Dryden.

*Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,
Shoulder'd ring each other, crowding for a view.*

Rowe, Jane Shore.

*When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch, who living saw'd a candle's end;
Shoulder'd ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands.* Pope.

2. To put upon the shoulder.

*Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds
little more credit than that of the giants shoulder-
ing mountains.* Glanville.

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. s.* [shoulder and belt.]

A belt that comes across the shoulder.

*Thou hast an ulcer, which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad shoulderbelt the wound conceal.*

Dryden.

SHO'ULDERBLADE. *n. s.* The scapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

*If I have lifted up my hand against the father-
less, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine
arm fall from my shoulderblade, and mine arm be
broken from the bone.* Job, xxxi, 22.

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *† n. s.* [shoulder and clap.] A bailiff. Steevens.

*A back friend, a shoulderclapper, one that com-
mands*

*The passages of allies. Shakespeare, Com. of Err.
Fear none but these same shoulderclappers.*

Decker, Satiromast. (1602.)

SHO'ULDERKNOT. ** n. s.* [shoulder and knot.]

*An epaulet; a knot of lace or riband
worn on the shoulder.*

*Before they were a month in town, great shoul-
derknots came up; straight, all the world was shoul-
derknots!* Swift, Tale of a Tub.

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *† adj.* [shoulder and shot.] Strained in the shoulder. See SHOTTEN.

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. s.* [shoulder and slip.] Dislocation of the shoulder.

*The horse will take so much care of himself as
to come off with only a strain or a shoulderslip.*

Swift.

SHOUT. *† n. s.* [A word of which no etymology is known. Dr. Johnson. — A shout is no other than the Saxon parti-

ciple reat, (of reitan, to cast forth), differently spelled, and applied to sound thrown forth from the mouth. Mr. Horne Tooke, Div. Purl. ii. 134. — This is much the same as Skinner's observation; which Dr. Johnson might have given, and Mr. Tooke have noticed; viz. that *shout*, or *shouting aloud*, comes from *shooting*, *jaculatio*, *q. d. vocis contentæ ejaculatio*.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:

*This general applause and cheerful shout,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.*

Shakespeare.

*The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their
backs, gave a great shout in derision.*

Knoles, Hist. of the Turks.

*Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,
And his triumphant soul with shouts expir'd.*

Dryden.

TO SHOUT. *† v. n.* [from the noun.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They shouted thrice: what was the last cry for?

Shakespeare.

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph.

Ps. xlvii. 1.

It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery.

Ec. xxxii.

*He storms and shouts; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow:*

*They miss, or sweep but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay.* Waller.

*What wonders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the soldiers shout;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd.*

Dryden.

TO SHOUT.* v. a. To treat with noise and shouts: with *at*.

*As common, so old, fashions are in disgrace:
that man would be shouted at that should come
forth in his great-grandfire's suit, though not rent,
not discoloured!* Bp. Hall, *Fash. of the World*.

SHO'UTER. *n. s.* [from shout.] He who shouts.

*A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the shouters' heads.* Dryden, *Cleomenes*.

SHO'UTING.* n. s. [from shout.] Act of shouting; loud cry.

*He shall bring forth the head-stone thereof
with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace unto it.*

Zech. iv. 7.

There are noises, huntings, shoutings.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

*Nothing but howlings and shoutings of poor
naked men.* More.

Shrieks and shoutings rend the suffering air.

Dryden.

TO SHOW.† v. a. pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*. [ſceapan, Saxon; *schowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced and often written *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schowen*, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation. Dr. Johnson. — Wachter deduces the German *schawen* (the same term) from the ancient word *aug*, the eye; *s* or *sc* being prefixed, and the *g* changed into *w*. What the Gothic *augen*, to *shew*, is, that is the Sax. *eapan* or *ýpan*, the same, produced by the change mentioned; and what the Sax. *eapan* is, that, he adds, is the English *shew*, “*præposito schin vel sibilo.*”]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,

*O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to show the incredulous world
The noble change that I have purposed.*

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

*Wilt thou show wonders to the dead? Shall the
dead arise and praise thee?* Ps. lxxxviii. 10.

*Men should not take a charge upon them
that they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing,
and showing of tricks, were qualifications for a
governor.* L'Estrange.

*I through the ample air, in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and show
The powers of darkness bound.* Milton, P. L.

2. To afford to the eye or notice; as a thing containing or exhibiting.

*Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can Heav'n show more?* Milton, P. L.

*A mirror in one hand collects shews,
Varied and multiplied, the group of woes.* Savage.

3. To make to see.

*Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cause the tempter set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To show him all earth's kingdoms and their glory.*

Milton, P. L.

*Yet him God the most high vouchsafes
To call by vision from his father's house,
His kindred and false gods, into a land
Which he will show him.* Milton, P. L.

4. To make to perceive.

*The inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,
Which now the sky with various face begins
To show us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moist and keen.* Milton, P. L.

5. To make to know.

*Him the most High
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds
Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death; to show thee what reward
Awaits the good.* Milton.

A shooting star

*In Autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fir'd
Impress the air, and shows the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds.* Milton, P. L.

Know, I am sent

*To show thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring; good with bad
Expect to hear.* Milton, P. L.

6. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge, to show

Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. Milton.

I'll to the citadel repair,

And show my duty by my timely care. Dryden.

Achates' diligence his duty shows. Dryden.

7. To publish; to make public; to proclaim.

*Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should shew
forth the praises of him who hath called you out
of darkness.* 1 Pet. ii.

8. To inform; to teach: with *of*.

*I shall no more speak in proverbs, but shew you
plainly of the Father.* St. John, xvi. 25.

9. To make known.

I raised thee up to shew in thee my power. Ec. ix. 16.

*Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee.* Milton, P. L.

10. To conduct. To show, in this sense, is to show the way.

*She taking him for some cautious city-patient,
that came for privacy, shows him into the dining
room.* Swift.

11. To offer; to afford.

*To him that is afflicted, pity should be shewed
from his friend.* Job, vi. 14.

Felix, willing to *show* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts. xxiv. 27.*

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *show* mercy unto them. *Deut. vii. 2.*

12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *showing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel, let him be called. *Dan. v. 12.*

13. To discover; to point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears, That *show* no end but death? *Milton, P. L.*

14. With off. To set off.

I like your silence; it the more *shows* off Your waver. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

To SHOW. v. n.

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *shows* a body rather than a life, A statue than a brother. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage, So great, that, in the stream, the moon *show'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *show'd* with you, When that your flock, assembled by the bell, Encircled you to hear with reverence Your exposition on the holy text, Than now to see you here an iron man, Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Show. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what they may produce me; but, provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room. *Arbutnot.*

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild Heaven Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*, That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milton, Sonn.*

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur and majestic *show* Of luxury, though call'd magnificence, Allure mine eye. *Milton, P. R.*
Stand before her in a golden dream; Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*, And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*
The radiant sun

Sends from above ten thousand blessings down, Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*
Never was a charge, maintained with such a *show* of gravity, which had a slighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show*, I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world: the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Publick appearance: contrary to concealment.

Jesus, rising from his grave, Spoil'd principalities and powers, triumph'd In open *show*, and with ascension bright Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on, They do suggest at first with heavenly *shows*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
He through pass'd the midst unmark'd, In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there the Lord commanded the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior ministries. *Whitgift.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed; But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zelmene? Alas, your words be against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it. *Sidney.*
Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians' side, For honour, which they seldom sought before; But now they by their own vain boasts were ty'd, And forc'd, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her; The mirth whereof's so larded with my matter, That neither singly can be manifested, Without the *show* of both. *Shakespeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantoms; not reality.

What you saw was all a fairy *show*; And all those airy shapes you now behold, Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action.

Florio was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could not make a reply, but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addison.*

SHO'WBREAD, or Shewbread. n. s. [show and bread.]

Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *shewbread* before me. *Ex. xxv. 30.*

SHO'WER.* n. s. One who shows. See SHER.

SHOWER.† n. s. [scup, reyn, Saxon; scheure, Teut. from scheuren, or schoren, to break, to burst through. Junius, Skinner, and Wachter. Mr. H. Tooke thus deduces it from rujan, to break; *show*er, he says, meaning merely broken, divided clouds.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift, To rain a *shower* of commanded tears, An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shaks.*
The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the drest; and in *show*ers it prospered worst. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail Rich pearls upon thee. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
Give me a storm; if it be love, Like Danae in the golden *shower*, I swim in pleasure. *Carew.*

With *show*ers of stones he drives them far away; The scattering dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts, And sweetly felt it. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

To SHO'WER. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flowery verge to bind The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud, Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth? *Milton, P. L.*

The sun more glad impress'd his beams, Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow, When God hath *show'r'd* the earth. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To pour down.

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept; And on their naked limbs the flowery roof *Shower'd* roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours having *show*ered on him before, there now fell out occasion to action. *Wotton.*

Cesar's favour, That *show'r's* down greatness on his friends, will raise me

To Rome's first honours. *Addison, Cato.*

To SHOWER. v. n. To be rainy.

SHO'WERLESS.* adj. [shower and less.]

Without *show*ers. Scarce in a *show*erless day the heavens indulge Our melting climate. *Armstrong.*

SHO'WERY. adj. [from shower.]

Rainy. A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on fire in the *show*ery season, will put forth mushrooms. *Bacon.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies From westward, when the *show'ry* scuds arise. *Dryden.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *show'ry* height, With ragged rocks and stony quarries white, Seated on hills. *Addison on Italy.*

SHO'WILY.* adv. [from showy.] In a showy way.

SHO'WINESS.* n. s. [from showy.] State of being showy.

SHO'WISH. adj. [from show.]

1. Splendid; gaudy. The escutcheons of the company are *showish*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHOWN. pret. and part. pass. of *To show*.

Exhibited. Mercy *shown* on man by him seduc'd. *Milton, P. L.*

SHO'WX.† adj. [from show.]

1. Splendid; gaudy. The men would make a present of every thing that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired. *Addison, Spect. No. 434.*

2. Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

To SHRAG.* v. a. [rceaban, Sax. to shred.] To lop; to trim: as, to *shrag* trees. Prompt. Parv. Huloot, and Barret. This is what in some parts is still called to *shrood*. See *To SHROUD*.

SHRAG.* n. s. [from the verb.] A twig of a tree cut off. *Huloot.*

SHRAGGER.* n. s. [from *shrag*.] A lopper; one that trims trees. *Huloot.*

SHRANK. The preterite of shrink.

The children of Israel eat not of the *siew* which *shrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen. xxxii. 32.*

SHRAP, or SHRAPE.* n. s. A place baited with chaff to entice birds. *Philips.*

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl. *Bp. Bedell, Lett. (1620), p. 339.*

To SHRED.† v. a. pret. *shred*. [rceaban, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces.

Commonly used of cloth or herbs : formerly applied to lopping or trimming trees ; as, "*schregging* or *schredynge* of trees." Prompt. Parv. See also *To SHRAAG*.

Well shrubbed and *shred*.

Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus, (1573), fol. 64. One gathered wild gourd, and *shred* them.

2 Kings.

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,

And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach rise.

Dryden, Juv.

SHRED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tanned leather.

Bacon.

The mighty *Tryian* queen, that gain'd

With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,

Did leave it with a castle fair

To his great ancestor.

Hudibras.

A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away.

Pope.

2. A fragment.

They said they are hungry ; sigh'd forth proverbs,

That hunger broke stone walls ; that dogs must eat :

And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings.

Shakespeare.

Shreds of wit and senseless rhimes

Blunder'd out a thousand times.

Swift.

His panegyrick is made up of half-a-dozen *shreds*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topics.

Swift.

SHREDDING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *ſcraedung*.] What is cut off.

It hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers.

Hooker.

To SHREW.* *v. a.* [To *shrew* is rendered, in the Prompt. Parvulorum, by the Lat. *pravo* ; and *shrewd*, in Barret's Alv. 1580, bears the similar epithet of *pravus*, and is in our language defined *curst*, *lewd*, *evil*. From this forgotten verb, no doubt, the substantive *shrew* is derived ; which anciently was applied to either sex ; and in Robert of Gloucester denotes a tyrant, according to Hearne's Glossary. In Chaucer, it is used for an evil, a detestable, or a *curst* person ; (as Barret defines *shrewd* ;) and also for a tyrant or cruel. See *To BESHREW*, where the origin of the word is referred, among other derivations, to the *shrew-mouse*, an animal so poisonous, that its bite was called a curse. See also *SHREW-MOUSE*. Mr. Archdeacon Nares prefers this derivation, and considers the verb as formed from the substantive *shrew*, instead of the substantive (as I have ventured to state it) from the verb. See Nares's Gloss. in *V. SHREW*.] To *beshrew* ; to curse. Obsolete.

O nice proud churl, I *shrew* his face.

Chaucer, Sompn. Tale.

SHREW.† *n. s.* [*schreien*, German, to clamour. Dr. Johnson. — From the Sax. *ſcraean*, (not to vex, to molest, for it has that meaning, but) to beguile, to lay snares for ; whence our verb, and thence this substantive. See *To SHREW*, *SHREWED*, and *To BESHREW*.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious,

turbulent woman : formerly applied also to a worthless or wicked man.

There dede of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,

And ay nolde the *scrowen* to none pes go.

Robert of Gloucester.

Punish the *shrewes* and misdoers, and—defende the goodde men.

Chaucer.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all ;

For women are *shrews* both short and tall.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she.

Shakespeare.

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her.

L'Estrange.

Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew, And every feature spoke aloud the *shrew*.

Dryden.

Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestic life, is now become a scold in politics.

Addison, Freeholder.

SHREW.† *adj.* [the participle of the verb *shrew* ; originally meaning evil, perverse, hurtful, dangerous. "Where is envie and stryf, there is unsteadfastnesse and al *schrewid* werk." Wicliffe, James, iii. "Worldly pleasures be *shrewed* and noysome to the soul." Bp. Fisher, Ps.]

1. Having the qualities of a *shrew* ; malicious ; troublesome ; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so *curst* and *shrewed*, That till the father rides his hands of her,

Shakespeare.

2. Maliciously sly ; cunning ; more artful than good.

It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam : if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretic ; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam.

Tillotson.

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception ; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist.

Addison.

Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue.

Addison.

3. Bad ; ill betokening. Scarcely any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself ; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication, and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation.

South.

4. Painful ; pinching ; dangerous ; mischievous.

Every of this number, That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us, Shall share the good of our returned fortune.

Shakespeare.

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary.

South.

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn.

L'Estrange.

SHREWDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Mischievously ; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee.

Shakespeare.

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly*

touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open.

Wotton.

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of.

South.

This last allusion rubb'd upon the sore ;

Yet seem'd she not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd.

Dryden.

3. With good guess.

Four per cent. increases not the number of lenders ; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it.

Locke.

SHREWDSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Mischievousness ; petulance.

In their houses is iniquitate and *shrewdsness*.

Chaucer, Pers. Tale.

2. Sly cunning ; archness.

Her garboles, which not wanted *shrewdsness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet.

Shaks.

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdsness*,

For songs of loyalty and lewdness.

Swift.

SHREWISH. *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a *shrew* ; froward ; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us ;

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.

Shakespeare.

SHREWISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly ; peevishly ; clamorously ; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly* ; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him.

Shakespeare.

SHREWISNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a *shrew* ; frowardness ; petulance ; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewisness* ;

I am a right maid for my cowardice ;

Let her not strike me.

Shakespeare.

SHREWMOUSE.† *n. s.* [*ſcraepas*, Sax.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*. Dr. Johnson. — *Shrew* has a very different origin. See *SHREW*.

To SHRIEK.† *v. n.* [*skraeka*, Icel. *skrika*, Su. Goth. from *skrya*, to cry out ; *schreien*, Germ. the same. See also *To SCREAM*. — Bishop Taylor usually writes our word *shrike*. And it is so in our old lexicography.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror ; to scream.

On top whereof aye dwelt the ghastly owl,

Shrieking his baleful note.

Spenser, F. Q.

It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal belman

Which gives the sternest good-night.

Shaks.

Were I the ghost that walk'd,

I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rift to hear me.

Shakespeare.

Their conscience *shrikes* out or murmurs in a sad melancholy.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon, (1651), p. 169.

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then shriek'd myself awake. *Denham.*
Hark! Peace!

At this she shriek'd aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
Why did you shriek out? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

SHRIEK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful shrieks and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Time has been, my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night shriek, and my fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The air became full of shrieks of the desolate
mothers of Bethlehem for their dying babes.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651), p. 109.
The corps of Almon, and the rest are shown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryden.*

SHRIE'VAL.* *adj.* Belonging to the shreive or sherriff.

Chaste were his cellars; and his shreiveal board
The grossness of a city-feast abhor'd. *Absalom and Achitophel.*

SHRIEVE.* *n. s.* A corruption of sherriff.

SHRIE'VALTY.* *n. s.* Sherifalty. See **SHRIVALTY.**

SHRIFT. *n. s.* [sc̃ift, Sax.] Confession made to a priest. A word out of use.

Off with
Bernardine's head; I will give a present shrift,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakspeare.*
My lord shall never rest;

I'll watch him time, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a shrift. *Shakspeare.*

The duke's commands were absolute,
Therefore, my lord, address you to your shrift,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rouvé.*

SHRIGHT, for shrieked.†

Dame Pertelote shright
Ful louder than did Hasdruballes wife. *Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.*

She hid her face, and lowly shright. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 32.*

SHRINT.* *n. s.* A shriek.

That ladies loud and piteous shrint. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iv. 2.*

SHRILL.† *adj.* [A word supposed to be made per onomatopœiam, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily. Dr. Johnson.—The old form of this word is *shirl*, or *shirle*; as in Huloet's Dict. "*Shizle*, canorus." And in Bale on the Rev. (1550), P. iii. sign. Bb. 8. "The *shirle* showte of trompettes." See also **SHIRL**-cock. So *skoerl* and *skrall*, Su. Goth. and Icel. an outcry; *skraela*, *skralla*, to make a noise or clamour.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.

Thy bounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakspeare.*

The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Upstarts the lark, shrill-voic'd and loud. *Thomson.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] **To**

piece the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.

The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse,

Break we our pipes that shrill'd as loud as lark;
O careful verse. *Spenser.*

A shrilling trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shakspeare.*

Here, no clarion's shrilling note,
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fenton, Ode to Ld. Gower.*

The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a shrilling sound. *Pope.*

To SHRILL.* *v. a.* To express in a shrill manner; to ear to make a shrill sound.

Hark, how the minstrels gin to shrill aloud
Their merry music. *Spenser, Epithal.*

How Hecuba cries out!
How poor Andromache shrills her dolours forth!
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

SHRILLY.† *adv.* [from shrill.] With a shrill noise.

Mount up aloft, my muse; and now more shrilly sing.
More, Immort. of the Soul, ii. li. 40.

SHRIL'NESS.† *n. s.* [from shrill.] The quality of being shrill.

These parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or shrillness. *Smith on Old Age, p. 137.*

SHRIMP.† *n. s.* [schrumpe, a wrinkle, German; scrympe, Danish.]

1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.

Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, shrimps, crabs. *Carew.*

Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and shrimps in the waters. *Derham.*

2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt. Dr. Johnson.—So *scrimp* is the Scottish adjective for deficient, scanty, narrow; and to *scrimp* is to straiten, to limit, (as our unnoticed verb *shrimp* is,) which has been derived from the Teut. *krimpen*, to contract, to diminish, whence the German *schrumpen*, to be wrinkled. See Dr. Jamieson in **To SCRIMP.**

It cannot be, this weak and writhled shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakspeare.*

He hath found,
Within the ground,

At last, no shrimp,
Whereon to imp

His jolly club. *B. Jonson.*

To SHRIMP.* *v. a.* To contract. See the second sense of **SHRIMP.**

Such things as these go for wit, so long as they continue in Latin; but what dismally shrimp'd things would they appear, if turned into English!

Echard, Grounds of the Cont. of the Cl. (ed. 1696), p. 44.

SHRINE. *n. s.* [sc̃in, Sax. *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposit.

Of living powers, enclos'd in stately shrine
Of growing trees; you rural gods that yield

Your scepters here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield. *Sidney.*

All the world come
To kiss this shrine, this mortal breathing saint. *Shakspeare.*

Come offer at my shrine, and I will help thee. *Shakspeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines,
Abominations! and with cursed things

His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*

Falling on his knees before her shrine,
He thus implor'd her power. *Dryden.*

Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that shrine, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* pret. *I shrunk*, or *shrank*; part. *shrunk*. [sc̃rincan, Sax.]

1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.

But to be still hot summer's tantlings, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire

Do I shrink up. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou shrunk!
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound:

But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Shakspeare.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of
ashes, will shrink or draw into less room. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To withdraw as from danger.

The noise increases:
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*

Nature stands agast;
And the fair light which glids this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, shrinks in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That shrinks and shakes with every ruffling wind. *Cronville.*

All fibres have a contractive power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends shrink, and make the wound gape. *Arbutnot.*

Philosophy that touch'd the heav'n's before,
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*

3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.

There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may shrink and decline it. *Hooker.*

The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it shrunk in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakspeare.*

I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall shrink under my courtesy. *Shakspeare.*

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his treading. *Shakspeare.*

4. To fall back as from danger.

Many shrink, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturesous, if that fail them, shrink and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton, P. L.*

The sky shrunk upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*

The gold-fraught vessel which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in silent joy that he's not there. *Dryden.*

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have shrunk away. *Dryden.*

Fall on: behold the noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen shrink. *Dryden.*

Inuring children to suffer some pain, without shrinking, is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK.† *v. a.* part. pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunk*. To make to shrink.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?

Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*

The sixth age shifts

Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.

His youthful hose, well-sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* shanks. *Shakespeare.*

'Tis the saucy servant that causes the lord to
shrink his descending favours. Of the two, pride
is more tolerable in a master. The other is a
preposterousness, which Solomon saw the earth
did groan for. *Feltham, Res. i. 7.*

Return, Alpheus: the dread voice is past.

That *shrunk* thy streams. *Milton, Lycidas.*

If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the
necessity. *Bp. Taylor.*

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should
shrink the corn in measure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink*,
or contraction in the body since it was first formed.

Woodward.

2. Contraction of the body from fear or
horror.

This publick death, receiv'd with such a chear,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear.

Daniel, Civ. War.

SHRINKER.† n. s. [from *shrink*.] One
who shrinks.

We are no cowardly *shrinkers*,

But true Englishmen bred;

We'll play our parts, like valiant hearts,

And never fly for dread:

We'll ply our business nimbly,

Where'er we come or go,

With our mates to the Strights,

When the stormy winds do blow.

Old Sea-Song, Neptune's Raging Fury.

SHRINKING.* n. s. [from *shrink*.] Act
of falling back as from danger, or of
drawing back through fear.

If a man accustoms himself to slight or pass
over these first motions to good, or *shrinkings* of
his conscience from evil,—conscience will by de-
grees grow dull and unconcerned.

South, Serm. ii. 412.

SHRIVALTY. n. s. Corrupted from *SHE-
RIFALTY*; which see.

To SHRIVE.† v. a. [*scrīpan*, Sax. *skrifita*,
Su. Goth. from the Lat. *scribo*, to write;
the priests anciently giving to those
whom they confessed, a *written* direction
or form of penance. See *Ihre*, Su. Goth.
Lex. and Dr. Jamieson in *To SCHRYFF*.]
To hear at confession. Not in use.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand.

Shakespeare.

He *shrives* this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech.

Shakespeare.

If he had the condition of a saint, and the com-
plexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive*
me than wive me. *Shakespeare.*

Shrive but their title, and their monies poize,
A laird and twenty-pence pronounce'd with noise,
When constru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two-pence, and well so.

Cleveland.

To SHRIVE.* v. n. To administer con-
fession.

Where holy fathers went to *shrive*,

Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.

SHRIVING.* n. s. [from *shrive*.] *Shrift*.

Better a short tale, than a bad long *shriving*.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

To SHRIVEL.† v. n. [*schrompelen*, Dutch.
Dr. Johnson.—It is perhaps only another
form of *rivet*. See *To RIVEL*.] To
contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrive* and fold up, give them
drink. *Evelyn.*

If she smelted to the freshest nosegay, it would
shrive and wither as it had been blighted.

Arbutnot.

To SHRIVEL.† v. a. To contract into
wrinkles.

Diseases now consume my reins,

And drink the blood out of my *shrivell'd* veins.

Sandys, Paraph. of Job.

Unchristian sorrows contract and *shrivel* up
the soul. *Hammond, Works, iv. 577.*

He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades.

Dryden.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And *shrivell'd* herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery stores. *Dryden.*

SHRIVER. n. s. [from *shrive*.] A con-
fessor. Not in use.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift,
When he was made a *shriv'er* 'twas for shrift.

Shakespeare.

SHROUD.† n. s. [*repuþ*, Sax. Dr. John-
son.—The Saxon *repuþ* means apparel,
garments; from *reþþan*, to clothe, as
Dr. Jamieson also has observed, who
adds that *Verelius* gives the Icel. *skraut*,
pomp, elegance, as the origin; *skrud*,
which is also Icelandic, denoting elegant
dress, or that used on occasions of
ceremony. See also *Serenius*.]

1. A shelter; a cover.
It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal
landlord. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

A cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with
a shadowing *shroud*. *Ezek. xxxi. 3.*

By me invested with a veil of clouds,

And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,

For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

The winds

Blow moist and keen, scattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow;

Whilst the screech-owl screeching loud,

Puts the wretch that lies in woe

In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakespeare.*

They drop away; by nature some decay,

And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;

Till naked quite of happiness, aloud

We call for death, and shelter in a *shroud*. *Young.*

3. The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken
sometimes for the sails.

I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I
found my sword among some of the *shrouds*.

Sidney.

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;

And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail,
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakespeare.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds

Gladly the port, though *shrouds* and tackle torn.

Milton, P. L.

The flaming *shrouds* so dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear.

Dryden.

He summons straight his denizens of air;

The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:

Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs to the croud beneath.

Pope.

4. The branch of a tree. See *SHRAG*.

We are led to suspect, that our author in some
of these instances has an equivocal reference to
shrouds in the sense of the branches of a tree, now
often used. *Warton, on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

To SHROUD.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an
agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*.

Spenser, F. Q.

He got himself to Mege, in hope to *shroud* him-
self, until such time as the rage of the people was
appeased. *Knolles.*

The governors of Corfu caused the suburbs
to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *shrouding*
themselves in them, should with more ease besiege
the town. *Knolles.*

Besides the faults men commit, with this im-
mediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are
others which slyly *shroud* themselves under the skirt
of its mantle. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

2. To shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may
shroud four hundred horsemen. *Ralegh.*

3. To dress for the grave.

If I die before thee, *shroud* me

In one of these same sheets. *Shaks. Othello.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded*
in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with
gums, like serceloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm
That subtle wreath of hair about mine arm.

Donne.

4. To clothe; to dress.

5. To cover or conceal.

That same evening, when all *shrouded* were

In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* our-
selves,

For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our stand,

Culling the principal. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest
rise,

And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*

Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,

That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.

Addison.

6. To defend; to protect.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud.

Waller.

7. [*Scpeaban*, Sax. See *To SHRAG*.] To
cut or lop off the top branches of trees.

Chambers.

To SHROUD. v. n. To harbour; to take
shelter.

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton, Comus.*

SHROUDY.* adj. [from *shroud*.] Afford-
ing shelter. The following example is
the manuscript reading of the passage in
the great poet just cited under the
neuter verb *shroud*.

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits.

Milton, MS. of Comus, Trin. Coll. Camb.

To SHROVE.* v. n. To join in the
processions, sports, and feasting, anciently
observed at *shrove-tide*.

'Twill be rarely strange

To see him stated thus, as though he went
A *shroving* through the city, or intended
To set up some new wake.

Beaumont and Fl. Nob. Gentleman.

3 U 2

SHRO'VETIDE.† } *n. s.* [from *shrove*, the
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } preterite of *shrive*.]
 The time of confession; the day before
 Ash-Wednesday or Lent, on which
 anciently they went to confession.
At shrovetide to shroving. *Tusser.*
 'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all,
 And welcome merry shrovetide.

Shakspeare. Hen. IV. P. II.
A shrove-tuesday's riot. B. Jonson, Episcane.
SHRO'VING.* *n. s.* [from *To shrove*.] The
 festivity of shrovetide.

Eating, drinking, merry-making, — what else, I
 beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable
 man here, but in a manner a perpetual shroving!
Hales, Sermon on St. Luke, xvi. 25. (ed. 1683.) p. 4.
SHRUB.† *n. s.* [reprob, Saxon; and *scrub*
 or *scrob* is our old word for *shrub*, yet
 retained in the name "Wormwood-
Scrubs," a place near London. See also
 SCROG, and SCRUBBED. The Gael. *scrab-*
ban likewise means a stunted bush.]

1. A bush; a small tree.

Trees generally shoot up in one great
 stem or body; and then at a good
 distance from the earth spread into
 branches; thus gooseberries and cur-
 rants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are
 trees. *Locke.*

He came into a gloomy glade,
 Cover'd with boughs and shrubs from heaven's
 light. *Spenser, F. Q.*
 The humble shrub and bush with hazel frill.

All might have been as well brushwood and
 shrubs. *Milton, P. L.*

Comedy is a representation of common life, in
 low subjects, and is a kind of juniper, a shrub be-
 longing to the species of cedar. *Dryden.*

I've liv'd
 Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and
 shrubs
 A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*

2. Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed. [not per-
 haps a cant word, as Dr. Johnson pre-
 tends; but probably, as Lye has observed,
 from the Arabic *sharab*, syrup.]

To SHRUB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
 rid from bushes or trees.

Barret, in V. Grub.
 Though they be well shrubbed and shred, yet
 they begin even now before the spring to bud,
 and hope again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree.

Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus, (1573.) fol. 64.
SHRU'BERRY.* *n. s.* [from *shrub*.] A plant-
 ation of shrubs.

He placed a cast of the Medicean Venus in his
 shrubbery; and one of the piping Faun in a small
 circle of firs, hazels, and other elegant shrubs.

Graves, Recoll. of Shenstone, p. 69.
SHRU'BRY. *adj.* [from *shrub*.]

1. Resembling a shrub.
 Plants appearing weathered, shrubby, and curled,
 are the effects of immoderate wet.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.
 Gentle villager,
 What readiest way would bring me to that place?—
 Due west it rises from this shrubby point.

Milton, Comus.

3. Consisting of shrubs.
 On that cloud-piercing hill
 Plinlimmon, the goats their shrubby browze
 Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

SHRU'FF. *n. s.* Dross; the refuse of metal
 trued by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUG.† *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch, to
 tremble. Dr. Johnson. — Sueth. *skruka*,

to lift up the shoulders; from *schrick*,
 Dutch, *skræck*, Su. a trembling. Sere-
 nius. Mr. Nares observes, that Dr. John-
 son writes this verb with *gg*, and the sub-
 stantive with *g* only; which perhaps
 may be found, he says, a convenient
 distinction, though he is not aware that
 it has been yet adopted. Elem. of Or-
 thoep. p. 311. I should imagine the
 double *g* to be quite unintentional on
 the part of Dr. Johnson. The verb active
 is without it, in his own editions. Nor
 is this distinction to be found in other
 verbs and substantives, where the mean-
 ing is analogous; we might as well
 require, in *shut*, the verb with a double *t*,
 and the substantive with only one; or in
skin, the verb with a double *n*, and the
 substantive with only one; and the like.]
 To express horror or dissatis-
 faction by motion of the shoulders or
 whole body.

Like a fearful deer that looks most when
 he comes to the best feed, with a shrugging
 kind of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave
 these words. *Sidney.*

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind
 of shrugging come over her body like the twinkling
 of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

Be quick, thou wert best
 To answer other business; shrugg'st thou, malice?
Shakspeare.

He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch
 endures,
 As 'prentices or school-boys which do know
 Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

They grin, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*
To SHRUG.† *v. a.* To contract or draw
 up.

Let me shroud and shrug myself into my shell,
 as a tortoise.

Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, (1613.) p. 554.
 He shrugs his shoulders when you talk of secu-
 rities. *Addison.*

He shrugg'd his sturdy back,
 As if he felt his shoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion
 of the shoulders, usually expressing dis-
 like or aversion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
 How to be drest, or how to lisp abroad,
 To return knowing in the Spanish shrug. *Clevelandland.*

As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
 Of heads and shoulders, and shrugs. *Hudibras.*

Put on the critick's brow, and sit
 At Will's, the puny judge of wit,
 A nod, a shrug, a scornful smile,
 With caution us'd may serve awhile. *Swift.*

A third, with mystick shrug and winking eye,
 Suspects him for a dervise and a spy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. passive
 of *shrink*.

Leaving the two friends alone, I shrunk aside to
 the banqueting-house, where the pictures were.

The wicked shrunk for fear of him, and all the
 workers of iniquity were troubled. *1 Maccabees.*

SHRUNKEN. The part. passive of *shrink*.
 She weighing the decaying plight,
 And shrunk sniws of her chosen knight,
 Would not awhile her forward course pursue.

Spenser, F. Q.
 If there were taken out of men's minds vain
 opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of
 men, poor shrunk things, full of melancholy.

Bacon.

To SHUDDER.† *v. n.* [*schuttern*, Germ.
 freq. of *schutten*, to tremble; *schudden*,
 Teut. the same.] To quake with fear,
 or with aversion.

All the other passions fleet to air,
 As doubtful thoughts, and rash embraç'd despair,
 And shuddering fear. *Shakspeare.*

The fright was general; but the female band
 With horror shuddering on a heap they run. *Dryd.*
 I love, — alas! I shudder at the name,
 My blood runs backward, and my faltering tongue
 Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,
 And shudder in the midst of all his conquests.

Addison.

SHU'DDER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tre-
 mor; the state of trembling.

Into strong shudders, and to heavenly agues.

Shakspeare, Tim.

To SHUFFLE.† *v. a.* [*scjyfelun*, Sax. a
 bustle, a tumult. Dr. Johnson. — Ra-
 ther from *scupan*, to shove, to push with
 violence, to drive forward; *schuyfflen*,
schuyffelen, Teut. the same.]

1. To throw into disorder; to agitate
 tumultuously, so as that one thing takes
 the place of another: to confuse; to
 thrown together tumultuously.

A precious cunning in the late protector,
 To shuffle a new prince into the state.

Beaumont, and Fl. Coronation.

When the heavens shuffle all in one,
 The torrid with the frozen zone,

Then, sibly, thou and I will greet. *Clevelandland.*
 In most things good and evil lie shuffled,
 and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is
 study which must draw them forth and range them.

South.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap or pitcher,
 what reason can a man have to presume, that he
 shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,
 A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light,
 That dances through the clouds and shuts again.

Dryden.

We shall in vain, shuffling the little money we
 have from one another's hands, endeavour to pre-
 vent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste
 all the remainder. *Locke.*

These vapours soon, miraculous event,
 Shuffled by chance, and mixt by accident.

Blackmore.

Shuffled and entangled in their race,
 They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has shuffled the two ends of the sentence
 together, and by taking out the middle, makes it
 speak just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not strange that such a one should believe,
 that things were blindly shuffled and hurled about
 in the world; that the elements were at constant
 strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with
 respect to each other.

The motions of shuffling of cards, or casting of
 dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
 Ourselves both cut and shuffled them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or introduce with some arti-
 ficial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,

Now firm for Doctor Caius, hath appointed
 That he shall likewise shuffle her away. *Shakspeare.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and shuffled
 into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. To SHUFFLE off. To get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
 When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
 Must give us pause. *Shakspeare.*

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
 And oft good turns

Are shuffled off with such uncurrent pay. *Shakspeare.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries, we shuffle it off to our neighbours.

L'Estrange.

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persists to shuffle it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised.

Locke.

5. To SHUFFLE up. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to shuffle up a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury.

Bacon.

He shuffled up a peace with the cedar, in which the Bunelians were excluded.

Howell.

To SHUFFLE. *v. n.*

1. To throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both shuffles and cuts.

L'Estrange.

Cards we play

A round or two; when 's'd, we throw away, Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving Who cuts or shuffles with our dirty leaving.

Granville.

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle.

Shakespeare.

I have nought to do with that shuffling sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things.

Glenville, Defence.

The crab advised his companion to give over shuffling and doubling, and practise good faith.

L'Estrange.

To these arguments concerning the novelty of the earth, there are some shuffling excuses made.

Burnet, Theory.

If a steward be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat.

South.

Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a shuffling excuse.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master, Must shuffle for itself.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

4. To move with an irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,

'Tis like the forc'd gait of a shuffling nag.

Shaks.

SHUFFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favourably cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter?

Bentley, Serm.

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and shuffles.

L'Estrange.

SHUFFLEBOARD. *n. s.* The old name of shuffleboard; which see.

SHUFFLECAP. *n. s.* [shuffle and cap.] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, shufflecap, and all-fours.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

SHUFFLER. *n. s.* [from shuffle.] One who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHUFFLING. *n. s.* [from shuffle.]

1. Act of throwing into disorder; confusion.

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the shufflings of outward conditions: the more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be.

Locke.

2. Trick; artifice.

His own book is a perpetual detail of his own shufflings or mistakes.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 35.

3. An irregular gait.

SHUFFLINGLY. *adv.* [from shuffle.] With an irregular gait.

I may go shufflingly, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace.

Dryden.

To SHUN. *v. a.* [reunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to shun it.

Hooker.

Birds and beasts can fly their foe:

So chancier, who never saw a fox,

Yet shunn'd him as a sailor shuns the rocks.

Dryden.

Cato will train thee up to great

And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,

Thou'lt shun misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them.

Addison.

To SHUN. *v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing.

I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.

Acts, ix. 27.

The lark still shuns on lofty boughs to build,

Her humble nest lies silent in the field.

Waller.

SHUNLESS. *adj.* [from shun.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate of the city, which he painted

With shunless destiny.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, *I shut*; past pass. *shut*. [scittan, Saxon; schutten, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open.

Kings shall shut their mouths at him.

Isaiah, lii. 15.

To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and shut it to them, and gat them up to the top.

Judges, ix. 51.

We see more exquisitely with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

She open'd, but to shut

Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood.

Milton, P. L.

2. To inclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed.

Gal. iii.

They went in male and female of all flesh; and the Lord shut him in.

Gen. vii. 16.

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be shut to man, which to the beast

Is open?

Milton.

4. To exclude.

On various seas, not only lost, But shut from every shore, and barr'd from every coast.

Dryden.

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother.

Deut. xv. 7.

6. To SHUT out. To exclude; to deny admission to.

In such a night

To shut me out! Pour on, I will endure.

Shaks.

Wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.

Milton, P. L.

He in his walls confin'd,

Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd.

Dryden, Æn.

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on the contemplation of some objects, that it shuts out all other thoughts.

Locke.

7. To SHUT up. To close; to make im-

pervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. Up is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you, scribes! for you shut up the kingdom of heaven against men.

St. Matth. xxiii. 13.

Dangerous rocks shut up the passage. What barbarous customs!

Shut up a desert shore to drowning men, And drive us to the cruel seas again.

Dryden, Æn.

His mother shut up half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died.

Addison.

8. To SHUT up. To confine; to inclose; to imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not shut me up into the hand of the enemy.

Ps. xxxi. 8.

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches shut up in dungeons.

Addison, Spect.

Lucullus, with a great fleet, shut up Mithridates in Pitany.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

9. To SHUT up. To conclude.

The king's a-bed,

He is shut up in measureless content.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassy, yet, in the shutting up of all, he received no more but an insolent answer.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,

And the kind grave shuts up the mournful scene.

Dryden.

When the scene of life is shut up, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better.

Collier of Envy.

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, flowers open in the day, and shut at night.

- SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get shut of him.

L'Estrange.

SHUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I sought him round his palace, made enquiry Of all the slaves: but had for answer,

That since the shut of evening none had seen him.

Dryden.

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air, the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shutters within to stop the vents by which it was admitted.

Wilkins.

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the shut of a window, I placed a glass prism.

Newton, Opt.

There were no shuts or stopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it.

Ray on the Creation.

SHUTTER. *n. s.* [from shut.]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy, —

Sleep at ease; the shutters make it night.

Dryden, Juv.

SHUTTLE. *n. s.* [schietspoel, Teut. skutul, Icelandic; from skuta, Suth. to shoot, to push, to drive through. Serenius.]

The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a shuttle.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide My feather'd hours.

Sandys.

What curious loom does chance by evening spread!

With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead!

Blackmore.

SHUTTLECOCK. *n. s.* [See **SHUTTLECOCK**.] A cork stick with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

SHY.† *adj.* [*schouw*, Teut. as, "*schouw* or *schouwigh* peerd," a shy or timid horse; *sky*, *skyg*, Su. Goth. applied also to a horse. See Kilian, and Junius. Serenius cites the Su. Goth. *sky*, to avoid, to shun; which agrees with the Teut. *schowen*, or *schuwen*.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend?
There's no body loves you better than I.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

2. Cautious; wary; chary.
I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages.

Glanville, Scep sis.

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe, I know the cause of his withdrawing.

Shaks. Meas. for Meas.

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands.

Addison, Guardian.

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The bruise impostumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

The horses of the army having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet, without starting. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

To **SHY.*** *v. n.* To shun by turning aside; applied to a horse. In colloquial language we often hear of a horse *shying*, or apt to *shy*. Serenius gives the Su. Goth. *sky* under the adjective **SHY**, which applies to the present expression.

SHYLY.† *adv.* [from *shy*.] Not familiarly. See **SHILY**. Dr. Johnson writes *shily* and *shiness*, but *dryly* and *dryness*. It is desirable that uniformity should be established in this particular. The true rule is this. Words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, if they assume an additional syllable, change *y* into *i*. The exceptions to it are, 1. when the additional syllable begins with *i*; 2. when the original word is a monosyllable; (though before *ed* even monosyllables change *y* into *i*, as *dried*;) for when a single letter forms a fourth or fifth part

of a whole word, the eye is not easily reconciled to the loss, nor consequently to the change of it. We should therefore write *shyly* and *shyness*. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepey, p. 310.

SHYNES.† *n. s.* [from *shy*.] Unwillingness to be familiar; unsociableness; reservedness.

The first person, that passed by me, was a lady that had a particular *shyness* in the cast of her eye, and a more than ordinary reservedness in all the parts of her behaviour. *Tatler*, No. 237.

Mr. Loveday used to style *shyness* the English madness. If indulged, it may be the cause of madness, by driving men to shun company, and live in solitude; which few heads are strong enough to bear; none, if it be joined with idleness. Or it may be the effect of madness, which is misanthropic and malignant: Some say, pride is always at the bottom.

Bp. Horne, in Jones's Life, &c. p. 597.

SIB.† *adj.* [*rib*, Sax.] Related by blood. Under *syb* Dr. Johnson acknowledges *sib* to be the right form of the word.

[He] was *sibbe* to Arthour of Breteigne.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 1199.

He is no faery born, ne *sib* at all
To elves. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SIB.* *n. s.* A relation.

Our puritans, very *sib* unto those fathers of the society, [the jesuits.]

Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 139.

SIBILANT. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Latin.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of hisping and *sibilant* letters.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

SIBILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sibilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SIBYL.* *n. s.* [*sibylla*, Lat.] A prophetess among the pagans.

It was my dismal hap to hear
A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage.

Milton, Vac. Exercise.

SIBYLLINE.* *adj.* [*sibyllinus*, Latin.] Of or belonging to a sibyl.

The genuine *sibylline* oracles—in the first ages of the church were easily distinguished from the spurious. *Addison on the Chr. Rel.* § 6.

SICAMORE.† *n. s.* [*sicomorus*, Lat. *picomor*, Sax. See also **SYCAMORE**.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peacham.*

To **SICCATE.**† *v. a.* [*sicco*, Latin.] To dry. *Cockeram.*

SICCATION. *n. s.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.

SICCITICK. *adj.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Causing dryness.

SICCITY.† *n. s.* [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or dryness. *Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.*

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer coagulation from aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and driness of its flesh.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SICE.† *n. s.* [*siz*, French.] The number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away. *Dryden.*

What reason can he have to presume, that he shall throw an ace rather than a *sice*? *South, Sermon*, i. 281.

SICH. *adj.* Such. See **SUCH**.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SICK.† *adj.* [*Goth. siuks*; *Sax. peoc*; old Engl. *seke*. "[He] them hath holpen, when that they were *seke*." Chaucer, C. T. Prol.]

1. Afflicted with disease: with *of* before the disease.

'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the sick and feeble parts of France. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakspeare.*

Cassius, I am *sick* of many griefs. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*

Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick* of Fym's disease? *Cleaveland.*

Despair

Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton, P. L.*

A spark of the man-killing-trade fell *sick*. *Dryden.*

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some seasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By sick interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. Disgusted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men;
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick* of happiness,
And purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare.*

He was not so *sick* of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*

To **SICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] Toicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To **SICKEN.** *v. a.* [from *sick*.]

1. To make sick; to diseased.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream,
one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

To **SICKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*, Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton, Ep. on Hobson.*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:
So *sicken* waning moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SICKER.† *adj.* [written also *siker*; *Su.*
Goth. *siker, seker*; Germ. *sicher*; Welsh,
siccr; Irish, *sokair*; Lat. *securus*.] Sure;
certain; firm. Retained in our northern
word *sicklerly*.

Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little in condition *sicker*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

SICKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.

Sicker thou'st but a lazy lord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes doth think. *Spenser.*

SICKERLY.* *adv.* [from *sicker*.] Surely;
a northern word. *Grose.*

That men may more *sicklerly* be evil.

SICKERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sicker*.] Security.
Lightly she leaped, as a wight forlore,
From her dull horse, in desperate distresse,
And to her feet betooke her doubtful *sickerness*. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 25.*

SICKISH.* *adj.* [from *sick*.] Somewhat
sick; inclined to be *sick*.

Not the body only, but the mind too, which com-
monly follows the temper of the body, is *sickish*
and indisposed. *Hakewill on Prov. p. 296.*
Sometimes *sickish*, and then swooning. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

SICKISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sickish*.] Tend-
ency to be *sick*.

The burning heat afterwards is not so intense,
nor the headache and sickness so great, nor with
such frequent vomitings, but rather a continued
sickishness. *Cheyne's Eng. Malady, (1793), p. 228.*

SICKLE. *n. s.* [iccol, Saxon; *sickel*, Dutch,
from *secale*, or *sicula*, Latin.] The hook
with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.

God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all
the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow

Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more
benefit from the sunshine. *South, Serm.*
O'er whom Time gently shakes his wings of
down,

Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SICKLED.* *adj.* [from *sickle*.] Supplied with
a *sickle*; carrying a *sickle*.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.

Thomson, Autumn.

SICKLEWORT.* *n. s.* [iccol-pyrt, Sax.] A
plant.

SICKLEMAN.* *n. s.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
SICKLER.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakespeare.*

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows. *Sandys.*

SICKLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sickly*.] Disposi-
tion to sickness; habitual disease.

Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Next compare the *sickliness*, healthfulness, and
fruitfulness of the several years. *Grant.*

SICKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.

We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

SICKLY. *adj.* [from *sick*.]

1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; some-
what disordered.

I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit
For the sound man. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;

For he went *sickly* forth. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and ease are worth,
let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have
the price. *Grew.*

There affection, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and perishing like
your clothes, but, like infected clothes, fill you with
all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul
with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*

2. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have summon'd me away. *Dryden.*

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;

In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To **SICKLY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To
make diseased; to taint with the hue of
disease. Not in use.

The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shaks.*

SICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *sick*.]

1. State of being diseased.

As I lament the *sickness* of the king,
So loth to lose him. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. Disease; malady.

My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sick-
nesses*. *St. Matthew.*

When I say every *sickness* has a tendency
to death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as
every kind. *Watts.*

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *n. s.* [sibe, Saxon; *sijde*, Dutch.]

1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.

When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*

2. Any part of any body opposed to any
other part.

The tables were written on both their *sides*, on
the one side and on the other. *Ex. xxxii. 15.*

The force of these outward streams might well
enough serve for the turning of the screw, if it
were so that both its *sides* would equiperorate. *Wilkins.*

3. The right or left.

The lovely Thais by his *side*
Sat like a blooming eastern bride

In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

4. Margin; edge; verge.

Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*

Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide

Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryden.*

The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could see persons dressed in glorious habits,
with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the
sides of fountains. *Addison.*

5. Any kind of local respect.

They looking back, all the eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton, P. L.*

If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at *will*
On this *side* nothing. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.

Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,

This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on
the *side* of grace. *Sprat.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;

Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is
wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly
gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality
of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, de-
spair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:

Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;

Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or
opposition to another. It is used of per-
sons, or propositions respecting each
other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being
slain and wounded on both *sides*.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

The plague is not easily received by such as
continually are about them that have it: on the
other *side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those
that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to
be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on
the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I have
long considered may be as just as what an ordi-
nary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a
Deity doth universally possess the minds of men.

Tillotson.

Two nations still pursu'd
Peculiar ends, on each side resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity; as,
he's cousin by his mother's or father's
side.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle breeze,
Whose temper betters by the father's side,
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnell.*

SIDE.† *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two side
posts, and on the upper door post of the houses.

Ex. xii. 7.

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all
indifference, that the law hath no side respect to
their persons. *Hooker.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the side wind of
a surprise, than by downright admonition.

L'Estrange.

One mighty squadron with a side wind sped.

Dryden.

The parts of water, being easily separable from
each other, will, by a side motion, be easily re-
moved, and give way to the approach of two pieces
of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside,
could impel them so strongly with a transverse
side blow against that tremendous weight and rapid-
ity, when whole worlds are a falling? *Dryden.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but
several unexpected peculiarities, and side views,
unobserved by any painter but Homer. *Bentley, Serm.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some ex-
pressions, which by a side wind reflected on me.

Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.

3. [Side, rib, Sax. *side*, Dan.] Long; broad;
large; extensive. Still a northern word.
Dr. Johnson has overpassed this mean-
ing. *Swift.*

Cloth of gold — set with pearls, down sleeves,
side sleeves, and skirts round. *Shaks. Much Ado.*

His branch'd cossock, a side sweeping gown.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

TO SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair;
and if there be factions, it is good to side a man's
self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed.

Bacon.

2. To take a party; to engage in a fac-
tion.

Vex'd are the nobles who have sided
In his behalf. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted
to them, require a brain free from all inclination
to siding, or affection to opinions for the authors'
sakes, before they be well understood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To side against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty side.

Granville.

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolt-
ing from its original sense, and siding with a modern
subject. *Addison.*

All side in parties, and begin the attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the princi-
ples upon which her majesty proceeded, either
absented themselves where the whole cause de-
pended, or sided with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now side against
the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

TO SIDE. * *v. a.*

1. To be at the side of; to stand at the
side of.

But his blind eye, that sided Paridell,
All his demesure from his sight did hide.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 27.

The pair, which do each other side,
Though yet some space doth them divide,
This happy night must both make one.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

If Clara side him, and will call him friend,
I would the difference of our bloods were such
As might with any shift be wip'd away.

Beaumont, and Fl. Love's Cure.

2. To suit; to pair.

He [Mr. John Hales] had sure read more, and
carried more about him in his excellent memory,
than any man I ever knew, my lord Falkland only
excepted, who I think sided him.

Ld. Clarendon, Life, i. 53.

SIDEBOARD. *n. s.* [side and board.] The
side table on which conveniences are
placed for those that eat at the other
table.

At a stately sideboard by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Milton, P. R.*
No sideboards then with gilded plate were
dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd.

Dryden.

The snow white damask ensigns are display'd,
And glittering salvers on the sideboard laid. *King.*

The shining sideboard, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in
silver vessels, to the value of £1,966l. 15s. 9d. a
quantity exceeded afterwards by the sideboards of
many private tables. *Arbutnot.*

SIDEROX. *n. s.* [side and box.] Enclosed
seat on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd
beams?

Why looks the sidebox from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

SIDFLY. *n. s.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum
rectum of horses, the sidefly proceeds.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

SIDELONG. *adj.* [side and long.] Lateral;
oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a sidelong glance,
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do.

Dryden.

The deadly wound is in thy soul:
When thou a tempting harlot dost behold,
And when she casts on thee a sidelong glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it danceth?

Dryden.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines
is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or side-
long impulse. *Locke.*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the sidelong maid.

Thomson.

SIDELONG. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit;
not in opposition.

As if on earth

Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton, P. L.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden, Ov.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots sidelong; but
shade those which blow from the afternoon sun.

Evelyn, Kalendar.

SIDER. * *n. s.* [from side.] One who joins
a party, or engages in a faction.

Such converts — are sure to be beset with diverse
sorts of adversaries; as the papists, and their *siders*.
Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616), Pref.

A sider with all times.

A. Wood, Ath. Oz. vol. ii. col. 27.

SIDER. *n. s.* See CIDER.

SIDERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Latin.]

Starry; astral.

These changes in the heavens, though slow,
produc'd

Like change on sea, and land; sidereal blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton, P. L.*

The musk gives

Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender noage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold sidereal blasts.

Philips.

SIDERATED. *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.]

Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, siderated, and
mortified, become black; the radial moisture, or
vital sulphur, suffering an extinction.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SIDERATION. *n. s.* [sideration, French;

sideratio, Lat.] A sudden mortification,
or, as the common people call it, a
blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense,
as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce
a mortification or sideration in the parts of plants
on which they are laid. *Ray on the Creation.*

SIDERAL.* *adj.* [sidereus, Lat.] Astral;
starry; relating to the stars.

This was a permanent symbol of the sidered
splendours. *Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 3.*
The Egyptians called their heroes by the names
of their sideral and elementary deities.

Shuckford on the Creation, Pref. p. xxi.

SIDERITE.* *n. s.* [sideritis, Latin.] A

loadstone, upon which he hangs in a cord a siderite of
Herculean stone. *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

SIDESADDLE.† *n. s.* [side and saddle.] A
woman's seat on horseback.

Another with a cradel,
And with a syde-sadel. *Skelton, Poems, p. 134.*
The use of riding in coaches, and of side-saddles,
[is] since the time of Richard the II. here with us.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 279.

SIDESMAN. *n. s.* [side and man.] An
assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the
consent of the sidesmen or vestry, is void.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

SIDETAKING.* *n. s.* [side and take.] Engage-
ment in a faction or party.

What furious sidetakings, what plots, what blood-
sheds! *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 72.*

SIDEWAYS.† *adv.* [from side and way, or
SIDEWISE. } *wise.*] Laterally; on one
side.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears.

Milton, El. M. Winch.

If the image of the sun should be drawn out
into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every
ray, or by any other casual inequality of the
refractions, the same oblong image would, by a
second refraction made sideways, be drawn out as
much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or
other casual inequality of the refraction sideways.

Newton, Opt.

SIDING.* * *n. s.* [from side.] Engagement
in a faction.

As soon as discontents drove men into sidings,
as ill humours fall to the disaffected party, which
causes inflammations, so did all, who affected
it, adhere to that side. *King Charles.*

To *S'IDE*.† v. n. [from *side*.]

1. To go with the body the narrowest way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *siding*, and squeezing his body.

Swift.
I passed very gently and *siding* through the two principal streets.

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *siding*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the panels.

3. To saunter. North.

Grose.
SIEGE. n. s. [*siege*, Fr.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our castle's strength

Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine eat them up.

Shaks. Macb.
It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding,
That the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than
by assault to take the town.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.
The more I see pleasures about me, so much
more I feel

Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*

Of contraries.

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Give me so much of your time, in exchange of
it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of
Ford's wife.

Shakespeare.
Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his
breast.

3. [*Siege*, Fr.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound.

Spenser, P. Q.

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*.

Shaks. Othello.
Your sum of parts

Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard

Of the unworthiest *siege*.

5. [*Siege*, Fr.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the
permeant parts, as the mouths of the meseraicks,
and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto
the *siege*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To *SIEGE*. v. a. [*sieger*, French, from the
noun.] To besiege. A word not now
in use.

Him he had long oppress with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* fort.

Spenser, F. Q.

SEIVE.† n. s. [*sipe*, *ryre*, Sax.]

1. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by
which flour is separated from bran, or
fine powder from coarse; a boulder; a
searce.

Thy counsel

Falls now into my ears as profitless

As water in a *seive*.

Shakespeare.
In a *seive* I'll thither sail,

And like a rat without a tail,

I'll do — I'll do — I'll do.

Shakespeare.
An innocent found a *seive*, and presently fell
to stopping the holes.

L'Estrange.
If life sunk through you, like a leaky *seive*,

Accuse yourself, you liv'd not while you might.

2. A basket.

Apple-wives

That wrangle for a *seive*.

Davenant, The Wits.
It is well known that *seives* and half-*seives* are

baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent-
Garden market. — Dr. Farmer adds, that, in
several counties of England, the baskets used for
carrying out dirt, &c. are called *seives*.

Steevens, Notes on Shakespeare.

To *SIFT*. v. a. [*sifan*, Saxon; *siften*,
Dutch.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out
could not be expected to be pure meal, but must
have a mixture of padar and bran.

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show.

3. To examine; to try.

We have *sifted* your objections against those
pre-eminences royal.

Hooker.
All which the wit of Calvin could from thence
draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and
syllable, is no more than that certain speeches
seem to intimate, that all Christian churches ought
to have their elderships.

Hooker.
I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart.

Shakespeare.
As near as I could *sift* him on that argument.

Shakespeare.

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation as a rock

Of adamant.

Milton, P. R.
One would think, that every member who em-
braces with vehemence the principles of either of
these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined
them, and was secretly convinced of their pre-
ference to those he rejects.

Addison.
SIFTER. n. s. [from *sift*.] One who sifts.

Sig was used by the Saxons for victory:

Sigbert, famous for victory; *Sigward*,
victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquer-
ing temper: and almost in the same
sense are Nicocles, Nicomyachus, Ni-
cander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius,
&c.

Gibson.

To *SIGH*.† v. n. [*sican*, *sicetan*, Saxon;
suchten, Dutch.] And thus the old

Eng. pret. was *sight*; as in Chaucer,
"privily he *sighte*," Man of Lawes Tale;

and in Spenser, "Full many a one for
me deep groan'd and *sight*," F. Q. vi. viii.

20. Some affectedly or ignorantly pro-
nounce the present word *sigh* as *sithe*.
To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath.

Shakespeare, Coriol.
I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To Christian intercessors.

Shaks. Merch. of Ven.
He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why
doth this generation seek after a sign?

St. Mark, viii. 12.

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slippery thrones were plac'd,
And, chancing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd.

Dryden.

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one.

Prior.

To *SIGH*. v. a. To lament; to mourn.

Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate.

Prior.

SIGH. n. s. [from the verb.] A violent
and audible emission of the breath
which has been long retained, as in sad-
ness.

Full often has my heart swollen with keeping my
sighs imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove
back from mine eyes turned back to drown my heart.

Sidney.
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes.

Shakespeare.

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd.

Shakespeare.

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all
pleasures have a sting in the tail, though they carry
beauty on the face.

By. Taylor.
In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall.

Dryden.

SIGH.* n. s. [from *sigh*.] One who
sighs.

I could wish myself a *sigh* to be so chid,
Or at least a *sigher* to be comforted.

Bacon, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

The passion of love is the most general concern
among men; and I am glad to hear by my last
advices from Oxford, that there are a set of *sighers*
in that university, who have erected themselves
into a society in honour of that tender passion!

Spectator, No. 30.

SIGHING.* n. s. [from *sigh*.] The act of
emitting the breath audibly, as in grief.

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing*
of the needy will I arise.

Ps. xii. 5.

The poor bird was beaten back with the loud
sighings of an eastern wind.

By. Taylor, Sermon.

SIGHT. n. s. [*geirde*, Sax. *sicht*, *gesicht*,
Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of
seeing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs
have *sight*.

Bacon.
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, or decrepitate age!

Milton, S. A.
'Tis still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape.

Denham.
My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight*.

Swift.

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing
obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*.

Daniel.
Æneas cast his wondering eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right.

Dryden.

I met Brutidius in a mortal fight;
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*.

Dryden.

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;
The power to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space and time the form distinct to bring.

Davies.
Mine eye pursu'd him still, but under shade
Lost sight of him.

Milton, P. L.
What form of death could him affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with steadfast *sight*,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep!

Dryden, Hor.
Having little knowledge of the circumstances
of those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that
many things lie concealed to us, which they who
were concerned in the letter, understood at first
sight.

Locke.

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of
piety, upon an assurance that it should never come
to any one's *sight* but her own.

Wake.

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
And at a distance see superiour light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *sights* of a quadrant.

Their armed staves in charge, their beavers
down,

Their eyes of fire, sparkling through *sights* of steel.
Shakspeare.

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still.

Then seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not an eye,
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more.

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great
sight, why the bush is not burnt. *Ex. iii. 3.*

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome,
that I might not run over the same *sights* a second
time. *Addison.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,
Though gods assembled grace his towering height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear.

Before you pass the imaginary *sights*,
Of lords, and earls, and dukes, and garter'd
knights,

While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes,
Then give one flit, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SIGHTED, *adj.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a
particular manner. It is used only in
composition, as *quicksighted*, *short-*
sighted.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the
joints of the coach up close, so they might put
each end down, and remain as discovered and
open *sighted* as on horsback. *Sidney.*

The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning
difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow
in mastering them. *Clarendon.*

SIGHTFULNESS, *n. s.* [from *sight* and *full*.]
Perspicuity; clearness of sight. Not in
use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfui-
ness,

Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.
Sidney.

SIGHTLESS, *adj.* [from *sight*.]

1. Wanting sight; blind.
Poor grooms are *sightless* night.

The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; un-
pleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasant blot, and *sightless* stains,—
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.
Shakspeare, K. John.

3. Invisible.

You murdering ministers,
Wherever in your *sightless* substances
You wait on nature's mischief! *Shaks. Macbeth.*

The *sightless* couriers of the air. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Winds that *sightless* in the sounding air do fly.
Warner, Albion's England.

SIGHTLINESS, *n. s.* [from *sightly*.] Ap-
pearance pleasing or agreeable to the
eye.

Glass-eyes may be used, though not for seeing,
for *sightliness*. *Fuller, Holy State*, (1648,) p. 290.

SIGHTLY, *adj.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to
the eye; striking to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shews upon an ass.

Their having two eyes and two ears, so placed,
is more *sightly* and useful.

A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought
out, and only one plain nag that made sport.

We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all
her majesty's subjects: we elected a president by
his height. *Addison.*

SIGIL, *n. s.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] Seal; sig-
nature.

Sorceries to raise the infernal pow'rs,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours.

SIGILLATIVE, *n. s.* [*sigillativus*, Fr. from
sigillum, Lat.] Fit to seal; belonging
to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*

SIGMOIDAL, *adj.* [*sigmoidal*, Fr. from the
Greek letter called *sigma*, and *ειδος*,
figure, form.] Curved, like the Greek
letter already named: a medical term.

It must necessarily thrust the blood through the
open passage of the vena arteriosa, where the *sig-*
moidal portals hindering its return, it must pass
through the strainer of the lungs.

Smith on Old Age, (1666,) p. 233.

SIGN, *n. s.* [*regn*, Saxon; *signe*, Fr. *sig-*
num, Lat.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which
any thing is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify.
Hooker.

Signs for communication may be contrived from
any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to
either sense. *Holder.*

To express the passions which are seated in the
heart by outward *signs*, is one great precept of the
painters, and very difficult to perform.

When any one uses any term, he may have in
his mind a determined idea which he makes it the
sign of, and to which he should keep it steadily
annexed. *Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the first
sign, they will not believe the latter *sign*. *Ex. iv. 8.*

Compell'd by *signs* and judgements dire.

3. A picture or token hung at a door, to
give notice what is sold within.

I found my miss, struck hands, and pray'd him
tell,

To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*. *Donne.*

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*.

True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign*.

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one ar-
ticle so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang
over houses. *Swift.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and
spiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men,
and they became a *sign*. *Num. xxvi. 10.*

5. A constellation in the zodiac.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning.

Now did the *signa* reign, and the constellation
was come, under which Perkin should appear.

After every foe subdu'd, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run.

6. Note or token given without words.
They made *signs* to his father. *Luke.*

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.
The ensign of Messiah blas'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton.*

8. Typical representation; symbol.
The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely signifi-
cative; but what they represent is as certainly de-
livered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brewerood.*

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign*
manual. See the second sense of *To*
Sign.

To SIGN, *v. a.* [*signum*, Saxon; *signer*,
Fr. *signo*, Latin.]

1. To mark.
We receive this child into the congregation of
Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the
cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be
ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified,
and manfully to fight under his banner against
sin, the world, and the devil, and to continue
Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto his life's
end. *Office of Baptism, Common Prayer.*

2. To denote; to show.
You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogance. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

3. To ratify by hand or seal. [*To sign*, as
to *sign* a writing, is an expression drawn from
the practice of our ancestors the
Anglo-Saxons, who, in attesting their
charters, prefixed the *sign* of the cross
to their names.—Hence it comes to
pass, that when a person that cannot
write is to make his mark, he usually
makes a cross. And I apprehend that
such Saxons as could not write made
their crosses, and the scribe wrote their
names. *Pegge, Anonym. iii. 42.*]

Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

4. To betoken; to signify; to represent
typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as
they seem; but because they are made to be *signs*
of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what
themselves do *sign*. *Bp. Taylor.*

To SIGN, *v. n.* To be a sign or omen.

Musick! the air?—Under the earth.—
—It *signs* well, does't not?—No. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SIGNAL, *n. s.* [*signal*, French; *sennale*,
Spanish.] Notice given by a sign; a
sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow.

Scarce the dawning day began to spring,
As, at a *signal* giv'n, the streets with clamours ring.

SIGNAL, *adj.* [*signal*, French.] Eminent;
memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament, for
the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish.

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men
to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNALITY, *n. s.* [from *signal*.] Quality
of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and de-
termined its *signal*ity, the first was natural, arising
from physical causes.

It seems a *signal*ity in providence, in erecting
your society in such a juncture of dangerous hu-
mours. *Clanville.*

To SIGNALIZE, *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To
make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signatize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences.

Addison.

Some one eminent spirit, having *signatized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people.

Swift.

SIGNALLY. *adv.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings.

South.

SIGNATION. *n. s.* [from *signo*, Lat.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation*, he raised unto a lunar representation.

Brown.

SIGNATURE. *n. s.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signo*, Lat.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul.

Watts.

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamp with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism.

Bentley.

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race With *signatures* of such majestic grace.

Pope, *Odys.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions; the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use.

More against Atheism.

Seek out for plants, and *signatures*, To quack of universal cures.

Hudibras.

Herbs are described by marks and *signatures*, so far as to distinguish them from one another.

Baker on Learning.

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom.

Glanville.

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect.

Rogers.

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNATURIST. *n. s.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures.

A word little used.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions.

Brown.

SIGNER. *n. s.* [from *sign*.] One that signs.

SIGNET. *† n. s.* [*signet*, Su. Goth. *signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.

I've been bold To them to use your *signet* and your name.

Shakespeare, *Timon*.

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet*.

Give thy *signet*, bracelets, and staff.

Shakespeare, *Meas. for Meas.*

He delivered him his private *signet*.

Gen. xxxviii. 18. Knolles.

Proof of my life my royal *signet* made.

Dryden.

The impression of a *signet* ring.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

SIGNIFICANCE. } *n. s.* [from *signify*.]
SIGNIFICANCY. }

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate *significancies*.

Holder.

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action.

Stillin' fleet.

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the *significancy* and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre.

Dryden.

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significancy* and force.

Alterbury.

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired.

Swift.

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason?

Addison.

SIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*signifiant*, Fr. *significans*, Lat.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient.

Ralegh.

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments.

Hooker.

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them.

Holder on Speech.

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor.

Addison.

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNIFICANT.* *n. s.*

1. That which expresses something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak, In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI. P. I.*

2. A token; that which stands as a sign of something.

An erect and forward stature, a large breast, heat and pliant joints, and the like, may be good *significants* of health, of strength, or agility; but are very foreign arguments of wit.

Walton on Education.

SIGNIFICANTLY. *adv.* [from *significant*.]

With force of expression.

Christianity is known in Scripture by no name so *significantly* as by the simplicity of the Gospel.

South.

SIGNIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*signification*, Fr. *significatio*, Lat. from *signify*.]

1. The act of making known by signs.

A lie is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another.

South.

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his *signification*.

Accidence.

Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten.

Holder.

SIGNIFICATIVE. *adj.* [*significatif*, French; from *signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us.

Brerewood.

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called *ealdfather*; whom we call great-grandfather, they called *thirdfather*.

Camden, *Rem.*

SIGNIFICATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *significative*.] So as to betoken by an external sign.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible.

Abp. Usher, *Answ. to the Jes. Malone*, p. 38.

SIGNIFICATOR.* *n. s.* [from *signify*.] A significatory.

They are principal *significators* of manners.

See whether the *significators* in her horoscope agree with his.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 634.

SIGNIFYCATORY. *n. s.* [from *signify*.] That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *signifycatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign.

Bp. Taylor.

TO SIGNIFY. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*

Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shaks.*

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes, Nor knew what *signify'd* the boding sign,

But found the pow'r's displeas'd d.

Dryden.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus.

Burnet, *Theory*.

2. To mean; to express.

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player, That struts and frets his hour upon the stage, And then is heard no more! It is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing!

Shaks. *Macbeth*.

By Scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews' Sabbath, and but of late years used to *signify* the Lord's day.

Nelson.

3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify* nothing; yet that is nothing to us.

Bp. Taylor.

What *signifies* the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it?

L'Estrange.

He hath one way more, which, although it *signify* little to men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose.

Tillotson.

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify* nothing to the present societies in the world.

Locke.

What *signifies* the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie?

Swift.

4. To make known; to declare.

I'll to the king, and signify to him,
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge.

Shaks. Rich. III.

He sent and signified it by his angel unto John.
Rev. i. 1.

The government should signify to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied.

Swift.

To S'IGNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin.
B. Jonson.

S'IGNIOR.* *n. s.* [*signore*, Ital.] A title of respect, among the Italians: with the Turks the grand signior is the emperor.

Who is he comes here? — This is signior Antonio.
Shaks. Merch. of Ven.

Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors,
My very noble and approv'd good masters.

Shakspeare, Othello.

To S'IGNIORIZE.* *v. a.* [from *signior*.] To exercise dominion over; to subject.

[If] love held me not so enthralled and subject to his laws as he doth, and to the eyes of the ungrateful fair whose name I secretly mutter, then should the eyes of this beautiful damsel presently signiorize my liberty.

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote, P. 3. ch. 2.

To S'IGNIORIZE.* *v. n.* To have dominion.

At the time that He was to come, Judah must lose the scepter; not then to rule or signiorize in Judah.

Hewitt, Sermon. (1658), p. 171.

S'IGNIORY. *n. s.* [*signoria*, Ital.]

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time

Through all the signories it was the first,

And Prospero the prime duke. Shaks. Tempest.

The earls, their titles, and their signories,

They must restore again. Daniel, Civ. War.

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,

Gain'd those high honours, princely signories,

And proud prerogatives. West.

2. It is used by Shakspeare for seniority.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,

Give mine the benefit of signiory,

And let my griefs frown on the upper hand.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

S'IGNPOST. *n. s.* [*sign* and *post*.] That

upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving

A shed or signpost. B. Jonson, Catiline.

This noble invention of our author's hath been

copied by so many signpost dawblers, that now 'tis

grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than

by the commonness. Dryden.

S'IK.* *adj.* Such. Retained in the north

S'IKE. } of England: as, *sik* a thing;

siklike. See S'UCH.

Sike mister bene all misgone,

They heafen hills of wrath;

Sike syrlie shepherds have no none,

They keepen all the path.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

S'IKE.* *n. s.* [*ic*, *rich*, Sax. a water-furrow;

sike, Icel. a streamlet.] A small stream

or rill; one which is usually dry in summer.

Used in the north of England.

S'IKER.† *adj.* and *adv.* See SICKER.

The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. Dr. Johnson

refers to Spenser. Mr. Mason affects

to doubt that, though Spenser

frequently uses the word as an adverb,

he ever uses it as an adjective; and

imagines that Dr. Johnson was misled

by the explanatory word *sure* in some

glossaries to Spenser, where it was certainly intended for the adverb. The impropriety of this assertion will be obvious by referring to *sicker*, the same word; which is Spenser's adjective, which in older writers is *siker*, and is common enough, though Mr. Mason knew not an instance of it as an adjective.

[They] holden the *siker* way.

Chaucer, Merch. Tale.

A lord is *syker* that hath a true advocate.

Lib. Fest. fol. 40.

S'IKERNESS.† *n. s.* [from *siker*.] Sureness; safety. See SICKERNESS.

Broletnesse

They finden, when they wenen *sikernesne*.

Chaucer, Merch. Tale.

To S'ILE.* *v. a.* [*sila*, Su. Goth.] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow: used in the north of England: whence a *sile*-dish, a strainer. See Ray and Grose. *Siled* milk is also sometimes another term for *skimmed* milk. To *sile* is likewise used for *subside*, or *sink down*, from the primary meaning.

S'ILENCE. *n. s.* [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*, Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept

silence at my counsel. Job, xxix. 21.

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp

authority over the man, but to be in *silence*.

1 Tim. ii. 12.

First to himself he inward *silence* broke.

Milton, P. L.

Speech submissively withdraws

From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause,

Then pompous *silence* reigns, and stills the noisy

laws. Pope.

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs

cease,

And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace.

Pope.

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn

into *silence*,

And discourse grow commendable in none but

parrots. Shakspeare.

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillness; not noise.

Hail happy groves, calm and secure retreat

Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat. Roscommon.

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell;

For strength from truth divided, and from just,

Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise

And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,

Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame;

Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom.

Milton, P. L.

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,

And what most merits fame in *silence* hid.

Milton, P. L.

S'ILENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety. —

— *Silence*: one word more

Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. Shaks.

To S'ILENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to 's pow'r

He would have made them mules, *silenc'd* their

pleaders, and

Disproportioned their freedoms. Shakspeare.

The ambassador is *silenc'd*. Shaks. Hen. VIII.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her propriety. Shakspeare, Othello.

This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that
moved the question. Bacon, Hen. VII.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs
be *silenced*, who, being exposed unto wolves, gave
loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as
high as heaven. Brown.

This would *silence* all further opposition.

Clarendon.

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,

I could not *silence* my complaints. Denham.

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite
knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their
scruples, and they had adored the amazing
mystery. Rogers.

If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that
I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly
be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate
utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even
in my thoughts, to praise him. Wake.

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,

Suspend the fight and *silence* all our guns. Waller.

The thunder spoke, nor durst the queen reply;

A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky. Pope, Iliad.

S'ILENT.† *adj.* [*silens*, Lat.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day-time, and in the

night season I am not *silent*. Ps. xxii. 2.

Silent, and in face

Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute.

Milton, P. L.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and

most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken

never wrought so much good as a word concealed.

Broome.

3. Still; having no noise.

Like starry light,

Which, sparkling on the *silent* waves, does seem

more bright. Spenser, F. Q.

Now is the pleasant time,

The cool, the *silent*, save where *silence* yields

To the night-warbling bird. Milton, P. L.

4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.

Second and instrumental causes, together with

nature itself, without that operative faculty which

God gave them, would become *silent*, virtuous,

and dead. Raleigh, Hist.

The sun to me is dark,

And *silent* as the moon,

When she deserts the night,

Hide in her vacant interlunar cave. Milton, S. A.

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell

Fame is not *silent*. Milton, P. L.

6. Not making noise or rumour.

The pious youth, more studious how to save

His aged sire, now sinking to the grave,

Prefer'd the power of plants, and *silent* praise

Of healing arts, before Phoebean bays.

Dryden, Æn. 12.

S'ILENTIARY.* *n. s.* [*silentiarius*, low Lat.]

1. One who is appointed to take care that

silence and proper order be kept in

court.

2. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets

of state.

The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by

Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

S'ILENTLY. *adv.* [from *silent*.]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,

They *silently* confess that one more brave. Dryden.

For me they beg, each *silently*

Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.

Dryden.

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;

Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. Dryden.

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

SILENTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *silent*.] State or quality of being silent. *Ash.*

SILEX.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Flint: the mineralogical term usually given to this kind of earth.

SILICIOUS.† *adj.* [from *cilicium*. It should be therefore written *cilicious*.]

1. Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias, *Brown.*

2. [*Siliceus* or *silicius*, Lat. from *siler*, a flint. Of this sense Dr. Johnson takes no notice.] Flinty; full of stones.

Silicious earth is often found in a stony form, such as flint or quartz; and still more frequently in that of a very fine sand, such as that whereof glass is made. *Kirwan on Manures*, p. 6.

SILICULOSE. *adj.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky; full of husks. *Dict.*

SILIGINOSE. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SILING-Dish.* *n. s.* [from *sile* and *dish*.] A strainer; a colander.

Barret, Alv. 1580.

SILLIQUA. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.

2. [*Siliqua*, Fr. with botanists.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

SILIQUESE. } *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]
SILIQUEOUS. } Having a pod or capsula.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkaliescent. *Arbuthnot.*

SILK.† *n. s.* [Jæolc, Saxon. "Vocabulum Anglicanum *selk*, Lat. *sericum*, — nuncupatum est quasi *selik*, pro *serik*, literæ *r* in *l* facili commut. fact." See Leigh's Crit. Sac. 1650, p. 136. The Lat. *sericum* a *serpens*, lana, quam *Seres* mittunt. Isidore.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk*; And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shaks. Othello.*

2. The stuff made of the worm's thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks* betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He caus'd the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine. *Waller.*

SILKEN.† *adj.* [from *silk*; Sax. *jeolcen*.]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it, Their counsel turns to passion, which before Would give preceptual medicine to rage; Fetter strong madness in a *silk*en thread; Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakspeare.*

Now will we revel it, With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakspeare.*

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolv'd, Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft Beholding them, him secretly envide, And wisht that two such fans, so *silken* soft, And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenser.*

All the youth of England are on fire, And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd, And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground. *Dryden.*

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy, A cocker'd, *silken* wanton, brave our fields, And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil, Mocking the air with colours idly spread, And find no check? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Every *silken* coxcomb that has but a page at his heels, *Ferrand, on Love Melanch.* p. 51.

To **SILKEN.*** *v. a.* To make soft or smooth.

If your sheep are of Silurian breed, Nightly to house them dry, on fern, or straw, *Silkening* their fleeces. *Dyer, Fleeces.*

SILKINESS.* } *n. s.* [from *silk*.]
SILKENNESS. }

1. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity.

Sir, your *silkenness* Clearly mistakes Mecænas and his house, To think there breathes a spirit beneath his roof Subject unto these poor affections Of undermining envy and detraction, Moods only proper to base groveling minds. *B. Jonson, Poetast*

2. Smoothness.

The claret had no *silkenness*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SILKMAN.* *n. s.* [*silk* and *man*.] A dealer in silk.

Master Smooth's, the *silkman*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

SILKMER'RCER.† *n. s.* [*silk* and *merc*.] A dealer in silk.

Being born without prospect of hereditary riches he was sent to London in his youth, and placed apprentice to a *silk-merc*. *Johnson, Life of Gay.*

SILKWEA'VER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave *silken* manufactures.

True English hate your *monsieurs* paltry arts; For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryden.*

The Chinese are ingenious *silk-weavers*. *Watts.*

SILKWORM.* *n. s.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silk-worms* devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue, A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*

SILKY.† *adj.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise. *Shenstone, El.* 18.

2. Soft; tender. Dr. Johnson has noticed *silky* as *tender*, only in the sense of *pliant*, by a citation from Shakspeare's *Lear*, where the true word is "*silky* ducking observants," not *silky*.

The several graces and elegances of musick, the soft and *silky* touches, the nimble transitions and delicate courses. *Smith on Old Age*, (1666,) p. 144.

Silky soft Favonius breathe still softer. *Young, Night Th.* 2.

SILL.† *n. s.* [pile, Sax. *syll*, Icel. *limen*,

sula, columna, à M. Goth. *syulan*, fundare. Serenius. See also *GROUNDSEL*.]

1. The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

He can scarce lift his leg over a *sill*. *Burton, Anal.* of Mel. p. 450.

The farmer's goose, Grown fat with corn and sitting still, Can scarce get o'er the barn-door *sill*: And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

2. The bottom piece in a window frame.

3. Shafts of a waggon; thills. North. *Grose.*

SILLABUB.† *n. s.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. Minshew thinks it corrupted from *swillingbubbles*. Junius omits it. Henshaw, whom Skinner follows, deduces it from the Dutch *sulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *esil*, in old English, *vinegar*, *esil* a *bouc*, *vinegar* for the mouth, *vinegar* made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, in conformity to his derivation of the word; which, after all, is very obscure. A *sillabub* usually means a liquor made of milk and wine or cider, and sugar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now She trips to milk the sand-red cow; Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain, Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feast, By some rich farmer's wife and sister dress'd, Might be resembled to a sick man's dream, Where all ideas huddling run so fast, That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*

SILLILY. *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much, what thou and I Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then, But suck'd on childish pleasures *sillily*? Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers' den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*

Do, do, look *sillily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden.*

SILLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis very easy to sift and toss this fine thought, which would afford good diversion; for, besides its own *silliness*, it contradicts all the rest, and spoils the whole grimace of the book. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 32.

SILLY.† *adj.* [Dr. Johnson merely cites the German *selig* from Skinner. Our word *seely* or *sely*, (Sax. *seelig*), at first meaning fortunate also, was used for silly, simple, inoffensive. See *SEELY*. So *salugur*, innoxious, Su. Goth. Verelius.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.

A *silly* man, in simple weeds forworne. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms, In dread of death and dangerous dismay, With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore, I do at length descry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was that which did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep.

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silliest* servants, of the wisest master.

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off.

Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism.

He is the companion of the silliest people in their most *silly* pleasure, he is ready for every impatient entertainment and diversion.

4. Weak; disordered; not in health. "You look main *silly* to day, i. e. you look ill in health." Used in Yorkshire. Pegge. And in Scotland.

SÍLLYHOW.† *n. s.* [Perhaps from *reliz*, happy, and *heort*, the head. Dr. Johnson. — Rightly from *reliz*, happy; not so from *heort*, the head; for *how* means a coif or hood; *huyve*, Teut. See Dr. Jamieson in V. How. And Brand, Pop. Antiq. in "Child's Caul, otherwise the *Silly How*, i. e. the holy or fortunate cap or hood."] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth.

SILT.† *n. s.* [Icel. *sull*, commixtum quæ ex variis fecibus; *sulla*, miscere colluvium; Suth. *sylla*, colluvies. Serenius.] Mud; slime.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them.

In long process of time, the *silt* and sands shall so choak and shallow the sea in and about it.

SÍLVAN. *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green.

SÍLVER.† *n. s.* [*silubr*, Goth. *jeolpep*, Sax. *silber*, Germ. *silver*, Dutch. Junius and others derive the word from the Greek *σῖλβος*, (*silbo*), to shine, omitting the letter *t*: Serenius, (noticing the great antiquity of this word, and disregarding the proposed Grecian origin), thinks it allied to the Icel. *syell*, ice, *sylla*, to be white like ice: nor is the derivation of Wachter, (who allows the obscurity of the etymon, yet prefers seeking it in the Greek language), dissimilar, viz. ἀλφός, (*alphos*) white; prefixing the letter *s*.]

1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to platina and gold.

2. Any thing of soft splendour.
Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes. Pope.

3. Money made of silver.

SÍLVER.† *adj.*

1. Made of silver.

Put my *silver* cup into the sack's mouth.
Gen. xlv. 2.
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste.

Milton, Comus.

The *silver*-shafted goddess of the place.

Pope, *Odys.*

2. White like silver.

Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion.

Spenser.

Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son. Shaks.
The great in honour are not always wise,
Nor judgement under *silver* tresses lies. Sandys.
Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breasts. Milton, P. L.

3. Having a pale lustre.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light.

Shakspeare.

4. Soft of voice; soft in sound. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.

From all their groves, which with the heavenly noises
Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,
And the hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies.

Spenser.

It is my love that calls upon my name.
How *silver* sweet sound lovers' tongues by night!
Like softest musick to attending ears. Shakspeare.
The shilling reared itself upon its edge, and turning the face towards me, opened its mouth; and in a soft *silver* sound gave me the following account of his life and adventures. Tatler, No. 249.

5. Soft; gentle; quiet.

The whyles his lord in *silver* slomber lay,
Like as the evening star adorn'd with dewy ray.

Spenser, F. Q.

Me no such cares nor combrous thoughts offend,
Ne once my mind's unmoved quiet grieve;
But all the night in *silver* sleepe I spend.

Spenser, F. Q.

To **SÍLVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. Shakspeare.
The splendour of silver is more pleasing to some eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silver*'d rapiers. Bacon.
Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. Bacon.

A gilder shewed me a ring *silver*'d over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. Boyle.

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Here retir'd the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness *silver*'d o'er the deep. Pope.
SÍLVER FIR.* A species of the fir-tree.

The fir Theophrastus distinguisheth into male and female: the latter is softer timber than the male; it is also a taller and fairer tree; and this is probably the *silver fir*. Bp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 27.

SÍLVERBEATER. *n. s.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. Boyle.

SÍLVERLING. *n. s.* A silver coin.

A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. Isaiah, vii. 23.

SÍLVERLY. *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. Shaks.

SÍLVERSMITH. *n. s.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana.

Acts, xix.

SÍLVERTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*acanthium vulgare*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

SÍLVERWEED. *n. s.* [*argentina*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

SÍLVERTREE. *n. s.* [*conocarpodendron*, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

SÍLVERY. *adj.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* talc in it. Woodward on Fossils.
Of all the enamell'd race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air.

Pope, Dunciad.

SÍMAGRE.* *n. s.* [*simagrée*, Fr. "a wry mouth, or filthy face, the countenance of a jester or clown in a play, made to provoke laughter; also, an hypocritical look." Cotgrave.] Grimace: used by Dryden, but not adopted.

The Cyclops—felt the force of love,—
Assum'd the softness of a lover's air;
Now with a crooked sithe his beard he sleeks,
And mows the stubborn stubble of his cheeks;
Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.

Dryden, Ovid.

SÍMA'R.† *n. s.* [*samare*, Dutch; *zamarra*, Span. *chamarre*, and *samarre*, old Fr. See CHIMERE.] A robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,
Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green.

Dryden.

Vests, perukes, tunicks, *cinarrs*.

Bp. Parker, *Repr. of Rehens. Transp.* p. 499.

The habits, wherewith these miserable persons were vested, were no less capable of striking horror and pity into the beholders; as well the living persons, as statues, bore a *samarra* of grey stuff, all painted over with devils, flames, &c.

Wharton, *Tr. of Hist. of the Inq. of Goa*, ch. xxvi.

SÍMILAR. } *adj.* [*similaire*, Fr. from *sí-*
SÍMILARY.* } *milis*, Lat.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnamon. Boyle.

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived.

Hale, *Com. Law of England*.

SÍMILARITY. *n. s.* [from *similar*.] Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts.

Arbuthnot.

SÍMILARLY.* *adv.* [from *similar*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner.

The two pictures of the same object are formed upon points of the retina which are not *similarly* situate.

Reid, *Inquiry*.

This horny substance is gradually lost at one end in a very thin cuticle; and, at the other end, is also *similarly* lost in the membranous bag or true stomach.

Hunter.

SÍMILE. *n. s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,
Want *similes*.

Shakspeare, *Tr. and Crest*.

Lucentio slipp'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. —
— A good swift simile, but something curish.

Shakspeare.

In argument,

Similes are like songs in love;
They much describe, they nothing prove. Prior.
Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only
expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too
frequently. Garth.

SIMILITUDE. *n. s.* [*similitudo*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

Similitudo of substance would cause attraction,
where the body is wholly freed from the motion of
gravity; for then lead would draw lead.

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by
God himself beautified with the tide of his own
image and *similitudo*. Raleigh.

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitudo*, and let them rule
Over the fish and fowl. Milton, *P. L.*

Similitudo to the Deity was not regarded in the
things they gave divine worship to, and looked on
as symbols of the god they worshipped. *Stillingfleet*.

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at
the years of seventeen, with that of the same person
at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or
similitudo of one face can be found in the other.

South.

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitudo* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. Pope.

2. Comparison; simile.

Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry
similitudes, shews us the force of education.

Wotton.

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from
the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken
from the country. Dryden.

SIMILITUDINARY.* *adj.* [from *similitudo*.]

Denoting resemblance or comparison.

Ut is *similitudinary*. Coke upon *Littleton*.

Our Saviour chose this *similitudinary* way to
express our union with himself.

Dr. Potter, *Christophalg*. (1680.) p. 44.

SIMITAR. *n. s.* [See **CIMETER**.] A crooked
or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To **SIMMER.** *v. n.* [A word made probably
from the sound, but written, by Skinner,
simber.] To boil gently; to boil with a
gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat
by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little.

Boyle.

Their vital heat and moisture may always not
only *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes
boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life
being more than ordinarily kindled upon some
emergent occasion. More against *Atheism*.

SIMNEL. *† n. s.* [*simenel*, ancient French;
simnellus, low Lat.] A kind of sweet
bread or cake; in our old lexicography,
a cracknell.

Sodden bread, which is called *simnels* or crack-
nells, be verie unwholsome.

Bullein, Gov. of Health, (1595.)

SIMONYACAL. *† adj.* [from *simoniack*.]
Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical
preferment.

St. Ambrose found fault with *simoniackal* com-
positions in his days.

Sir M. Sandys, *Ess.* (1634.) p. 215.

Add to your criminals the *simoniackal* ladies, who
reduce the sacred order into the difficulty of break-
ing their troth. Spectator.

SIMONIACK. *† n. s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr. *simonia-
cius*, Lat.] One who buys or sells
preferment in the church.

So many *simoniacks* and intruders have ruled, as
about fifty of your popes together.

Bp. Bedell, *Lett.* p. 482.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is
a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to
trial. Ayliffe.

SIMONIACALLY.* *adv.* [from *simoniackal*.]
With the guilt of simony.

Benefices — disposed of, if not *simoniackally*, yet
at least unworthily. Burnet, *Hist. of his Own Times*.

SIMONY. *n. s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.]
The crime of buying or selling church
preferment.

One that by suggestion

Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. Shaks. *Hen. VIII.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which
one is of *simony*; and I wish the world might see
it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think
they have discharged that great trust to God and
man, if they take no money for a living, though it
may be parted with for other ends less justifiable.

Walton, *Life of Bp. Sanderson*.

No *simony* nor sinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone.

Garth.

To **SIMPER.** *† v. n.* [from *ŷimbelan*,
Saxon, to keep holiday, Skinner. He
derives *simmer* from the same word, and
confirms his etymology by writing it
simber. It is perhaps derived from
simmer, as it may seem to imitate the
dimples of water gently boiling. Dr.
Johnson. — This is indeed a strange
derivation. Serenius rationally deduces
it from the old Suth. *semner*, mod.
semper, "modestiam oris torsione af-
fectans." See also Widegren, *Su. Lex.*
"Simper, demure, affectedly modest."
To smile; generally to smile fool-
ishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between
simpering and smiling, her head bowed somewhat
down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness.

Sidney.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to
women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of
you hate them, to like as much as pleases them.

Shakspeare, *As you like it*.

Stars above *simper* and shine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine.

Herbert.

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Or drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,
With *simpering* angels, palms, and harps divine.

Pope.

SIMPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Smile;

generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stared him in the face, with
so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his
fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out
into an open laugh.

Addison.

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,

Mix on his look. Pope, *Dunciad*.

SIMPERER.* *n. s.* [from *simper*.] One who
simpers.

A *simperer*, that a court affords.

Neville, *Imit. of Juv.* p. 11.

SIMPERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *simper*.] With
a foolish smile.

Why looks next Curus all so *simperingly*?
Marston, *Scourge of Vill.* iii. 9.

SIMPLE. *adj.* [*simplex*, Latin; *simple*,
Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning;
sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simple*
sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy
the labour which we bestow to answer them.

Hooker.

They meet upon the way
A *simple* husbandman in garments gray.

Spenser, *Hubb. Tale*.

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak
To oppose your cunning. Shakspeare, *Hen. VIII.*

O Ethelinda,

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tend-
ness.

Rowe.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies;
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise.

Young.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single;

only one; plain; not complicated.
To make the compound pass for the rich metal
simple, is an adulteration or counterfeiting.

Bacon.

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vul-
garly foolish.

Watts.

Among substances some are called *simple*, some
compound, whether taken in a philosophical or
vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound
in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* sub-
stances which are generally esteemed uniform in
their natures: so every herb is called a *simple*, and
every metal a mineral; though the chymist per-
haps may find all his several elements in each of
them.

Watts, *Logick*.

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame
In all philosophy.

Thomson, *Summer*.

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the pru-
dent man looketh well to his going.

Prov. xv.

Dick, *simple* odes too many show ye
My servile complaisance to Chloe.

Prior.

SIMPLE. *n. s.* [*simple*, Fr.] A single in-
gredient in a medicine; a drug. It is
popularly used for an herb.

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect skill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill.

Drayton, *Cynthia*.

Our foster nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *simples* operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

He would ope his leathern scrip,
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.

Milton, *Comus*.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked
simple itself, as it comes over from the Indies.

Temple.

Around its entiaes nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing, sheds it on the silent plains.

Dryden.

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow
In fields and forests, all their pow'r's I know.

Dryden.

To **SIMPLE.** *v. n.* To gather *simples*.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,
As *simples* on the flowery hills he stray'd.

SIMPLE-MINDED.* *adj.* Having a simple,
unskilled, and artless mind.

[They.] bending off their sanctimonious eyes,
Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.

Alexander, *Pleas. of Imag.* B. 3.

The weak and *simple-minded* part of mankind
(which is by far the most numerous) could never
be secure of their possessions.

Blackstone.

SIMPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] The
quality of being *simple*.

I will hear that play :

For never any thing can be amiss,
When *simpleness* and duty tender it. *Shakespeare.*

Such perfect elements may be found in these
four known bodies that we call pure ones ; for
they are least compounded, and approach most to
the *simpleness* of the elements. *Digby.*

SIMPLER.† *n. s.* [from *simple*.] A sim-
plist ; an herbarist.

An English botanist will not have such satisfac-
tion in shewing it to a *simpler*. *Barrington, Ess.*

SIMPLESS. *n. s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Sim-
plicity ; silliness : folly. Obsolete.

Their weeds been not so lightly wear,
Such *simplesse* mought them shend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SIMPLETON. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] A silly
mortal ; a trifler ; a foolish fellow. A
low word.

A country farmer sent his man to look after an
ox ; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down.

L'Estrange.

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting
as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can
make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLICIAN.* *n. s.* [Lat. *simplicis, simplicis*.]

An undesigning, unskilled person : op-
posed to *politician*, one of deep con-
trivance.

Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky,
the wisest politicians least, especially where orders
are unobserved.

Archæacon Arway, Tab. of Mod. (1661), p. 44.

SIMPLICITY. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Latin ; *sim-
plicité*, Fr.]

1. Plainness ; artlessness ; not subtilty ; not
cunning ; not deceit.

The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree
of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil
serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their in-
ward powers in better form, with an unsupported
simplicity, than many who rather cunningly seek
to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto
themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancient
times. *Hooker.*

In low *simplicity*,

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *sim-
plicity*, neither misliked nor much regarded, was
created duke. *Hayward.*

Suspicion sleeps

At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton, P. L.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild ;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*

The native elegance and *simplicity* of her man-
ners were accompanied with real benevolence of
heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness ; not subtilty ; not abstruse-
ness.

Those enter into farther speculations herein,
which is the itch of curiosity, and content not them-
selves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within
which this church hath contained herself.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

3. Plainness ; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua
for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the
place where he came, and yet retaining part of
its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness ; not composition ; state of
being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour
in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity*
and mixture. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of
the world to have been once in a state of greater

simplicity than now it is, as to conceive a watch
once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness ; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would
nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves,
pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they
cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *sim-
plicity*, and fools hate knowledge? *Prov. i. 22.*

SIMPLIFICATION.* *n. s.* [from *simplify*.]

Act of reducing to simplicity, or uncom-
pounded state.

This *simplification* of the principles of languages
renders them less agreeable to the ear.

A. Smith on the Format. of Languages.

To **SIMPLIFY.*** *v. a.* [*simplifier*, Fr. *sim-
plex and facio*, Lat.] To render plain ;
to bring back to simplicity.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun
needless occupations, as the certain impediments
of a good and happy life : they bid us endeavour
to *simplify* ourselves, or to get into a condition re-
quiring of us the least that can be to do.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 34.

It is necessary that the musick be such as will
not perplex or bewilder the general congregation ;
but so *simplified*, that the supplications and thanks-
givings, then expressed vocally and in musical
strains, may both be distinctly heard, and clearly
understood. *Mason on Church Mus. p. 22.*

SIMPLIST. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] One skilled
in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken
by some good *simplists* for anemum.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SIMPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art ; without subtilty ; plainly ;
artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things deem'd
weak ;

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise,
By *simply* weak. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Of itself ; without addition.

This question about the changing of laws, con-
cerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make
that now good or evil, by being commanded or
forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply*
the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely ; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable
of felicity and bliss ; because their chiefest perfec-
tion consisteth in that which is best for them, but
not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth.

Hooker.

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall ; *simply* the thing I am

Shall make me live. *Shakespeare.*

To say, or to do aught with memory and imi-
tation, no purpose or respect should sooner move
us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind.

Milton.

4. Foolishly ; sillily.

SIMULACHRE.* *n. s.* [*simulachrum*, Lat.]

An image. Not in use. *Bullockar.*

Phidias made of ivory the *simulachre* or image

of Jupiter. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 22. b.*

SIMULAR. *n. s.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One

that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,

Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* of virtue,

That art incestuous. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

SIMULATE.* *part. adj.* [*simulatus*, Lat.]

Feigned ; pretended.

They had vowed a *simulate* chastity.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. II. (1550), L. 2. b.

To **SIMULATE.*** *v. a.* [*simulo*, Lat.] To

feign ; to counterfeit.

The first smooth Caesar's arts caress'd

Merit and virtue, *simulating* me.

Thomson, Liberty, P. iii.

I have known many young fellows, who, at the
first setting out into the world, have *simulated*
a passion which they did not feel. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SIMULATION. *n. s.* [*simulation*, French ;
simulatio, from *simulo*, Lat.] That part
of hypocrisy which pretends that to be
which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness,
or fearfulness ; or of a mind that hath some main
faults ; which because a man must needs disguise,
it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unquestionable virtues of her person
and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and
time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing
her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose
of his whole personal estate. *Walton.*

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is
commonly called a lie ; and deceiving by actions,
gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or
hypocrisy. *South.*

SIMULTANEOUS.† *adj.* [*simultaneus*,
Latin.] Acting together ; existing at
the same time.

All that we have need of, in the performing of
these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous
or *simultaneous*. *Hammond, Works, iv. 570.*

Let not the distinct touches be so *simultaneous*,
but that it may appear where the word begins, and
where it ends.

Dalgarno, Denf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 80.

If the parts may all change places at the same
time, without any respect of priority or posteriority
to each other's motion, why may not bullets,
closely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual
and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIMULTANEOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *simultane-
ously*.] At the same time ; together ; in
conjunction.

He introduces the deities of both acting *simultane-
ously*. *Shenstone.*

SIMULTY.* *n. s.* [*simultas*, Lat. secret
hatred.] Private quarrel : a word used
by Ben Jonson, but not adopted, and
hardly worthy of notice, if Mr. Mason in
his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dic-
tionary had not given it with a defini-
tion nearly the reverse of what it means,
viz. connection.

In things unknown to a man, not to give his
opinion ; — nor seek to get his patron's favour, by
imbarking himself in the factions of the family ; to
enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports, or
affections. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

SIN. *n. s.* [ryn, Sax.]

1. An act against the laws of God ; a
violation of the laws of religion.

It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,

But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou the heart,

Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,

A *sin* absolver, and my friend profest,

To mangle me with that word banishment?

Shakespeare.

But those that sleep, and think not on their sins,

Pinch them. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all
sin with man. *Tyb. iii. 14.*

2. Habitual negligence of religion.

Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon
him,

And all their ministers attend on him. *Shaksp.*

Dishonest shame

Of nature's works : honour dishonourable !

Sin-bred ! how have ye troubled all mankind !

Milton, P. L.

I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,

With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould.

Milton, Comus.

Is there no means but that a *sin*-sick land

Should be let blood with such a boisterous hand?

Daniel.

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world.

Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke*.

3. It is used by Shakespeare emphatically for a man enormously wicked.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

TO *SIN*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.

Stand in awe, and *sin* not. *Psalms, iv. 4.*
Many also have perish'd, err'd, and *sinned* for women. *Esd.*

He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death. *1 John, v. 16.*

2. To offend against right.

I am a man,
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare*.
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause.

Pope, Ess. on Man.
SIN. adv.* [*sen, sedan*, Swedish.] Since. Used in the north of England, as a preposition also, and likewise in the form of *sen*.

But whenas Calidore was comen in
And gan aloud for Pastorell to call,
Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 44.
SINCE.† conj. [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from *siðe*, Saxon.]

1. Because that.

Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke*.

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville*.

2. From the time that.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day?

He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was. *Pope*.

SINCE.† adv. Ago; before this.

About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney*.
Spies held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel

Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report.

A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the eighth.

How many ages *since* has Virgil writ.

SINCE. preposition. After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.

He *since* the morning hour set out from heaven.

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden*.

SINCERE. adj. [*sincerus*, Latin; *sincere*, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.

He try'd a tough well-chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden*.

2. Pure; unmingled.

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Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow;
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden*.

The pleasures of sense beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury*.

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton on the Classics*.

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.

This top-proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence,
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell.

The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland*.

Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid. *Law*.

SINCERE.† adv. [from *sincere*.]

1. Perfectly; without alloy.

Joy shall overtake us as a flood,
When every thing that is *sincerely* good
And perfectly divine,
With Truth, and Peace, and Love shall ever shine.

2. Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who steadfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker*.

That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth. *Watts, Logick*.

SINCERENESS.† n. s. [*sincerité*, French; *SINCERITY*, from *sincere*.]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.

I rest as far from wrong of *sincereness*,
As he flies from the practice.

Beaumont and Fl. *Bloody Brother*.
This *sincereness* and confidence of the king had not the return they deserved.

Temple, *Intr. Hist. of Eng. p. 280*.
Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, which will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers*.

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.

In thy consort cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope, Odys.*

SINDON.† n. s. [Latin. Dr. Johnson.—Most take *sindinim*, (Heb.) from whence the word *sindon* seems to come, for such linen cloths, as the whole body may be wrapped in. Patrick on Judges, xiv. 13.] A fold; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon*.

SINE. n. s. [*sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the

other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris*.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio.

Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

SINECURE. n. s. [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *sinecure* is a benefice without cure of souls.

No simony nor *sinecure* is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone.

SIN'EW. n. s. [*rinep, rinepa*, Sax. *sinewen*, Dutch.]

1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sinews*. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood.

A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former strength.

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.

Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuasion doth arise.

Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South*.

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art, for in them consists the principal beauties of his work.

Dryden, Dufrenoy.

3. Muscle or nerve.

The feeling power, which is life's root,
Through every living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, o'er all the body spread. *Davies*.

TO *SIN'EW. v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by *sinews*. Not in use.

Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these ladies together.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

SIN'EWED. adj. [from *sinew*.]

1. Furnished with sinews.

Strong *sinewed* was the youth, and big of bone.

Dryden.

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

He will the rather do it when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence.

Shakespeare, K. John.
SIN'EWLESS. adj.* [*sinew* and *less*.] Having no sinews; without power or strength.

Hulot.

All that ever was said against these helps to beauty, seems to many wise women weak and *sinewless*.

Bay. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 194.
The arm of the church is now short and *sinewless*.

SIN'EWSHRUNK. adj. [*sinew* and *shrunk*.] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been overriden, and so fatigued that he becomes gauntbellied by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly.

Farrier's Dict.
SIN'EWY. adj. [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often

confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all.

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his
addition yields

To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove

Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakspeare.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned,

strong, *sinewy*, and courageous.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Fainting as he reach'd the shore,

He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more

Perform'd their office. *Pope, Odyssey.*

SINFUL.† *adj.* [inpull, Saxon.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the *sinful* pair,

From hallow'd ground the unholy. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion;

contrary to religion. It is used both of

persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,

Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,

And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,

Who better can the way to heaven adore?

Spenser, F. Q.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,

Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd.

Milton, P. L.

The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful*

defects and irregularities, as so many deviations

from right reason, making passion to be only

another word for perturbation. *South.*

SINFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly;

not piously; not according to the ordi-

nance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutish wrath

Sinfully plucked, and not a man of you

Had so much grace to put it in my mind.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The humble and contented man pleases himself

innocently and easily, while the ambitious man

attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly,

and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

SINFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinful*.] Alien-

ation from God; neglect or violation of

the duties of religion; contrariety to

religious goodness.

I am sent

To shew thee what shall come in future days

To thee and to thy offspring: good with bad

Expect to hear; supernal grace contending

With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton, P. L.*

Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is

equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*.

Wake.

To *SING.* *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung*;

participle pass. *sung*. [janzan, Saxon;

singia, Icelandic; *singen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to arti-

culate musically.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,

And the mountain tops that freeze,

Bow themselves when he did sing:

To his musick plants and flowers

Ever sprang, as sun and showers

There had made a lasting spring.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,

And some for sorrow *sung*. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

They rather had beheld

Dissentious numbers pesterer streets, than see

Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going

About their functions friendly. *Shaks. Coriol.*

The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*

Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the

presence of the Lord. *1 Chron. xvi. 33.*

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,

Some in heroeic verse divinely *sing*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than

from flying. *Bacon.*

Join voices, all ye birds,

That *singing* up to heaven-gate ascend.

Milton, P. L.

And parrots, imitating human tongue,

And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung.

Dryden, Ovid.

Oh! were I made, by some transforming power,

The captive bird that sings within thy bower,

Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,

And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.

A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind.

Shakspeare.

You leaden messengers,

Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,

That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord.

Shakspeare.

We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakspeare.*

O'er his head the flying spear

Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,

And rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion,

sing

Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,

Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To *SING.* *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times

Of great Messiah *sing*. *Milton, P. L.*

I *sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore

In that right hand which held the crook before.

Cowley.

Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden, Æn.*

Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,

And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to in

verse.

The last, the happiest British king,

Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.

Incles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns, why

He *sings* them over as they were gods and

godesses. *Shakspeare.*

They that wasted us required of my mirth,

saying, *Sing* us one of the songs of Zion.

P. cxxxvii. 3.

How could we to his godhead *sing*

For'd' halallelujahs? *Milton, P. L.*

To *SINGE.* *v. a.* [janzan, Saxon; *sengen*,

Teut.] To scorch; to burn slightly or

superficially.

They bound the doctor,

Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of

fire. *Shakspeare.*

Drake, in the vaulting stile of a soldier, would

call this enterprize the *singeing* of the king of

Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of

Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of

Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd

With stench and smoke. *Milton, P. L.*

I *sing'd* the toes of an ape through a burning-

glass, and he never would endure it after.

L'Estrange.

He seem'd to pass

A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

SINGE. n. s.* [from the verb.] A slight

burn.

SINGER. *n. s.* [from *sing*.] One that sings;

one whose profession or business is to

sing.

His filching was like an unskilful *singer*, he

kept not time. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and

the delights of the sons of men. *Ecc. ii. 8.*

To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments.

Hab. iii.

Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the

better *singers*, because they are more lively.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,

I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan

Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song

With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong.

Waller.

The birds know how to chuse their fare;

To peck this fruit they all forbear:

Those cheerful *singers* know not why

They should make any haste to die.

Waller.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a

chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

SINGING. n. s.* [from *sing*.] Act of mo-

dulating the voice to melody; musical

articulation; utterance of sweet sounds.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come.

Cantic. ii. 12.

SINGINGBOOK. n. s.* [*sing* and *book*.] A

book of tunes.

When shall we hear a new set of *singing-books*,

or the viols? *Brewer, Com. of Lingua.*

SINGINGLY. adv.* [from *singing*.] With

a kind of tune.

Counterfainte courtiers which simper it in out-

warde shewe, making pretie mouthes, and march-

ing with a stalking pace like cranes, spetting over

their own shoulder, speaking lispingly, and an-

swering *singingly*, with perfumed gloves under

their girdles!

North, Tr. of Philosopher at Court, (1575.) p. 16.

SINGINGMAN. n. s.* [*sing* and *man*.] One

who is employed to sing: a term still

used in our cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking [likening]

his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

SINGINGMASTER. n. s. [*sing* and *master*.]

One who teaches to sing.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to in-

struct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.

Addison, Spect.

SINGLE.† adj. [*singulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their origi-

nals are of single signification without any ambi-

guity. *South.*

Some were *single* acts, though each complete;

But every act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,

A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

A lonely desert, and an empty land,

Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,

A *single* house to their benighted guest.

Addison on Italy.

Where the poesy or oratory abineth, a *single* read-

ing is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a

true taste; nor can we make the fullest improve-

ment of them without proper reviews.

Watts on the Mind.

2. Particular; individual.

As no *single* man is born with a right of con-

trouling the opinions of all the rest, so the world

has no title to demand the whole time of any par-

ticular person. *Pope.*

If one *single* word were to express but one sim-

ple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce

any mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and

single ideas to compound, so propositions are dis-

tinguished: the English tongue has some advan-

tage above the learned languages, which have no

usual word to distinguish *single* from simple.

Watts.

4. Alone; having no companion; having

no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause
Of truth. *Milton, P. L.*

His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham.*

In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single and conscious to myself alone,
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a
walled town is more worthy than a village, so is
the forehead of a married man more honourable
than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shakspeare.*

Pygmalion
Abhor'd all womankind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often re-
moving them into new earth; as, on the contrary,
double flowers, by neglecting and not removing,
prove *single*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be
single, thy whole body shall be full of light. *St. Matt. vi. 22.*

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Dryden, Æn.*

9. Singular; particular.

He that so considers the praise of men, that he
must at no hand part with it, whenever the greatest
sins come to be in fashion, and credit, (as, God
knows, many are now-a-days,) he will be sure to
commit them, rather than run the disgrace of being
too *single* and precise. *Wh. Duty of M. S. vi. § 13.*

10. Small.

They will scarce
Serve to beg *single* beer. *Beaumont and Fl. Capt.*

11. Weak; silly.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short?
your chin double? your wit *single*? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*
He utters such *single* matter, in so infantly a
voice. *Beaumont and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.*

TO SINGLE. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To choose out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford forth. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Every man may have a peculiar savour, which,
although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible
unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master
in the dark. *Bacon.*

Dost thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyres and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton, S. A.*
Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single*
out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw.

Ye simply, saith Basil, and universally, whether
it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I
see not any thing done as it should be, if it be
wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more
commendable when they are *singled*; and yet, in
society with others, none less fit to answer the
duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To separate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *singled*
are. *Sidney.*

SINGleness.† n. s. [from *single*.]

1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state
of being only one.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plain-
ness.

It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but
the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

Men must be obliged to go through their busi-
ness with *singleness* of heart. *Law.*

3. State of being alone.

Hear next, that Athelwold's sad widow swears
Never to violate the holy vow
She to his truth first plighted; swears to bear
The sober *singleness* of widowhood
To her sad grave. *Mason's Elfrida.*

SINGLESTICK.* n. s. [*single* and *stick*.] A
cudgel; better known in the west of
England by the title of *backsword*. It
is a word used also in Scotland. See
Dr. Jamieson's Supplement.

SINGLIN.* n. s. [from *single*.] A single
gleaning; a handful of gleaned corn.
Brockett's N. C. Words. See also SON-
GOW.

SINGLY. adv. [from *single*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one
of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and there-
fore bound to restitution *singly* and entirely. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature,
and to make men *singly* and personally good, or
tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson, Serm.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* honest man,
Here take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

3. Without partners or associates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*
4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGSONG.* n. s. A contemptuous ex-
pression for bad singing.

Campanella tells us, that the German and Gal-
lican heresy began with *sing-song*, and is carried on
by comedy and tragedies. *Rymer on Trag. p. 34.*
It was all indeed mere *sing-song*, or rather (if
the expression be not too quaint) *sing* without song.
Mason on Ch. Mus. p. 163.

SINGULAR. adj. [*singulier*, Fr. *singula-
laris*, Lat.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular de-
minate thing is called a *singular* idea, whether sim-
ple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one;
not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first
person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of
the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect, *Denham, Sophy.*

Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is ex-
tremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having something not common to
others. It is commonly used in a sense
of disapprobation, whether applied to
persons or things.

His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton, P. L.*
It is very commendable to be *singular* in any
excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency;
to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy,
is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are
all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular*
in their kind. *Addison.*

SINGULAR.* n. s. Particular; single in-
stance.

We cannot'er run through all *singulars*.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 36.

SINGULARIST.* n. s. [from *singular*.]
One who affects singularity.

To be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on
speculations, and enslaved to rules; a fantastical
humorist; a precise bigot; a rigid stoick; a de-
mure sneaksby; a clownish *singularist*, or non-
conformist to ordinary rules; a stiff opiniatre; are
approbrious names, which divert many persons
from their duty. *Barrow, vol. iii. S. 34.*

SINGULARITY. n. s. [*singularité*, Fr. from
singular.]

1. Some character or quality by which one
is distinguished from all, or from most
others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that
the second year the very falling down of the seeds
yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity;
uncommon character or form.

Your gallery

Have we pass'd through, not without much
content

In many *singularities*; but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother. *Shakspeare, Winter Tale.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *singula-
rity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin.
Addison on Italy.

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome,
and writing against the title of universal bishop,
saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever con-
sented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of
Rome ever took upon him this name of *singula-
rity*. *Hooker.*

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the
church, must be understood in opposition to the
legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or manners different from
those of others.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give
place to publick judgement. *Hooker.*

Though, according to the practice of the world,
it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the
principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this
matter is a singular commendation of it.

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to
be alone in any practice seems to make the judge-
ment of the world against it; but the concurrence
of others is a tacit approbation of that in which
they concur. *South.*

TO SINGULARIZE. v. a. [*se singulariser*,
Fr. from *singular*.] To make single.

SINGULARLY.† adv. [from *singular*.]

1. Particularly; in a manner not common
to others.

Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor
disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace
to be *singularly* good. *South.*

2. So as to express the singular number.

Tertullian spake of bishops by succession, which
were still *singularly* one by one. *Bp. Morton, Episc. Assert. p. 121.*

SINGULTE.† n. s. [*singultus*, Lat. Dr. John-
son refers to Spenser, and Mr. Mason
cites him: But Spenser's word is *singulfe*,
which in editions, subsequent to his own,
was altered: "An huge heape of *singulfe*."
F. Q. iii. xi. 12.] A sigh.

So when her tears were stopt from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them fly
Out at her oyster-mouth, and nose-thrills wide.

Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 1.

SINISTER. *adj.* [*sinister*, Lat.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense.

My mother's blood

Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my sire's. *Shaks. Troil. and Cress.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shaks. All's Well.*
A rib,—crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn.

Milton, P. L.

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather inflame and debilitate it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning? *Hooker.*

The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away. *Spenser on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*

He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon, Ess.*

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [*Sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent is here on the second syllable.

Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:

What all the several ills that visit earth,

Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth,

Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,

The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do.

B. Jonson.

SINISTER-HANDED.* *adj.* [*sinister* and *hand*.] Left-handed; unlucky.

That which still makes her mirth to flow,

Is our *sinister*-handed woe.

Lovelace, Luc. Posth. p. 2.

SINISTERLY.* *adv.* [*from sinister*.] Perversely; corruptly; unfairly.

Persons which most *sinisterly* and maliciously labour.

Injunctions of Q. Elis. (1559.) sign. D. ii. b. It might have been discerned that the scholars' arms and furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had *sinisterly* suggested.

A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. (in 1642.)

SINISTROUS.† *adj.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed: in French *gauche*.

Might not your maid have some *sinistrous* respect to delude?

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616.) p. 332.

Many, who are *sinistrous* unto good actions, are ambidexterous unto bad.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 20.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice.

Bentley.

SINISTROUSLY.† *adv.* [*from sinistrous*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Perversely; absurdly.

Fall not — to accuse, calumniate, backbite, or *sinistrously* interpret others.

Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 16.

TO SINK.† *v. n. pret.* I *sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [*rencan*, *rencan*, Saxon; *sincken*, German; *sigcan*, M. Goth. from *siga*, to subside, to fall down. Junius, and Serenius.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,

As is the oozy bottom of the sea

With *sunken* wreck and sunless treasures.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,
Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then sought
Where to lie hid. *Milton, P. L.*

He swims or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies.

Milton, P. L.

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains.
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*

Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the War.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings, ix. 24.*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and slang it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead.

1 Sam. xvii. 49.

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him.

Addison, Cat.

5. To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks? — A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken*.

Deep dinted wrinkles on *shaks* she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.

Dryden.

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

They arraign'd shall *sink*

Beneath thy sentence. *Milton, P. L.*

But if you this ambitious prayer deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms.

Dryden.

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears.

St. Luke, ix. 44.

Truth never *sinks* into these men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryden.*
This republic has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase.

Mortimer.

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Would'st thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake?

Addison, Cat.

10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longed to sustain. *Dryden, Æn.*

TO SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or on incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*
Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole.

Pope, Ess. on Homer.

4. To plunge into destruction.

Heaven bear witness,
And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not faithful. *Shaks.*

5. To make to fall.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss.

Woodward.

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted?

Addison.

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may.

Pope.

8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make.

Addison on the War.

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rome.*

To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttleton.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account.

Swift, Rules to Servants.

SINK.† *n. s.* [*renc*, Saxon, a heap, a collection, which Serenius conjectures to be derived from the Su. Goth. *sanka*, to collect. Our word is rather perhaps from *rencan*, Sax. *sincken*, Germ. to go to the bottom.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' the body. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kenels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased.

Hayward.

Gather more filth than any *sink* in town.

Granville.

Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink.

Swift.

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it?

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

Our soul, whose country's heav'n's, and God her father,

Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;

Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went.

Donne.

S'NLESS.† adj. [r̄nleaz, Sax.] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know

What nearer might concern him. Milton, P. L.

At that tasted fruit

The sun, as from Theystean banquet, turn'd

His course intended; else how had the world

Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now

Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat?

Milton, P. L.

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some
shriek'd,

Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace.

Milton, P. R.

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,
Observant of the right.

Dryden, *Or*.

Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring
observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had
the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for
our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas,
who should live, if God did this?

Rogers.

S'NLESSNESS. n. s. [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude.

Boyle, *Seraph. Love*.

S'NNER. n. s. [from *sin*.]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him.

South.

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor *sinner*s, that are to save yourselves from the vanities and follies of a miserable world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial.

Lowe.

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire.

Shakespeare, *Timon*.

Over the guilty then the fury shakes

The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters takes.

Dryd.

Thither, where *sinner*s may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow.

Pope.

To S'NNER.* v. n. To act the part of a sinner. Dr. Johnson had mistakenly placed the following example as an illustration of the noun.

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantic, I must paint it.

Pope.

SINO'FEERING. n. s. [sin and offering.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *sinoffering*. Ex. xxix. 14.

S'NOPER, or *Sinople*. n. s. [terra pontica, Latin.] A species of earth; ruddle.

Ainsworth.

To S'NUATE. v. a. [sinuo, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinated*.

Woodward on Fossils.

SINU'ATION. n. s. [from *sinate*.] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus or sinuations.

Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

SINUOSITY.† n. s. [from *sinuous*.] The quality of being sinuous.

There was no need — of any *sinuosity* or protuberance whatsoever.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 235.

S'INUOUS. adj. [sinueux, Fr. from *sinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous*.

Bacon.

These, as a line, their long dimensions draw,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.

Milton, P. L.

In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, membranous substance.

Brown.

SINUS.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.

Burnet, *Theory*.

2. Any fold or opening.

There was no *sinus* or inequality, or perhaps so much as one pore left open, according to this hypothesis of the figure of the ark.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 235.

To SIP. v. a. [ripan, Sax. *sippen*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip with nymphs their elemental tea.

Pope.

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;

The hairy gown and mossy cell,

Where I may sit and rightly spell

Of every star that heaven doth shed,

And every herb that sips the dew.

Milton, *Il Pens.*

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:

Then stooping on the meads and leafy bowers,

They skim the floods and sip the purple flowers.

Dryden.

To SIP. v. n. To drink a small quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;

Then, *sipping*, offer'd to the next.

Dryden, *Æn*.

SIP. n. s. [from the verb.] A small

draught; as much as the mouth will

hold.

Her face o' fire

With labour, and the thing she took to quench it

She would to each one sip.

Shaks. *Wint. Tale*.

One sip of this

Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,

Beyond the bliss of dreams.

Milton, *Comus*.

To SIPE.* v. n. [*sippen*, Teut.] To ooze

or drain out slowly. North. Grose.

S'IPING.* n. s. [from *To sipe*.] The act of oozing.

The sluggishness of the rainy day, the dropping of the eaves, the *siping* through of waters into the house, put us in mind of the irksomeness and annoyances of old age.

Granger on *Eccles*. (1621.) p. 316.

S'IPHON. n. s. [*σιψω*; *sipho*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath the incessant weeping of these drains I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay.

Thomson, *Autumn*.

S'IPID.* adj. [an old form of *sapid*; which see.] Savoury: this seems not an improper word, as opposed to *insipid*, and is in the vocabulary of Cockeram.

S'IPPER. n. s. [from *sip*.] One that sips.

S'IPPET.† n. s. [*sop*, *sip*, *sippet*.] A small sop.

Your sweet *sippets* in widows' houses.

Milton, *Eiconoclast*. § 24.

SI'QUIS.* n. s. [Latin; meaning, if any one.] An advertisement or notification. Formerly a bill pasted on a wall, door, post, &c. Cotgrave and Sherwood. The word is still used, when he, who has not been educated at our universities, or having been there educated, has been a certain time absent from them, intends to be a candidate for holy orders. He causes notice to be given by the minister to the congregation of the parish where he resides, on some Sunday, of his intention, to enquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly.

Saw'st thou ever *siquis* patch'd on Paul's church-door?

Bp. Hall, *Sat. ii. 5*.

A merry Greeke set up a *siquis* late,
To singeing a stranger come to town.

Wroth, *Epigr.* (1620.)

SIR.† n. s. [*sire*, Fr. from the Goth. *sihor*, lord. Hickes. Icel. *saer*, *syr*, *sir*, the same. Serenius. Some carry it to *sar*, Heb. a prince.

1. The word of respect in compellation.

Speak on, sir,

I dare your worst objections: If I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VIII.*

But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead.

Shakspeare, *Rich. III.*

Sir king,

This man is better than the man he slew.

Shaks.

At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, Sir, let it not displease you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace.

Bacon, *Apophthi.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part.

Bacon, *War with Spain*.

The court forsake him, and sir Balaam hangs.

Pope.

3. Formerly the title of a priest. Hence, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, a *Sir John*

came to be the nickname of a priest. — "A priest was the third of the three *syrs*, which only were in request of old; (no baron, viscount, earle, nor marquisse, being then in use;) to wit, *Sir* King, *Sir* Knight, and *Sir* Priest." Watson's Decacord. of Quodlib. Quest. 1602, p. 53.

Are there not women that would tell as good a tale as the best *Sir* John, i. e. Parson. *Harbours for Faithful Subjects*, (1559,) sign. H. 2.

Let me thy tale borowe
For our *Sir* John to say to-morrowe.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.
But this good *Sir* did follow the plain word,
No meddled with their controversies vain;
All his care was, his service well to sain.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

4. It is sometimes used for *man*.

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgement,
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

5. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir-loin* which was served up. *Addison.*

And the strong table groans
Beneath the smoking *sir-loin*, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson, Autumn.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a *sir-loin* of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE, † *n. s.* [*sire*, Fr. *senior*, Lat.]

1. The word of respect in addressing the king.

2. A father. Used in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*

The power of the Most High. *Milton, P. L.*

And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes and of honest courts,
Whose *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd.

Prior.

Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fondler eye.

Pope, Chor. to Brutus.

3. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

4. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sire*, great-grand-*sire*.

To *SIRE*, *v. a.* To beget; to produce.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shakspeare.*

SIREN, † *n. s.* [Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Some have derived this word from the Greek *σειρα*, (*seira*), a chain, as if it were impossible not to be enchained by the allurements of a *siren*. Vossius, Morin, &c. Bochart calls it a Phœnician word, meaning a songstress. So the Hebrew *syer*, a song. This is, doubtless, the origin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaks.*

SIREN,* *adj.* Alluring; bewitching like a *siren*.

By the fair insinuating carriage, by the help of the winning address, the *syren* mode or mien, he can inspire poison, whisper in destruction to the soul.

Hammond, Works, iv. 470.

Lulled with *syren* song. *Young.*
To *SIRENIZE*,* *v. n.* [from *siren*.] To practise the allurements of a *siren*.

Cockeram.

SIRIASIS, *n. s.* [*σισιας*]. An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

Dict.

SIRIUS, *n. s.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRLOIN, † *n. s.* The loin of beef. See the fifth sense of *Sir*.

SIRNAME,* See *SURNAME*.

SIROCCO, *n. s.* [Italian; *syrys ventus*, Lat.] The south-east or Syrian wind.

Forth rush the levant and the potent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libeccio. *Milton, P. L.*

To *SIRPLE*,* *v. n.* [*sorpla*, Swedish.] To sip often; nearly allied to tipping. A northern word. Grose, and Brockett.

SIRRAH, † *n. s.* [*sir*, *ha!* Minshew.] A compellation of reproach and insult. Dr. Johnson. — This is the general acceptance of the word. It is sometimes used without either reproach or insult; with a sort of playfulness, as to children, and formerly to women also, and among friends; and with a kind of hastiness to servants.

As, syra, there said you wel!

Confut. of N. Shanton, (1546,) sign. G. i. b. Our visits we will change after we leave them; and, *sirrah*, I have cases of buckram for the nonce.

Sirrah, there's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely.

Sirrah, Iras, go! [Cleopatra to her female servant.] *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Sirrah, why dost not thou marry? [one gentlewoman to another.] *Beaumont and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L' Etranger.*

Guess how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

SIRT,* *n. s.* [*syrtis*, Latin.] A bog; a quicksand. Milton uses the Latin word; but this old English word has hitherto been unnoticed.

They discovered the immense and vast ocean of the courts to be all over full of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, *sirts*, &c. *Trans. of Boccacini*, (1626,) p. 42.

SIRUP, † *n. s.* [Arabick.] The juice of *SIRUP*, vegetables boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,

Her words in *sirup* laid of sweetest breath,
Relent? *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *syrups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shaks. Othello.*

And first, behold this cordial julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *syrups* mixt.

Milton, Comus.
Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the

consistence of a *sirup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot up on the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

SIRUPED, *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like *sirup*; bedewed with sweets.

Yet, when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrup* leaves:

And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton.*

SIRUPY, *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling *sirup*.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature.

Mortimer.

SISE, *n. s.* [contracted from *assize*.]

You said, if I returned next *size* in lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SISKIN, † *n. s.* [*synthen*, Teut.] A bird; the greenfinch.

The canary, the linnet, the *siskin*, and the bulfinch, seem natural musicians.

Transl. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.

SISTER, † *n. s.* [*geseor*, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — M. Gothick, *suister*; Icel. *syster*; from *syst*, uterus, Wachter. See also BROTHER. Our old lexicography gives this word in the northern form also of *suster*. See Hulot.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

I have said to corruption, Thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*.

Job, xvii. 14.

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled; notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James*, ii. 16.

3. A female of the same kind.

He chid the *sisters*,

And bade them speak to him. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws, Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause, As judges on the bench more gracious are, And more attent to brothers of the bar, Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right: And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots entwined, and branches interwove:
Alike their leaves, but not alike their smil'd.
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SISTER in *law*, *n. s.* A husband or wife's *sister*.

Thy *sister* in *law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *sister* in *law*. *Ruth*, i. 15.

To *SISTER*,* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To resemble closely.

She — with her needl composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry,
That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.

Shakspeare, Pericles.

To *SISTER*,* *v. n.* To be akin; to be near to.

A hill whose concave womb reworded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale.

Shakspeare, Lov. Complaint.

SISTERHOOD, † *n. s.* [from *sister*.]

1. The office or duty of a *sister*.

She abhor'd

Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife.

Daniel, Civ. War.

2. A set of sisters.

There is a kind of natural equality in *sisterhood*.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 407.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare.
Shakspeare.

A woman who flourishes in her innocence,
amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among
her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable.
Addison, Freeholder.

SISTERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a
sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him.
Shakspeare.

TO SIT. † *v. n.* preterite, *I sat*. [*sitam*,
Gothick; *ptcan*, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.
Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool.

Aloft, in awful state,
The godlike hero *sat*
On his imperial throne.
Dryden.

2. To perch. In the following lines,
ascribed to Dr. Borde, which Camden
(and also the antiquary Hearne) has
cited, the word is not *sit* but *set*. See
the 14th sense of Cock. Another ex-
ample is now given.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *set* [*sit*] cock on the hoop?
Borde.

A white thorn in an orchard, that every bird
sitteth upon.
Baruch, vi. 71.

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit*
here?
Numb.

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly?
Milton, P. L.

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still
Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*
Those
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge.
Milton, P. L.

The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair.
A. Phillips.

5. To rest as a weight or burthen.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shaks.*
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we
fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us.

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only galls
our sores, and makes the burthen that is upon us
sit more uneasy.
Tillotson.

Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horror heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of
the present evil, as the first necessary condition to
our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think,
can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us.
Locke.

6. To settle; to abide.

That this new comer, shame,
There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton, P. L.*

When Thetis blush'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their
way. *Dryden.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;
Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth
them not, so he that getteth riches not by right,
shall leave them in the midst of his days.
Jer. xvii. 11.

The egg laid and severed from the body of the
hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but
only a quickening heat when she *sitteth*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and
sits upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to
fitness or unfitness, decorum or inde-
corum. [*sied*, old Fr. "cet accoustre-
ment luy *sied* bien, this garment becomes,
sits, &c." Cotgrave.]

How ill it *sits* with that same silver head
In vain to mock! *Spenser, F. Q.*

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven knows
By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet.

Shakspeare.
Your preferring that to all other considerations
does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you.
Locke.

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every
thing he finds in the author he translates, than a
painter is to make every face that *sits* to him hand-
some. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well,
if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot
drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury.

Bacon.
Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to
the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents
than now? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a
publick or authoritative kind; to hold a
session: as, the parliament *sits*: the last
general council *sate* at Trent.

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he
that serveth? *St. Luke, xxii. 27.*

13. To exercise authority.

The judgement shall *sit*, and take away his do-
minion. *Dan. vii. 26.*
Asses are ye that *sit* in judgement.

Judges, v. 10.
Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate*. *Milton, P. L.*

One council *sits* upon life and death, the other
is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of
justice. *Addison.*

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a
member.

Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council
daily. *1 Maccabees.*

15. **TO SIT down.** *Down* is little more
than emphatical.

Go and *sit* down to meat. *St. Luke, xvii. 7.*
When we *sit* down to our meal, we need not su-
perst the intrusion of armed uninvited guests.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

16. **TO SIT down.** To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it,
till they had done their business in all other places.
Clarendon.

17. **TO SIT down.** To rest; to cease as
satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit* down, but still proceed in our
search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. **TO SIT down.** To settle; to fix
abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and
Getes *sat* down. *Spenser.*

19. **TO SIT out.** To be without engage-
ment or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very
small game, and to make use of arguments such as
will not prove a bare inexperience.

Bp. Sanderson's Judgement.
20. **TO SIT up.** To rise from lying to
sitting.

He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak.
St. Luke, vii.

21. **TO SIT up.** To watch; not to go to
bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *B. Jonson.*

Some *sit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with
the company at night. *Locke.*

TO SIT. v. a.

1. To keep the seat upon.
Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous
force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows
sit, it seems to be an active verb.] To
place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
What perils pass, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit* him down and die.

Shakspeare.
He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat*
him down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat* them down to weep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To be settled to do business: this is
rather neuter.

The court was *snt* before Sir Roger came, but
the justices made room for the old knight at the
head of them. *Addison.*

SITE. *n. s.* [*situs*, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city' self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defended has. *Fairfax.*
Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as
so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple.
Bacon.

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts,
we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any
muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their
several parts that give it the form and functions of
a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by Thomson for posture, or
situation of a thing with respect to itself;
but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head inclin'd.
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson, Spring.*

SIT'D. * *adj.* [from *site*.] Placed; situated.

It *sit'd* was in fruitful soyle of old,
And girl in with two walls on either side.

Spenser, F. Q.
Above were *sited* the masques, over whose heads
he devised two eminent figures.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.
SIT'FAST. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast*.] A hard
knob growing under the saddle.

Farrier's Dict.
SITH. † *conjunction.* [pröe, Saxon.] Since;
seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies
of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding,
sith it was their custom, our Lord was contented
that his own most precious blood should be in-
tomb'd. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence.
Shakespeare.

SITHE.† *n. s.* Time. Obsolete.

A thousand *sithes* I curse that careful house.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Jan.

The foolish man threat woe wondrous blith,—
And humbly thanked him a thousand *sith*.
Spenser, F. Q.

SITHE. *n. s.* [*sith*, Saxon.] This word is
very variously written by authors: I
have chosen the orthography which is at
once most simple, and most agreeable
to etymology.] The instrument of
mowing; a crooked blade joined at right
angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,
The endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen
edge,
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakespeare.*
Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gar-
dens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged,
with a *sithe* and an hour-glass.

Peacham on Drawing.
There rude impetuous rage doth storm and fret;
And there, as master of this murder brood,
Swinging a huge *sithe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath.

While the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *sithe*. *Milton, L' All.*
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,
And the broad falchion in a plough-share end.
Pope.

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of Time was
found,
His *sithe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound.
Pope.

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That Time sits with his *sythe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow. *Swift.*

TO SITHE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
cut down with a *sithe*.

Time had not *sithed* all that youth begun.
Shakespeare, Lov. Complaint.

S'ITHED.* *adj.* Armed with *sithes*.
Galgacus' *scythed*, iron car,
That, swiftly whirling through the walks of war,
Dash'd Roman blood, and crush'd the foreign
throngs.

Dr. Warton, Verses at Montaubon, (1750).

S'ITHEMAN.* *n. s.* [*sithe* and *man*.] One
who uses a *sithe*; a mower.

Reapers cutting downe come in every field;
sithemen labouring hard.

Peacham, Gard. of Eloquence, (1577.) sign. P. ii. b.
The stooping *sitheman*, that doth harb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures
sleep. *Marston, Malcontent.*

S'ITHENCE.† *adv.* [*sithen*, *sithen*, Saxon.
Chaucer, *sithen*.] Since; in latter times.
This over-running and wasting of the realm was
the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence*
have afflicted that land. *Spenser on Ireland.*

S'ITTER.† *n. s.* [from *sit*.]

1. One that sits.
The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk;
whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more.
Bacon.
2. One that watches, or goes not to bed.
Not a-bed, ladies? you're good *sitters* up.
Beaumont and F. Philaster.
3. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*;
and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer.*

S'ITTING. *n. s.* [from *sit*.]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
2. The act of resting on a seat.
Thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine up-
rising. *Psalms.*
3. A time at which one exhibits himself
to a painter.
Few good pictures have been finished at one
sitting; neither can a good play be produced at a
heat. *Dryden.*
4. A meeting of an assembly.
I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say. *Shakespeare.*
I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless
the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study uninterrupted.
For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's
epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*
6. A time for which one sits, as at play,
or work, or a visit.
What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundreds drains!
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.
Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male
bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough,
and amuses her with his songs, during the whole
time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SITUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Lat.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.
He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to
have Bretagne carried by France, being so great
and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely
to annoy England. *Bacon.*
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden.*
The eye is a part so artificially composed, and
commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived
better for use, ornament, or security.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Placed; consisting.
Earth hath this variety from heaven,
Of pleasure *situate* in hill or dale. *Milton, P. L.*

SITUATION. *n. s.* [from *situate*; *situation*,
French.]

1. Local respect; position.
Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situ-
ation*, and set off with many beautiful walks.
Addison on Italy.
2. Condition; state.
Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and
tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means
fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God.
Rogers, Sermon.

3. Temporary state; circumstances. Used
of persons in a dramatick scene.

SIX.† *adj.* [*six*, Sax. *sex*, Su. Goth. *saihs*,
M. Goth. *shesh*, Persian.] Twice three;
one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry
on the main design; all things else are like *six*
fingers to the hand, when Nature can do her work
with five. *Dryden.*

SIX.* *n. s.* The number six.

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only
for the days of the creation, but its natural con-
sideration, as being a perfect number.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
SIX and seven. To be at *six* and *seven*, is
to be in a state of disorder and confu-
sion. A ludicrous expression, that has
been long in use.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*. *Shaks.*

In 1588, there sat in the see of Rome a fierce
thundering friar, that would set all at *six* and *seven*,
or at *six* and *five*, if you allude to his name.
Bacon.

What blinder bargain e'er was driven,
Or wager laid at *six* and *seven*? *Hudibras.*
John once turned his mother out of doors,
to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and
sevens. *Arbutnot.*

The goddess would no longer wait;
But, rising from her chair of state,
Left all below at *six* and *seven*.
Harness'd in her doves, and flew to heaven. *Swift.*

SIXFOLD.* *adj.* [*six*-peals, Sax.] Six
times told.

SIXPENCE. *n. s.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin;
half a shilling.

Where have y left the money that I gave you?
Oh! — *sixpence* that I had. *Shakespeare.*
The wisest man might blush,
If D — lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXPENNY.* *adj.* Worth *sixpence*.
Slave, dost thou think I am a *sixpenny* jug?
Preston, Trag. of Cambises, (1561.)
Your sinful, *sixpenny* mechanicks.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, Ind.
SIXSCORE. *adj.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times
twenty.

Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit.
Sandys.

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bound-
aries thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much
more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTEEN. *adj.* [*six*tyne, Saxon.] Six and
ten.

It turned the voice thirteen times; and I have
heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times.

If men lived but twenty years, we should be
satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen.
J. Taylor.

SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [*six*tyoða, Saxon.] The
sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of
sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiah, the *six-
teenth* to Immer. *1 Chron. xxiv. 14.*

SIXTH. *adj.* [*six*ta, Saxon.] The first after
the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*

There succeeded to the kingdom of England
James the *Sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A sixth
part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable
seat for rational creatures, and five-sixths of the
whole globe would have been rendered useless.

Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth
place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of
organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SIXTIETH. *adj.* [*six*tiexoða, Saxon.] The
tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of
sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot
diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of
it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there
will be but 86,400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

SIXTY. *adj.* [*six*ty, Saxon.] Six times
ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of
the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and
could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of years 7 times 9, or the year *sixty-three*, is
conceived to carry with it the most considerable
fatality. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SIXZABLE.* *adj.* [from *six*.] Of consider-
able bulk. See **SIZEABLE**.

The whole was drawn out, and digested into a sizeable volume. *Hurd, Life of Warburton.*

SIZE. *n. s.* [perhaps rather *cise*, from *incise*, Lat. or from *assise*, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends,

With all the size that verity

Would without lapsing suffer. *Shaks. Coriol.*

If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,

The linckstots touch, the pond'r about ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The marital goddess,

Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and size,

With speed divine, from street to street she flies. *Pope.*

2. [*Assise*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table:

whence they say a *sizer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,

To bandy hasty words, to scant my sizes,

And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt

Against my coming in. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less size and quality. *L'Estrange.*

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower size of people. *Swift.*

4. [*Sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To **SIZE**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to increase the bulk of.

Can you confess to your penurious uncle,

In his full face of love, to be so strict

A niggard to your commons, that you're fair

To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees?

Beaumont and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

2. To adjust; to arrange according to size.

The foxes weigh the geese they carry,

And ere they venture on a stream,

Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops so match'd were never to be found,

Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,

In stature *siz'd*. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

3. [From *assise*.] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard

of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to

size weights and measures. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

When we treat of *sizing* and stiffening.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 294.

SIZED. *adj.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,

And as my love is *siz'd*, my fear is so. *Shaks.*

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which

is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the

different breed of their countries, taken several

sized ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SIZABLE. *adj.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SIZER, or SERVITOR.† *n. s.* A certain rank of students in the university of Cambridge. See **SERVITOR**.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 294.

SIZERS. *n. s.* See **SCISSARS**.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and nail,

An apron and *sizers* for head and for tail. *Tusser.*

SIZINESS. *n. s.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatisms, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats.

Floyer on the Humours.

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SIZY. *adj.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkaliescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

SKADDLE. *n. s.* [scæðniſe, Saxon; *scath* is harm; thence *stathle*, *scaddle*.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKADDLE.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Mischievous; ravenous. In Kent, spoken of dogs that are apt to steal; in the north, of young horses that fly out. See Ray and Grose, in **V. SCADDE**.

SKADDONS. *n. s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAIN.† *n. s.* [esaigne, Fr.] A knot

SKAIN.† *n. s.* [of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skain* of sley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse?

Shakspeare.

Our stile should be like a *skain* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *B. Jonson.*

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skain* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKAINSMATE.† *n. s.* [I suppose from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*. Dr. Johnson. — The commentators explain the word, in the example, by *cut-throat companions*, from *skean*, a knife or dagger; to which Mr. Douce objects; and offers the following conjecture, but not with entire confidence in its propriety: "It will be recollected that there are *skains* of thread; so that the good nurse may perhaps mean nothing more than *sempstresses*, a word not always used in the most honourable acceptance. She had before stated that she was none of his flirt-gills." Illustr. of Shakspeare, ii. 188. — The following notice of *skainsmate* may not be overpassed: "One who assists another in winding off a *skain* of silk; for it must be done by two: and these among the weavers are looked upon as the lowest kind of people." Warner's Lett. to Garrick on a Gloss. to Shakspeare, 1768. p. 80.] A messmate; a companion.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skainsmates*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

To **SKALE.*** *v. a.* To disperse. Our northern word. See To **SCALE**.

SKAR, or SKARE.* *adj.* Wild; timid; shy. Thus given by Grose as a northern word. It is in fact scared, frightened.

SKATE. *n. s.* A sort of shoe armed with iron for sliding on the ice. See **SCATE**.

To **SKATE.**† To slide on scates. See To **SCATE**.

SKATE. *n. s.* A flat sea-fish. See **SCATE**.

SKEAN.† *n. s.* [Irish and Erse; jægan, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the Irish *sgian*, or *skian*, and therewith the Icel. *skeina*, to wound.] A short sword; a knife.

Any man that is disposed to mischief, — may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skean*, or pistol, to be always in readiness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

A cubit at least the length of their *skeans*: *Swift, Descr. of an Irish Feast.*

SKEAL.* *n. s.* [*schale*, German, *patera*, *poculum patulum*; vox Longobardica. Wachter.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. Gloucestershire, according to Grose. It is also so employed in other parts of England; and, as he observes under another form of the word, *skiel*, is, in the west, a beer-cooler, used in brewing.

To **SKEER.*** *v. a.* To mow lightly over: applied to pastures which have been summer-eaten, never to meadows. In a neuter sense, to move along quickly, and slightly touching. Jennings's West Country Words. It is another form of *shear*. [*scipian*, Sax.]

SKEG. *n. s.* A wild plum.

SKEGGER. *n. s.*

Little salmon, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton, Angler.*

SKELETON. *n. s.* [σκελετος, Gr.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincy.*

When rattling bones together fly, From the four corners of the sky; When sinews o'er the skeletons are spread, Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*

Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly skeleton, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denominates a consumption. *Blackmore.*

I thought to meet, as late as Heaven might grant, A skeleton, ferocious, tall, and gaunt, Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook, And grin'd terrific, a Sardonian look. *Hart.*

2. The compages of the principal parts. The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great skeleton of the world. *Hale.*

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of skeleton, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*

SKELLUM.† *n. s.* [*schelme*, Fr. "a knave, rascal, &c. from a German word that signifies wicked." Cotgrave. The German *schelm*, to which Skinner also has referred, means primarily the carcass of an animal cast out, and thence its application to a worthless person. See Wachter in **V. SCHELM**. And Dr. Jamieson in the Scottish **SHELM**. And Spe-

gel's Su. Goth. Gloss. in V. SKELM.] A villain; a scoundrel.

Sir Richard Greenvil (in 1643) having deserted to the king at Oxford, they declared him traitor, rogue, villain, and *skellum*.

Biograph. Britann. 2306.

TO SKÉLLY.* *v. n.* [skaela, Icel. schielen, Germ. scheele ooghen, Teut. oculi limi, obliqui, &c.] To squint. See Brockett's N. C. Words.

SKÉLP.* *n. s.* [skelfu, Icel. to fright; occasionally however used in the sense of to strike. Dr. Jamieson.] A blow; a smart stroke. Craven Dialect, and Brockett's N. C. Words. It appears to be also a Suffolk word. Moor's Suff. Gloss. TO SKEN.* *v. n.* To squint. Westmoreland and Craven Dialects.

SKÉP.† *n. s.*

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. [cep, Saxon, cumera. Lye.]

A pitchfork, a doongfork, sieve, *shep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *shep*. Dr. Johnson. — A bee-hive is also a *shep* in some parts of England. [seip, Gael. a bee-hive. Shaw.]

SKÉPTICK.† *n. s.* [σκεπτικός, Gr. *sceptique*, Fr. Notwithstanding the authority of Dr. Johnson in writing *skeptick*, *skeptical*, &c. the old form of *sceptick*, &c. maintains its ground.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

He is a *scepticks*, and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Bp. Hall, Charact.* (ed. 1608), p. 151. Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *scepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*

Survey

Nature's extended face, then, *scepticks*, say, In this wide field of wonders can you find No art? *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *sceptick's* side, With too much weakness for the stoick's pride, Man hangs between. *Pope, Ess. on Man.* The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *sceptick* believes nothing. *Watts, Logick.*

SKÉPTICAL. *adj.* [from *sceptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *sceptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKÉPTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *sceptical*.] With doubts; in a *sceptical* manner.

There are those who do not abandon themselves to desperate atheism, nor *sceptically* cast off all care of religion. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf.* P. III.

SKÉPTICISM. *n. s.* [scepticisme, Fr. from *sceptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

TO SKÉPTICISE.* *v. n.* [from *skeptick*.] To pretend to doubt of every thing.

You can afford to *scepticise*, where no one else will so much as hesitate.

Ld. Shaftsbury, Mor. P. II. § 1.

TO SKETCH.† *v. a.* [schetsen, Dutch; but Dr. Johnson derives our verb from the noun; and Mr. Tooke tells us that our noun, and the Dutch *schets*, and the Ital. *schizzo*, and even the Fr. *esquisse*, are all the Sax. participle *ȝeatan*, from

ȝeatan, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out. See the Div. of Purl. ii. 144. Of the verb neither Dr. Johnson, nor Mr. Tooke, has taken any notice. Wachter, who refers the German *schitz* (a sketch) to *schatten*, a shadow, observes under the latter word that the Dutch have formed the verb *schetsen*, to shadow, to express in rude signs, from the ancient *scato*, (Francic.) a shadow; whence *schets*, a rough draught, an outline; "inchoati operis rudis delineatio, cretâ, carbone, vel penicillo facta." He then says, that the German painters call a delineation of this kind *schitz* or *skitze*, in imitation of the Dutch, who particularly studied painting; and that the Ital. *schizzo*, and Fr. *esquisse*, are from the same original.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline.

If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.

The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch'd*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden, Du Fresnoy.*

SKETCH.† *n. s.* [*schets*, Dutch, from the verb *schetsen*. See TO SKETCH.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.

I intend only what the Dutch painters call a *schytz*, and not a perfect delineation or draught. *Pett's Pref. to Bp. Barlow's Rem.* (1693), p. ult.

The first *schetse* of a comedy, called *The Paradox*. *Dr. Pope's Life of Bp. Ward*, (1697), p. 149.

I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*

As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd, Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd, So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

SKREW.* *adj.* [*skiaew*, or *skæw*, Dan. *skæf*, Goth. from *skæ*. See ASKEW. Dr. Johnson notices this adjective in the form of *skue*, but says that no satisfactory derivation of it is found.] Oblique; distorted.

Here's a gallimaufry of speech indeed. — I remember about the year 1602 many used this *skew* kind of language.

Brewer, Com. of Ling. (ed. 1657), D. 7. SKEW.* *adv.* Awry. *Huloet.*

TO SKEW.* *v. a.*

1. To look obliquely upon; figuratively, to notice slightly.

Our service Neglected, and look'd lamely on, and *skew'd* at With a few honourable words. *Beaumont and Fl. Loy. Subject.*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. *1 Kings*, vi. 4. (margin.)

TO SKEW.* *v. n.*

1. To walk obliquely: still used in some parts of the north.

Child, you must walk straight, without *skiewing* and shailing to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*

2. To look obliquely; to squint. Used also in the north and in Cheshire. *Wilbraham and Brockett.*

3. To look suspiciously or uncharitably.

Whenever we find ourselves ready to fret at every cross occurrence, — to slug in our own performances, to *skew* at the infirmities of others; take

we notice first of the impatience of our own spirits, and condemn it.

Bp. Sanderson's 21 Sermon. (1681), p. 111.

SKÉWER. *n. s.* [skere, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* prick'd About the sides. *Dryden, Iliad.*

Once may overlook A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *King.*

From his rug the *skewer* he takes, And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.* Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsomer.

Swift, Dir. to the Cook.

TO SKÉWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF.† *n. s.* [schiff, German; esquif, Fr. scapha, Lat. *scapha*, Gr.] A small light boat.

If in two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown.*

In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main, Chock'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

On Garrway cliffs

A savage race, by shipwreck fed, Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*, And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

TO SKIFF.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pass over in a small light boat.

They two have cabin'd

In many as dangerous as poor a corner, Peril and want contending; they have *skiff'd* Torrents, whose roaring tyranny and power I the least of these was dreadful.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

SKILFUL. *adj.* [skill and full.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical, at ludicrous, in popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skilful* of lamentation, to weeping.

Amos, v. 16.

Will Vafer is *skilful* at finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light.

Taitler.

Say, Stella, feel you no content, Reflecting on a life well spent? Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save Despairing wretches from the grave: And then supporting with your store Those whom you dragg'd from death before.

Swift.

Instructors should not only be *skilful* in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice.

Watts on the Mind.

SKILFULLY. *adv.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.

As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me.

Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skilfully* as a shipwright. *Broome.*

SKILFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dexterousness.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. *Ps.* lxxviii. 72.

SKILL.† *n. s.* [*skil*, Icelandic.]

1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.

Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. *Shakspeare.*

Of nothing profits more
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head.

Milton, P. L.
I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again.

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.

Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hooker.*

3. Reason; cause. [*scýle*, Saxon.] This is a very ancient meaning of the word.

He, for the same *skile*, sette not his name tofore.

Wicliffe, Prolog. to the Heb.

You have

As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose

To put you to 't. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To SKILL.† *v. n.* [*skilia*, Icelandic.]

1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; to know how; not invariably with *of*, as Dr. Johnson has stated it; but usually so.

They that *skill* not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire.

Spenser.

Here is not any among us that can *skill* to hew timber.

1 Kings, v. 6.

The overseers were all that could *skill* of instruments of music.

2 Chron. xxxiv. 12.

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill of*, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*

2. [*Skilia*, Icelandic, signifies also to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not now in use.

Whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head,

Take stars for money; stars not to be told
By any art, yet to be purchased.

None is so wasteful as the scraping dame;
She loseth three for one; her soul, rest, fame.

Herbert.

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter.

Bacon.

To SKILL.* *v. a.* To know; to understand. Still used in the north. Craven Dial. and Brockett.

I *skill* not what it is.

Beaum. and Fl. Love's Cure.

That age was so far from *skilling* descent of the fugues, that they were not come up to counterpoint.

Gregory, Posthum. p. 116.

SKILLED. *adj.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with: with *of* poetically, with *in* popularly.

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious. *Milton, P. L.*
Moses, in all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,
When heavenly power that chosen vessel fill'd.

Denham.

He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany any good understanding.

Locke.

SKILLLESS.† *adj.* [from *skill*.] Wanting skill; artless. Not now in use; but formerly very common.

Wisdom, farewell! the *skillless* man's direction. *Sidney, Arc. b. 4.*

These rude youths, and *skillless* minions of the court.

North, Tr. of Philosophers at Court, (1575), p. 16.
Nor have I seen

More that I may call men than you:

How features are abroad I'm *skillless* of. *Shaks.*

Jealously what might befal my travel,
Being *skillless* in these parts; to such a stranger,
Unguided and unfriended, often prove

Rough and inhospitable. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Mis-shapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *skillless* soldier's flask

Is set on fire. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

SKILLET. *n. s.* [*escuelle*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys

Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dulness

My speculative and offic'd instruments,

Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm.

Shakspeare, Othello.

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SKILT.† *n. s.* A word used by Cleaveland, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning. Dr. Johnson. — I suppose it to mean *difference*. See the second sense of *To SKILL*.

Smeety-muuns! The goblin makes me start:

I' the name of rabbi Abraham, what art?

Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welsh? What skill?

Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built.

Cleaveland.

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; Fr. *escume*.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims.

Dryden.

His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he has *skimmed*.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*

Whilome I've seen her *skim* the cloated cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream.

Gay.

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face. *Dryden.*

A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore.

Prior.

4. To cover superficially. Improper. Per-haps originally *skin*.

Dangerous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.

Dryden.

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,

A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes.

Addison.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,

The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main.

Pope.

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory.

Watts on the Mind.

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it.

Watts.

SKIM.* *n. s.* Scum; refuse.

Although Philip took delight in this *skim* of men, [gross flatterers,] yet could they never draw him by their charming to incur those vices which his son ran into.

Bryskett, Disc. of Civ. Life, (1606), p. 108.

SKIMBLESKAMBLE. *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *scamble*.]

Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,

And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff;

As puts me from my faith. *Shakspeare.*

SKIMMER.† *n. s.* [from *skim*.]

1. A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

2. One who skims over a book or subject: a ludicrous word.

There are different degrees of *skimmers*: first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.

Skelton, Deism Revel. Dial. viii.

SKIMMILK. *n. s.* [*skim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought: says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;

This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

SKIMMINGTON.* *To ride skimmington* is a vulgar phrase, which means a kind of burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beat by his wife. In the north, *riding the stang* has a similar meaning. See *STANG*. *Skimmington* has been supposed to be the name of some notorious scold of the olden time. See *Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 110.*

When the young people ride the *skimmington*, There is a general trembling in a town:
Not only he, for whom the person rides,
Suffers, but they sweep other doors besides;
And by that hieroglyphick does appear,
That the good woman is the master there!

King, Miscell. p. 590.

SKIN.† *n. s.* [*skind*, Danish; *skinn*, Su. Goth.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The priest on *skins* of off'rings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees.

Dryden, Æn.

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he strow'd

A wilde goat's shaggy *skin*; and then bestow'd
His own couch on it. *Chapman.*

3. The body; the person: in ludicrous speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his skin and his credit.

L'Estrange.

4. A husk.

To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*.

Ellis's Voyage.

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place, Whilst rank corruption, mining all within, Infects unseen.

Shakespeare.

Authority, though it err like others, Has yet a kind of medicine in itself, That skins the vice o' the top.

Shakespeare.

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored.

Dryden.

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore.

Locke.

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization.

Sharp, Surgery.

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth, was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables.

Addison.

SKINDEEP.* *adj.* [skin and deep.] Slight; superficial.

There is a power in virtue to attract our adherence to her before all the transient and *skin-deep* pleasures that we fondly search after.

Feltham, Res. ii. 57.

SKINFINT. *n. s.* [skin and flint.] A nigardly person.

SKINK. *n. s.* [scenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To SKINK. *v. n.* [scencan, Sax.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKINKER. *n. s.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*; one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and sixpence, and you are welcome, sir.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,

Cries old Sim, the king of *skinkers*.

B. Jonson.

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd: The reconciler bowl went round the board, Which, empty'd, the rude *skinker* still restor'd.

Dryden.

SKINLESS.* *adj.* [skin and less.] Having a slight skin: as, the *skinless* pear. See PEAR.

SKINNED. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Having skin; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous.

Sharp, Surgery.

SKINNER. *n. s.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKINNESS. *n. s.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

SKINNY. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying

Upon her *skinny* lips.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Least the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annular gristles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the

windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way.

Ray on the Creation.

His fingers meet

In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet.

Addison, Ovid.

To SKIP.† *v. n.* [squittire, Italian; esquiver, Fr. I know not whether it may not come, as a diminutive, from *scape*. Dr. Johnson. — The derivation given by Dr. Johnson is fanciful and unfounded. Serenius satisfactorily refers our word to the Icel. *skopa*, to run up and down.] To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedst* for joy.

Jer. xlviii. 27.

The queen, bound with love's powerful'st charm, Sat with Pigwiggan arm in arm:

Her merry maids that thought no harm, About the room were *skipping*.

Drayton.

At spur or switch no more he *skipt*, Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt.

Hudibras.

The earth-born race O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray, Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play.

Blackmore.

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain, And quick sensations skip from vein to vein.

Pope.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day, Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play?

Pope.

To SKIP over. To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip* over the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no.

Bacon, Apoph.

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip* over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end.

Swift.

To SKIP. *v. a.*

1. To miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:

Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;

He is an usurer.

Shakespeare, Timon.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following.

Burnet.

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not *skip* it over, lest we be accused of overseeing it.

Boyle.

SKIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him.

Sidney.

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water.

More against Atheism.

SKIPJACK.† *n. s.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart.

A way was opened to every *skipjack*.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) Ll. ii. b. The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet.

L'Estrange.

SKIPPENNEL. *n. s.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

SKIPPER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A dancer.

Huloet.

2. A youngling; a thoughtless person.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I: — Skipper, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

3. [*Schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster; a shipboy.

Are you not afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*.

L'Estrange.

No doubt you will return very much improved. — Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale-fishing.

Congreve.

4. The hornfish, so called in some places.

SKIPPET. *n. s.* [probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. Not used.

'Upon the bank they sitting did espy

A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,

By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear.

Spenser, F. Q.

SKIPPINGLY.* *adv.* [from *skip*.] By skips and leaps.

Huloet.

If one read *skippingly* and by snatches, and not take the thread of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory.

Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 39.

To SKIRL.* *v. n.* To scream out. Common in the north of England. Perhaps from *shirl*, our old word for *shrill*. See SHRILL.

SKIRMISH.† *n. s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war: whence *ysgarm*, and *ysgarmes*, old British words.

Maes a naw 'sgarmes a wnan, says an ancient writer. *Escarmouche*, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Junius deduces it from the Greek *κλῆμα*, (*karmé*), a battle, prefixing the *s*. Others from the German verb *schirmen*, to skirmish. Our word approaches nearest in form the ancient Fr. *skermuche*, "petit combat." Our word was formerly written *skaramouche*. See Harington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. i. p. 282.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle. When we shall wrestle with death, if we winne that *skirmish* we have enough.

Potter, Sermon at Sir E. Seymour's Bur. (1613), p. 18.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was

With adverse fortune fought by Carlismand;

Her subjects most revolt.

Philips, Briton.

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit.

Shakespeare.

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugnators of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance but intail the feud to posterity.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

To SKIRMISH.† *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;

Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still.

Fairfax.

Ere the war began,

He lightly *skirmishes* on every string

Charg'd with a flying touch.

Croshaw, Musick's Duel.

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-ball in the same shoulder.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SKIRMISHING.* *n. s.* [from *skirmish*.] Act of fighting loosely.

Alarum: *skirmishings*. Talbot pursueth the

Dauphin.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Rhetorical flowers — are but light skirmishings, and not serious contentings, in matters of religion.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 42.

I'll pass by the little skirmishings on either side.

Atterbury.

SKIRMISH.† *n. s.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes. *Barret.*

To SKIRR.† *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *scip*, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from *scipdow*. *Dr. Johnson.* — The Saxon word, cited by *Dr. Johnson*, has no connection with *skirr*. The Greek *σκιρτάω*, (*skirtao*), is to jump or run about, and derived from *σκαίω*, (*skairo*), to leap; but perhaps our word is from the Italian *scorrere*, "to run here and there." *Flofio's Dict.* This is the exact sense of the neuter verb.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

To SKIRR.† *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste. This word is used in some parts of the north for to slide swiftly.

We'll make them *skirr* away as swift as stones Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Light shadows,

That, in a thought, *scur* o'er the fields of corn.

Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.

SKIRRET.† *n. s.* [*sisarum*, Lat. Camden calls *skirrets*, *skirworts*. Ray, Rem. p. 152.] A plant.

Skirrets are a sort of roots propagated by seed. *Mortimer.*

SKIRRY.* See **SKURRY.**

SKIRT. *n. s.* [*schoerte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, side sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent.

1 Sam. vi. 27.

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ye mists, that rise

From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise.

Milton, P. L.

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*

Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milton, P. L.*
The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is the stony and sandy deserts, through which no army can pass. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*

Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies.

Dryden.

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the w. side. *Carew.*

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests and with champions rich'd,

With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,

We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

The middle pair

Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold.

Milton, P. L.

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood.

Addison.

Dark cypresses the *skirting* sides adorn'd,
And gloomy eugh-trees, which for ever mourn'd.

Harte.

SKIT.* *n. s.* [*skats*, Icel. a frolicsome, or pert woman.]

1. A light, wanton wench. The word is also used in Scotland.

[Herod] at the request of a dancing *skit* stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.

Howard, (E. of North.) Def. ag. Sup. Proph. (1589.)

2. A reflection. [from the Sax. *scitan*, to cast forth. The word is now used for some jeer, or jibe, or covered imputation, thrown or cast upon any one. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 144.]

To SKIT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cast reflections on. North. *Grose.*

SKI'TTISH.† *adj.* [*skyg*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch. *Dr. Johnson.* — Su. Goth. *skyg*, shy, as applied to a horse, from *sky*, to avoid, to shun. *Serenius.*]

1. Shy; easily frightened.

A *skittish* filly — fair enough for such a pack-saddle. *Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

A restif *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at his own shadow.

L'Estrange.

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.

[from *skit*. See **SKIT**.]

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,

Sets all on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinate;
And, still the *skittisher* and looser
Her freaks, appear'd to sit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,

While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shaks.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;

Unstead and *skittish* in all notions else,

Save in the constant image of the creature

That is below'd. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

What *skittish* things popular benevolence and popular applause have been always found to be, experience hath taught others.

Hammond, Works, iv. 547.

SKI'TTISHLY.† *adv.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickle. *Sherwood.*

The beasts were very plump, and *skittishly* played as they passed by; not knowing whither they were driven. *Sitwat. of Parad. (1689.) p. 99.*

SKI'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKI'TTLES.* *n. s.* [formerly *keels* or *kayles*, and *kettelpins*. See **KAYLE**. "When shall our *kittell*-pins return again into the Grecian *skytalls*?" Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 43.] Ninepins. No more the wherry feels my stroke so true;

At *skittles*, in a grizzle, can I play?

Watson, Ode to a Grizzle Wig.

SKONCE. *n. s.* [See **SCONCE**.]

Reinard ransacketh every corner of his wily *skonce*, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREED.* *n. s.* [*skrida*, Icel. A border of cloth. Craven Dialect.

To SKREAK, or SKRIKE.† See **To SKREAK**.

SKREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, *escrein*, Fr. which Minsheu derives from *secceruculum*, Lat. *Nimis violentus ut solet*, says Skinner, which may be true as to one of the senses; but if the first sense of *skreen* be a kind of coarse sieve or riddle, it may perhaps come if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *cermo*.]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn.

Tusser.

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To cheapen fans or buy a screen. *Prior.*

So long condemn'd to fires and screens,

You dread the waving of these greens. *Anonymous.*

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *skreen*;

Unknown to heaven, and to myself unseen. *Dryden.*

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among masons when they sift sand for mortar.

2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen*;

Thus cover'd with an artificial night,

Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *skreen* and fence off the heat, otherwise insupportable.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd

His sevenfold shield, and *skreen'd* Laertes' son,

When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreened* them from punishment. *Spectator.*

The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the military glands, and to *skreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

To SKRINGE.*† *v. a.* [perhaps a corruption of *skrew*.] See **To SKRUGE**.

To SKRUGE.† *v. a.* [perhaps from the Dan. *skranten*, infirm, feeble; *skranter*, to be weakly.] Low; stunted. Craven Dialect.

SKRU'NTY.* *adj.* [perhaps from the Dan. *skranten*, infirm, feeble; *skranter*, to be weakly.] Low; stunted. Craven Dialect.

SKUE.† *adj.* [See **SKREW**.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askue*.

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that, if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptic, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*

SKURRY.* *n. s.* [from *To skirr*.] Haste; impetuosity. "What a *hurry-scurry*!"

Brockett's N. C. Words, and Moor's Suffolk Words.

To SKUG.* To hide. See **To SCUG**.

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. See **To SCULK**.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,

You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,

And private interest *skulks* behind the shield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Icelandic, a head.]

1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,

Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.
With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd skull within the brains.

Dryden.
2. [Sceole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal.
See **SCULL**.

Repair to the river where you have seen them
swim in skulls or shoals. *Wallon.*

SKULLCAP. *n. s.*

1. A headpiece.

2. [*Cassida*, Lat.] A plant.

SKUTE. * *n. s.* [*schuyt*, Dutch.] A boat or small vessel.

They carried with them all the skutes and boats
that might be found.

Sir R. Williams, Act. of the Low Countries, (1618), p. 114.

SKY. † *n. s.* [*sky*, Danish; from *skya*, Su. Goth. to cover.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the sky.

Milton, P. L.
The maids of Argos, who with frantic cries,
And imitated howlings, fill'd the skies. *Roscommon.*
Raise all thy winds, with night involve the skies.

2. The heavens.

The thunder's bolt, you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coasts,
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

What is this knowledge but the sky stol'n fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit?

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threatens the sky. *Dryden.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer
with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.
We envy not the warmer climate that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies;

Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.

4. [*Sky*, Su. Goth.] A cloud; a shadow.
She passeth, as it were, a sky,
All clean out of the lady's sight.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.
SKYEX. *adj.* [from *sky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict.

Shaks. Meas. for Meas.
SKYCOLOUR. *n. s.* [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *skycolour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver.

Boyle.
SKYCOLOURED. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *skycoloured* garments.

Addison.
SKYDYED. *adj.* [*sky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the sky.

There figs, *skydyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKYED. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorized and inelegant.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale.

Thomson.
SKYISH. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T'o o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

SKYLARK. *n. s.* [*sky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKYLIGHT. *n. s.* [*sky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropt through the *skylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SKYROCKET. *n. s.* [*sky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB. † *adj.* [A word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver*. See **TO SLABBER**. The Teut. *slabbe* is a slabbering-bib.] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and slab. *Shakespeare, Mac.*

SLAB. † *n. s.*

1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
They must be diligently cleansed from moss,
slab, and ooze. *Evelyn.*

2. A plane of stone: as, a marble slab.

3. The outside plank of a piece of timber when sawn into boards. *Ray, and Grose.*

TO SLABBER. † *v. a.* [Teut. *slabben*, *slabberen*.]

1. To sup up hastily. This meaning Dr. Johnson has overpassed. The Teut. is the same.

To *slabber* pottage up half hot and cold.
Barret, Aliv. (1580.)

2. To smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek,
with his great tongue. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

3. To shed; to spill.

The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and
tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.

Tusser.
TO SLABBER. *v. n.*

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drive.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

SLABBERER. *n. s.* [from *slabber*.] One who slabbers; an idiot.

SLABBY. *adj.* [The same with *slab*.]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Wet; floody: in low language.
When wagish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. † *adj.* [pleac, Saxon; *slak*, Su. Goth. *slaken*, Icelandic; *yslack*, Welsh; *laxus*, Lat.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which *Aretæus* commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this case to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbutnot.*

2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

In that day, it shall be said to Jerusalem, Fear not; and to Zion, let not thine hands be slack. *Zeph. iii. 16.*

All his joints relax'd:
From his slack hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.

Milton, P. L.
3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur. *Hooker.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he re-proved them of cowardice and treason. *Knolles.*

Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*

4. Not violent; not rapid.

With *slack* pace. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*;

His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

5. Not intense.

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many
pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer.*

TO SLACK. † } *v. n.* [Sax. *slacian*.]

TO SLACKEN. } *v. n.* [Sax. *slacian*.]

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord,
slack not to pay it. *Deut. xxiii. 21.*

2. To lose the power of cohesion.

The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder.

3. To abate.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag.

Ainsworth.

Stacking in such care and desire.
Necessary Erudit. of a Chris. Man, (1543), sign. A. 8.

TO SLACK.

TO SLACKEN. } *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less tight.

Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

2. To relax; to remit.

This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains.

Davies.
Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught not to *slack* nor strain its tender strings.

Pope.

3. To ease; to mitigate. Philips seems to have used it by mistake for *slake*.

Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint, which they were used unto, now *slack'd*, they grow more loose.

Spenser.

If there be cure or charm
To respite or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton, P. L.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant

Allotted, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

4. To remit for want of eagerness.

My guards
Are you, great powers! and the unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace.

B. Jonson.

With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their
course.

Milton, P. L.

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to
abate.

You may sooner by imagination quicken or
slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier
to make a dog go slower than make him stand
still.

Bacon.

This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all
industry and endeavour, which is the lowest de-
gree of that which hath been promised to be ac-
cepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deli-
berate or attempt, but only to obey our fate.

Hammond.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.

Milton, P. R.

Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the amorous youth bestow'd the race.

Waller.

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is
driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his
pace, and diverts him from his way.

Dryden.

6. To relieve; to unbend.

Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chase by all the flower
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour.

Denham.

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

He that so generally is good, must of necessity
hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would
stir it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where
there is such abundance.

Shakespeare.

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of
cohesion.

Some unslack'd lime cover with ashes, and let it
stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread
them together.

Mortimer.

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from mine?
— If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,

We would control them.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

This good chance, that thus much favour,eth,

He *slack*s not.

Daniel, Civ. War.

Slack not the good presage, while heav'n inspires

Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires.

Dryden.

10. To repress; to make less quick or
forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my
presence

Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken* d'em to arms.

Addison.

SLACK.† n. s. [from the verb *To slack*.
This substantive is called *slake* in the
north of England.] Small coal; coal
broken in small parts: as, *slack'd* lime
turns to powder.

SLACK.* n. s. A valley or small shallow
dell. North. Grose, and Craven Dia-
lect. [Icel. *slakur*.]

SLACKLY.† adv. [pleaclice, Sax.]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow

That could not trace them.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

3. Tardily.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

SLACKNESS.† n. s. [pleacnerre, Sax.]

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to
provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men
may not cause the commandments of God to be
unexecuted.

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd.

Milton, P. L.

3. Tardiness.

When they have no disposition to shoot out
above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a
cure is very difficultly effected.

Sharp, Surgery.

4. Weakness; not force; not intensesence.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banish-
ment from the air, it might gather some aptness to
putrefy.

Brewerwood.

SLADE.* n. s. [plæb, Sax. vallis, Somner;

via in montium convallibus, Lye. But
Lye adds the Icel. *slæd*, a valley.] A
flat piece of ground lying low and moist;
a little den or valley.

The thick and well grown fog doth matt my
smoother *slades*;

And on the lower leas, as on the higher hedges,
The daintie clover grows. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

SLAG. n. s. The dross or recrement of
metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may
be of differing colours from the natural colour of
the metal, as I have observed about the glass or
slag of copper.

Boyle.

SLAIE.† n. s. [plæ, Saxon. Dr. Johnson

cites this word, without any etymology,
merely from Ainsworth. It was in use
long before. See it in Sherwood. It is
properly *sley*, though sometimes written
also *slay*. See *SLEY*.] A weaver's
reed.

SLAIN.† The participle passive of *slay*.
[playen, Saxon.]

The slain of the Lord shall be many.

Isa. lxi. 16.

The king grew vain,

Fought all his battles o'er again;

And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew
the slain.

Dryden.

To SLAKE. v. a. [from *slack*, Skinner;

from *slæcka*, Icelandick, to quench,
Lye.]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore;
And *slake* the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore.

Spenser.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers' graves,

And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,

It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

His spirit with her cold hand *slakes*

His shires, the sparks of life, and chills his heart.

Crashaw.

From Iulus' head

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:

Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair.

Dryden.

The fragrant fruit from bending branches *slake*,

And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure
slake.

Blackmore, Ceytation.

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;

Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst.

Addison, Cato.

2. It is used of lime; so that it is uncer-
tain whether the original notion of to
slack or *slake* lime be to powder or
quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime,
and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it.

Woodward.

To SLAKE.† v. n. [This is apparently from
slack.]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;

But when the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.

Davies.

2. To abate.

The fever *slaketh*. *Barret, Alv. (1580.)*

3. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did *slake*,
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake.

Brown.

SLAKE.* n. s. See *SLACK*.

To SLAM.† v. a. [Icel. *slæmra*, levitèr

verberare, cadere; aliis cognatum credi-
tutor Icel. *lemia*, verberare. *Serenius.*

To slaughter; to crush; a word not
used but in low conversation. Dr. Johnson.

— It is used in the north both for
to beat or cuff a person, and also to
push violently: as, he *slamm'd* to the
door. See *Grose*. It is also used at
cards: as, he is *slammed*, that is, beaten,
without winning one trick.

SLAM.* n. s. Defeat: applied, at cards,
to the adversary who has not reckoned
a single point. A low phrase.

Thus all the while a club was trump,
There's none could ever beat the rump;

Until a noble general came,
And gave the cheaters a clear *slam*. *Loyal Songs.*

SLAM'KIN.* } n. s. [perhaps from the
SLAM'MERKIN. } German *schlam*, dirt.]

A slatternly woman; a trollop; a vulgar
word.

To SLANDER.† v. a. [esclander, old

French, the same. Dr. Johnson refers
to the Lat. *scandalum*; Dr. Jamieson,
to the Su. Goth. *klander*, from *kland*,
infamy, as the origin.] To censure
falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine

With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.

Shakespeare.

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king.

2 Sam. xix. 27.

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly com-
mending it, as you have done in untruly and un-
kindly defacing and *slandering* it.

Whitgift.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;

Obtending heaven for what'er ills befall,
And sputtering under specious names thy gall.

Dryden.

Of all her dears she never *slander*'d one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone.

Pope.

SLANDER.† n. s. [esclandre, old Fr. from
the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;

Yet charge the consul with our harms,
That let him go;

So in our censure of the state
We still do wander,

And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander*.

D. Jonson, Catiline.

We are not to be dejected by the *slanders* and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgement. *Nelson.*

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou slanderer of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakespeare.*

SLANDERER. *n. s.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself, rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or slanderers, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension. *Ep. Taylor.*

Thou shalt answer for this, thou slanderer. *Dryden.*

SLANDEROUS. *† adj.* [from *slander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *slanderosus* tongue? *Shakespeare.*

To me belongs

The care to shun the blast of *slanderosus* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors, with the certain knowledge of their *slanderosus* untruths. *Spenser on Ireland.*

We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *slanderosus* loads. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderosus* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

3. Scandalous.

The vile and *slanderosus* death of the cross. *Homilies.*

SLANDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slanderosus*.] Calumniously; with false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slanderosus* bark at the courses which are held against that traitorous earl and his adherents. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They did *slanderosus* object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

SLANDEROUSNESS. ** n. s.* [from *slanderosus*.] State or quality of being reproachful. *Scott.*

SLANG. The preterite of *sling*.

David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine. *1 Sam. xvii.*

SLANK. *n. s.* [*alga marina*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT. *† } adj.* [from *slanghe*, a ser-

SLANTING. *} pent, Dutch.* Skinner. Dr. Johnson.—From the Swedish, *slant*, of *slinta*, to slip, to miss one's step. Serenius. Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the clouds

Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton, P. L.*

The sun round the globe describes th' æquator line,
By which wise means he can the whole survey
With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,
In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

To SLANT.* v. a. To turn aslant or aside. Fuller writes this word *slent*.

Nimbleness was very advantageous to break and *slent* the down-right rushings of a stronger vessel. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 210.*

SLANTING.* n. s. [from *slant*.] Oblique remark.

Bellarmino — wanted nothing but a good cause to defend; generally writing ingeniously, using sometimes *slenting*, seldom downright railing. *Fuller, Holy State, p. 60.*

SLANTINGLY.* adv. [from *slanting*.] With oblique remark.

Their first attempt was to prefer bills against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, and *slanting* through their sides striking at the archbishop himself. *Strype's Life of Abp. Cranmer, B. 1. ch. 26.*

SLANTLY. *} adv.* [from *slant*.] Ob-

SLANTWISE.* } liquely; not perpendicu-

larly; slope. Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep, With fewer sets in it, set *slantwise* asleep. *Tusser.*

SLAP.† n. s. [*schlap*, German.] A blow.

Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp. What defence can be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the spurn? *Milton, Colasterion.*

Rustick mirth goes round: —

The leap, the slap, the haul. *Thomson, Winter.*

SLAP. adv. [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard slap over their noddle. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

To SLAP. v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.

Dick, who this long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLAPDASH. interj. [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and *dashes* it about. A low word.

And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In every sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

SLAPE.* adj. Slippery; and also smooth. Applied to ale in Lincolnshire, and the north of England. See Skinner, Ray, and Grose.

SLAPPER.* adj. [of uncertain derivation.] A northern word, applied to any thing large. Grose, and Craven Dial.

To SLASH.† v. a. [*slasa*, to strike, Icelandic.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.

Slashing and pinking their skin and faces. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 10.*

The long pocket, *slashed* sleeve. *Guardian, No. 149.*

2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash. *King.*

3. To cause to make a sharp sound.

She *slash'd* a whip which she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful.

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660), p. 220.

To SLASH. v. n. To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desperate hook. *Pope.*

SLASH. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

2. A cut in cloth.

What! this a sleeve?

Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state:
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

To SLAT.* See *To SLATTER.*

SLATCH.† n. s. [A sea term.]

1. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*

2. A transitory breeze of wind; an interval of fair weather: a sea-term. Not noticed by Bailey or Johnson.

At certain times in the winter season, they take their *slashes* of flood and ebb according to their occasions, the effects of the tide being manifest quite cross the Strait; and ships are ordinarily seen becalmed, &c.

Sir H. Shere on the Med. Sea, Ld. Halifax's Misc. p. 9.

SLATE.† n. s. [from *slit*: *slate* is in some countries a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, French. Dr. Johnson.—From *slaihts*, M. Goth. planus; *slæht*, S. Goth. lævigatus, *slæhta*, lævigare. Serenius. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. *scylan*, to divide, to separate. Dr. Johnson's derivation from *slit* is similar, and more obvious.] A grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate*, as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew, Cosmol.*

A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would rain. *Addison, Spect.*

To SLATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloë
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyric ode would *slate*. *Swift.*

To SLATE.*† v. n. [perhaps from *slætunge*, To *SLATE*. } Sax. *vestigia ferarum*.]

To set a dog loose at any thing, as sheep, swine, &c. A northern word. Ray gives it in the form of *slete*, Grose, of *slate*.

SLATER. n. s. [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.

To SLATTER.* v. n. [Icel. and O. Sueth. *sladde*, vir habitu et moribus indecorus; en *sladdra*, incompta. Serenius.]

1. To be slovenly and dirty.

A dirty, *slattering* woman. *Ray, in V. Davogus.*

2. To be careless or awkward; to spill carelessly; a northern word, and sometimes spoken *slat*.

SLATTER.* adj. Wet and dirty. Cumberland dialect.

SLATTERN.† n. s. [from *slatter*.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raising of which sun,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pinch the *slatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always observe, that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family.

Addison, Freeholder.
The sallow skin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a *slattern* of a shut. *Dryden.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribands glare,
The new-scour'd manteau and the *slattern* air.

Gay.

To **SLA'TTERN**.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To consume carelessly or negligently.

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern* away one minute in idleness. *Ld. Chesterfield, Lett.*
SLA'TTERNLY.* *adj.* [from *slattern*.] Not clean; slovenly.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Ld. Chesterfield.*
Young, perhaps, has ridiculed the affected and *slatternly* with a softer pen.

Ruffhead's Life of Pope, p. 281.

SLA'TTERNLY.* *adv.* Awkwardly; negligently.

A fine suit ill made, and *slatternly* or stiffly worn, far from adorning, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SLA'TY. *adv.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it.

Woodward on Fossils.

SLAVE. *n. s.* [*esclave*, French. It is said to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Scavonians*, subdued and sold by the Venetians.]

1. One mancipiated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service Improper for a slave. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
Thou elvish markt, abortive, rooting hog! Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity The slave of nature, and the son of hell.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Of guests he makes them slaves Inopitiously. *Milton, P. L.*

The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally slaves, and such as were bought and sold for money. *South.*

Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become slaves of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,

Each might receive a slave into his arms: This sun, perhaps this morning sun, 's the last That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty.

Addison, Cato.

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*

When once men are immersed in sensual things, and are become slaves to their passions and lusts, then are they most disposed to doubt of the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse the poorest slave. *Nelson.*

To **SLAVE**.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enslave.

Fear, — a disease of a life long, which every day slaves a man to whatever ill he meets with.

Fellham, Res. i. 71.

Some greater, scorning now their narrow boat,
In mighty bulks and ships (like courts) do dwell,
Slaving the skiffes that in their seas do float.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iv. 19.

But will you slave me to your tyranny?

Beaumont and Fl. Love's Cure.

To **SLAVE**. *v. n.* To drudge; to toil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should slave at cards from morn to night.

Swift.

SLA'VEBORN.* *adj.* [*slave* and *born*.] Not inheriting liberty.

This vain world — a noble stage,
Where slave-born man plays to the scoffing stars.

Drummond, Sonnet.

SLA'VELIKE.* *adj.* [*slave* and *like*.] Becoming a slave.

Why this spade? this place?

This slavetike habit? *Shakespeare, Timon.*

SLA'VER.† *n. s.* [*salva*, Lat. *slafé*, Icel. *glafœrion*, Welsh.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a passage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not consist with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To **SLA'VER**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I

Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
That mount the Capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour. *Shakespeare.*

2. To emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*
Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,
In vain against the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

To **SLA'VER**. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,

Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *n. s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver*.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *slaver*.] With slaver, or drivel.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SLA'VERY. *n. s.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of error, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his error dispelled. *King Charles.*

SLAUGHTER.† *n. s.* [onplauzt, Saxon, from *plægan*, *plægan*, to strike or kill; *slachta*, Su. Goth.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,

They were all struck for thee!

Not for their own demerits, but for mine,

Fell slaughter on their souls. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

On each hand slaughter and giantick deeds.

Milton, P. L.

The pair you see,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But when they leave the shady realms of night,
With mortal heat each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall ensue?

Dryden.

To **SLAUGHTER**.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To kill beasts for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERER.* *n. s.* [from *slaughter*.] One employed in killing.

Thou dost then wrong me; as the *slaughterer* doth,
Which giveth many wounds, when one would kill.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *house*.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th' uncleanly savour of a slaughterhouse;
For I am stifled with the smell of sin. *Shakspeare.*

SLAUGHTERMAN. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *man*.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting slaughtermen.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *slaughterman* of twenty. *Shakspeare.*

See thou fight'st against thy countrymen;
And join'st with them will be thy slaughtermen.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

SLAUGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *slaughter*.] Destructive; murderous.

I have supt full with horrors:
Direness familiar to my slaughterous thoughts
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *slave*.] Servile; mean; base; dependant.

A thing

More *slavish* did I ne'er than answering
A slave without a knock. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* part,
Because you bought them. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

He, the supreme Good, to whom all things ill
Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,
Would send a glistering guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd.

Milton, Comus.

Those are the labour'd births of *slavish* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

Slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse
In lying strains and ignominious verse. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY.† *adv.* [from *slavish*.] Servilely; meanly.

The nature of base people is such, as either they obey *slavishly*, or command insolently.

Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 25.

They are commonly dejected, *slavishly* humble. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 157.*

SLA'VISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *slavish*.] Servility; meanness.

Detaining them in more than Egyptian *slavishness*. *Fotherby, Aethem. (1622), p. 113.*

His willingness to serve such base things, is the great brand of his *slavishness*.

Fotherby, Aethem. p. 120.

To **SLAY**.† *v. a.* preter. *slew*; part. pass. *slain*. [*slahan*, Gothick; *slahon*, German; *plæan*, Saxon; *slaen*, Dutch; *slaa*, Dan. and Icel.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that *slew* her brothers and her uncle?

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Tyrant, shew thy face:
If thou be'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.

Shakspeare.

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God. *Rev. vi. 2.*

Slay and make ready. *Gen. xliii. 16.*

Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one. *Job, v. 2.*

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle slain. *Dryd. Æn.*

He must

By blood and battles power maintain,
And slay the monarchs, ere he rule the plain.

Prior.

SLAY.* See SLEY.

SLAY'ER. *n. s.* [from *slay*.] Killer; murderer; destroyer.

Witness the guiltless blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often slain, the *slayer* crown'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

They slew those that were *slayers* of their countymen.

Abbot.

The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair;
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his sullen soul away.

Dryden.

SLEAVE.† *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *slave*-silk is explained by Gouldman, *flocus sericus*, a lock of silk; and the women still say, *slave the silk for untwist it*. Ainsworth calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slaie*, or *sley*. To *sley* is to part a twist into single fibres. Dr. Johnson.—Icel. *stefa* fila tenuia. Serenius.] The ravell'd knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to the knitter or weaver. *Heath*. Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd *slave* of care.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

I on a fountain light,

Whose brim with pinks was platted;

The banks with daffadillies dight

With grass like *slave* was matted. *Drayton, Cynth.*

To SLEAVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To separate into threads; to sleid. See To SLEID.

The more subtle, and more hard to *slave* a-two, silken thread of self-seeking, is that dominion over consciences.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1634), p. 360.

SLEAVED.* *adj.* [from *slave*.] Raw; not spun; unwrought.

Eight wild men all apparelled in green moss made with *sleaved* silk.

Holinshed, Hist. of Eng. p. 835.

SLEAZY.† *adj.* [often written *sleazy*. Dr. Johnson.—And also *seazy*.] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *slave*, or from *To sley*. Dr. Johnson.—*Sleazy* holland is so called, because made in *Silesia* in Germany; which, from its slowness, occasions all thin, slight, ill-wrought hollands to be called *sleazy*. Chambers.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions.

Hovells, Lett. (dat. 1625), i. i. 1.

SLED.† *n. s.* [*sled*, Danish; *slæde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

Upon an ivory *sled*

Thou shalt be drawn among the frozen poles.

Tambrurlaine, or the Scyth. Shepherd, (1590.)

Volgha—

Who *slede* doth suffer on his watery lea,

And horses trampling on his icy face.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. ii. 13.

The *sled*, the tumbrel, hurdles, and the frail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLEDDED. *adj.* [from *sled*.] Mounted on a sled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Shaks.*

SLEDGE. *n. s.* [*plecg*, *pleze*, Saxon; *sleggia*, Icelandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force

At once upon him ran, and him beset

With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,

And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet.

Spenser, F. Q.

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,

The hardest iron soon doth mollify,

That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,

And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*

The uphand *sledge* is used by under-workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Mozon.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*.

Wilkins, Math. Mag.

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled*. See SLED.

In Lancashire they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, and drawn with one horse. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SLEEK.† *adj.* [*sleyck*, and *slicht*, Teut. planus, from *slechten*, planare. This word was formerly written *slick*. See SLICK. And *slick*, or *slicken*, is still our northern word. See also the substantive SLEEK.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,

Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights.

Shakespeare.

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,

As if I fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton

Ye appear in every thing may bring my ruin.

Shakespeare.

What time the groves were clad in green,

The fields all dress in flowers,

And that the *sleek*-hair'd nymphs were seen,

To seek them summer bowers. *Drayton.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd

His turret crest, and *sleek*-enamell'd neck,

Fawning.

Milton, P. L.

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,

And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek.

Dryden.

So sleek her skin, so faultless was her make,

Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take

To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rough names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,

That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.

Milton, Sonn.

SLEEK.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] That which makes smooth; varnish. Not in use.

My face, which you behold so seeming red, is done over with ladies' licks, sticks, and other painting stuff of the Levant.

Transl. of Boccacini, (1626), p. 293.

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they,

More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,

More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd.

B. Jonson.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,

And fair Ligea's golden comb,

Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,

Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton, Comus.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged locks;

Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night.

Shakespeare.

She does *sleek*

With crums of bread and milk, and lies a-nights

In her neat gloves. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The persuasive rhetoric

That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost. *Milton, P. R.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall.

Boyle.

A cruise of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs.

Pope.

SLEEKLY. *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* combed, and their blue coats brushed. *Shakespeare, Tam. of Shrew.*

SLEEKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothness.

We may live to the spectacle and the bearing-staff, to the stooping back, to the snow or to the *sleekness* of the declining crown: but how few are there that can unfold you a diary of so many leaves! More die in the spring and summer of their years, than live till autumn or their gown'd winter. *Feltham, Res. i. 32.*

The horses—lost their *sleekness* and grace, and were soon purchased at half the value.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 138.

SLEEKSTONE. *n. s.* [*sleek* and *stone*.] A smoothing stone.

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek*-stone rub smooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

SLEEKY.* *adj.* [from *sleek*.] Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacific soul!

Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!

Thomson to the Soporif. Doctor.

To SLEEP.† *v. n.* [*slepan*, Gothic; *slæpan*, Sax. *slæpan*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius deduces the word from the Su. Goth. *slapp*, remissus.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travel'd hard:

Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle.

Shakespeare.

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,

That, ere she *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said,

Rein up the organs of her fantasy;

Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;

But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides,

and shins. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;

Peace! the lovers are asleep;

They, sweet turtles! folded lie,

In the last knot that love could tie.

Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,

Till this stormy night be gone,

And the eternal morn'g dawn,

Then the curtains will be drawn,

And they waken with that light,

Whose day shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burlyfown clown in chins of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sleath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hobnails.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank! Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music Creep in our ears. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,

Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,

Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots

amain,

Till counterbuff'd she stops, and *sleeps* again.

Dryden.

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We sleep over our happiness, and want to be roused into a quick thankful sense of it. *Atterbury.*

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so then also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. *1 Thessal.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave; though he only sleeps unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe, Paragon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heaven will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have slept upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended: as, the matter sleeps. See SLEEPING.

SLEEP.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *slep*, Goth. *slēp*, Sax.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder sleep, the innocent sleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, sear labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

That sleeps might sweetly seal
His restless eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In silence took. *Chapman.*

Cold callest the spirits to succour; and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to sleep. And for the same cause, pain and noise hinder sleep; and darkness furthereth sleep. *Bacon.*

Beasts that sleep in winter, as wild bears, during their sleep wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes reel invading sleep. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand the sleep-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEEPER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *slæpepe*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.
Sound, music; come, my queen, take hand with me,

And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

What's the business,
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The sleepers of the house? *Shaks. Macbeth.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There be sleepers enow then; for almost all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a spy taken, and a sleeper slain. *Dryden.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor sleeper,
that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind;
every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been sleepers of long,
or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. A fish. [*exocætus*.]

5. [In architecture.] A strip of solid timber (or some substantial substitute) which lies on the ground to support the joist of a floor. *Mason.*

The length of hips and sleepers.

Evelyn, B. i. ch. 6. § 19.
SLEEPFUL* *adj.* [sleep and full; Saxon, *slæpful*. See also SLEEPFULNESS.] Overpowered by desire to sleep.

Distrust will cure a lethargy; of a sleepy man it makes a wakeful one, and so keeps out poverty.

Scott, Essay of Drapery, (1635), p. 138.

SLEEPFULNESS* *n. s.* [*slæpfullnæ*, Saxon.]

Lye.] Strong desire to sleep.

SLEEPILY. *adv.* [from *sleepy*.]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Ralegh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had sleepily owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEEPINESS. *n. s.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great sleepiness, and is the most ill boding symptom of a fever. *Arbutnot.*

SLEEPING* *n. s.* [from *sleep*.]

1. The state of resting in sleep.

2. The state of not being disturbed, or noticed.

You ever
Have wish'd the sleeping of this business, never
Desir'd it to be stirr'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

SLEEPLESS. *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep; always awake.

The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
Though after sleepless night. *Milton, P. L.*

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless attempts to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

SLEEPLESSNESS* *n. s.* [from *sleepless*.]

Want of sleep.

Lipsius — conceives an impossibility of an absolute sleeplessness. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

SLEEP'Y.† *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

From his feet, even to his sleepy head,
She made her poison canker like to spread. *Mir. for Mag. p. 792.*

Here sleepy arms she spread. *May, Lucan, B. 5.*

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go carry them, and smear
The sleepy grooms with blood. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

She wak'd her sleepy crew,

And, rising hasty, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton, P. L.*

I slept about eight hours, and no wonder;
for the physicians had mingled a sleepy potion in the wine. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

4. Dull; lazy.

'Tis not sleepy business,
But must be look'd to speedily and strongly.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

SLEET.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Danish

slæt. Dr. Johnson. — Sleet is the past participle ple-e-b, pleeb, pleet, of plean, Sax.

projicere; and has no connexion with

the Danish *slæt*, which means smooth, polished. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 334. — Serenius, however, notices the Dan. *slud*, which means sleet; and also the Icel. *slætta*, liquida dispergere. The Sax. *slæt*, I may add, is a shower.]

1. A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midstmost battles hastening up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling sleet,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual sleet and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.

Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next sleet, then snow, and ice. *Cheyne.*

2. Shower of any thing falling thick.

[They] flying, behind them, shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton, P. R.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEET'Y.† *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

The sleet storm returning still,
The morning hoar, and evening chill. *Warton, Ode 10.*

SLEEVE.† *n. s.* [*slēf*, Saxon; formerly called *eapm slēp*, that with which the arm is covered; the past participle of *slēpan*, induere. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 374.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes esp'y'd my treasure,
With sleeves turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,

Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock sleeve, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armor, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a sleeve, is fashioned much like to that sleeve. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's sleeve upon their arms: sir Lancelot wore the sleeve of the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney.

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your sleeve unbutton'd, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

You would think a smock were a she-angel; he so chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the square on't. *Shakspeare.*

He was clothed in cloth, with wide sleeves and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and sleeves the same. *Dryden.*

2. Sleeve, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See SLEAVE.]

Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

3. To laugh in the sleeve. This proverbial phrase Dr. Johnson ascribes to the Dutch sleeve, a cover, any thing spread over. It is more likely, as Mr. Bagshaw also observes, to be taken from the large sleeves which our countrymen formerly wore, by which they might easily conceal part of the countenance, and so laugh unperceived.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their sleeves. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South, Sermon.*

John laughed heartily in his sleeve at the pride of the esquire. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

4. To hang on a sleeve; to make dependance; Probably from the custom noticed by Spenser, under the first definition, of wearing a lady's sleeve; which was in token of dependance on her love.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgement upon the church's sleeve, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [Lolligo, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
SLEEVED. *adj.* [from sleeve.] Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS. *† adj.* [from sleeve.]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

No man under the said estates and degree shall wear any satyn—nor any velvet, saving in sleeveless jackets, doublets, coyses, &c.

Proclamation. (1565.) Strype App. Hist. Ref.
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been

Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen, Become tuffaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on sleeveless coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold you isle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummings! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained; Skinner thinks it properly *liveless* or *lifeless*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleeve*, a knot, or *skin*, and so signify *unconnected, hanging ill together*? or from *sleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly absurd*; foolish without palliation? Dr. Johnson.—*Sleeveless* means without a cover or pretence. Mr. H. Tooke.]

One morning timely he took to hand
To make to my house a *sleeveless* errand. *Heywood, Works, (1566.) sign. B. 3. b.*

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Bp. Hall.*

No more but no, a *sleeveless* reason. *Milton, Econoclast. § 6.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spectator.*

TO SLEID. ** v. a.* [from *sley*.] To prepare for use in the weaver's *sley* or *slay*. See *TO SLEY*. *Percy.*

She weav'd the sleided silk
With fingers long. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

SLEIGHT. ** n. s.* [*slaegd*, Icel. cunning, deceit. Dr. Johnson, and Serenius. It may rather be from the Sax. *slō* or *plyð*, deceitful, whence our *sly*. Milton, in his manuscript *Mask of Comus*, has used *sleight* for *sly* or *deceitful*.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *sleight* of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather

to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa, it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, distill'd 'by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Out stretch the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him,
Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not so convey
The massy substance of that idol great,
What *sleight* had she the wardens to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairfax.*

In the wily snake
Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit, and native subtilty,
Proceeding. *Milton, P. L.*
Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *sleight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he scorns ignoble flight,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

SLEIGHT. ** adj.* [*plyð*, Sax.] Deceitful; artful.

Thus I hurle
My powder'd spells into the spungie air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion. *Milton, MS. Mask of Com. Trin. Coll. Camb.*

SLEIGHTFUL. ** adj.* [*sleight* and *full*.] Artful; cunning.
Sleightful otters left the purling rill. *W. Browne.*

SLEIGHTLY. ** adv.* [from *sleighty*.] Craftily; cunningly. *Huloet.*

SLEIGHTY. ** adj.* [from *sleight*.] Crafty; artful. *Huloet.*

Though it [truth] be darkened with mens *sleighty* juggling and counterfeit craftes, as it were with certain mists, for a while; yet at the time of God appointed, it bursteth out again, and sheweth itself clerely like the sunne. *Tran. of Bp. Gardiner's De Ver. Ob. (1553.) fol. vi.*

SLEIVE. ** See SLEAVE.*

SLENDER. *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round
About her glow'd; half stooping to support
Each flower of slender stalk. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.
What slender youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave? *Milton, Trans.*

Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, slender, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in slender chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do

not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have especial regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than slender probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on slender accident. *Shakespeare.*

Positively to define that season, there is no slender difficulty. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

It is very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a slender estate and slender parts.

At my lodging,
The worst is this, that, at so slender warning,
You're like to have a thin and slender pittance. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not amply supplied.
The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my slender table with his presence. *Philips.*

In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, slender, thin, diluting. *Arbutnot.*

SLENDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender*.]

1. Slightly; bulki.

2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be slenderly regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac. xv. 38.*

SLENDERNESS. *† n. s.* [from *slender*.]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillaments, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.

It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.

The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift.*

4. Want of plenty.

As the coarseness of the raiment, so the *slenderness* of the diet, is equally to pretend towards a rigid and austere condition of life.

Gregory, *Notes on Script.* (ed. 1684.) p. 133.

TO SLENT. ** v. n.* To make an oblique remark; to sneer. See *TO SLANT*.

Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not with the least *slenting* insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller's Truth Maintained, (1643.) p. 19.*

SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep*.

Silence; coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slapt* fast in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterite of *slay*.

He slew Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

SLEY. ** n. s.* [*plæ*, Sax.] A weaver's reed. See *SLAIE*.

Straight to their posts appointed both repair,
And fix their threaded looms with equal care:

Around the solid beam the web is ty'd,
While hollow canes the parting warp divide;
Through which with nimble flight the shuttles play,
And for the woof prepare a ready way;
The woof and warp unite press'd by the toothy slay.

Croall, On Met. 6.

TO SLEY.† *v. n.* [from the noun. See also **TO SLEAVE.** Dr. Johnson has cited a passage from Shakspeare's Troilus and Cressida, as Mr. Mason also has observed, in illustration of *to sley*; but the true word there is *slieve* or *sleave* silk, not *sley'd* silk.] To separate; to part or twist into threads; to sleid.

TO SLICE.† *v. a.* [German, *schleissen*; Sax. *slitan*; rumpere, scindere. Sere-nius.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys, Journey.*

The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.

Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must
Slize one in two to keep her number just.

Cleveland.

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,
I *slie'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.

Burnet.

SLICE. *n. s.* [slite, Saxon; from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself.

Swift.

He from out the chimney took

A flitch of bacon off the hook,

And freely, from the fattest side,

Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd.

Swift.

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on 't,

That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front.

Pope.

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries, with which they spread plasters. *Hakewill.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice* clap the coals upon the outside close to-gether, to keep the heat in. *Moron.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*slight*, Teut. See **SLEEK.**]

Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead,

Both *slick* and daintie, yet were both in warre of
wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*

Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glasses, indifferently. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SLID. The preterite of *slide*.

From the tops of heaven's steep hill she *slid*,

And straight the Greeks swift ships she reacht.

Chapman.

At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,

And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees.

Dryden, En.

SLID'DEN. The participle passive of *slide*.

Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backsliding?

Jer. viii. 5.

TO SLID'DER.† *v. n.* [rhëpman, rhëpman, Saxon; *slidderen*, Teut. See also **TO SLIDE.**]

To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slid'd ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*

The tempter saw the danger in a trice;

For the man *slidder'd* upon Fortune's ice. *Harte.*

SLID'DER.*† *adj.* [from the verb. Sax. **SLID'DERY.**] rhëp, lubricitas.] Slippery: *slidder* is an old word; *slidderly*, still a vulgar one.

To a drunken man the way is *slidder*.

Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

TO SLIDE.† *v. n.* *slid*, pret. *slidden*, part. pass. [slitan, Sax. "Opinor à notionne *lævitatis*; nam *plj* est *lævis*, Su. Goth. *slact*." Wachter.]

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores. *Bacon.*

Ulysses, Scheneleus, Tisander *slide*

Down by a rope, Machon was their guide.

Denham.

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou should'st make her legs slip from her.

Sidney.

Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton, P. L.*

He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,

Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:

Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs

gone o'er,

He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more.

Dryden.

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware

thou *slide* not by it. *Eccles. xxviii. 26.*

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us.

Sidney.

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.

Thou shalt

Hate all, shew charity to none;

But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,

Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakspeare.*

Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,

Ages *shall slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Rescue me from their ignoble hands:

Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,

Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden.*

Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words

slide over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason.

South.

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear.

Pope.

Begin with sense, of every art the soul,

Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;

Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow

A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.

The gallants dancing by the river side,

They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*.

Waller.

9. To fall by error.

The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal

knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgement, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any error. *Bacon.*

10. To be not firm.

Ye fair!

Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts.

Thomson.

11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

TO SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.

Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out, such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE.† *n. s.* [slibe, Sax.]

1. Smooth and easy passage.

We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them.

Bacon.

2. Flow; even course.

There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLID'DER.† *n. s.* [rhëp, Sax.]

1. The part of an instrument that slides; this is the Saxon meaning.

Fitting to their size the *slider* of his guillotine.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

2. One who slides.

SLID'ING.* *n. s.* [from *slide*.] Transgression: hence *backsliding*.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant, And rather prov'd the *sliding* of your brother A merriment than a vice.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*slight*, Dutch.]

1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose; *Slight* is the subject, but the praise not small, If heaven assist, and Phœbus hear my call.

Dryden.

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise; If she inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

2. Not important; not cogent; weak.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

He in contempt

At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound.

Milton, P. L.

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

No beast ever was so *slight*

For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin: as, a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.

People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See **SLEIGHT.**

As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud: *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do.

South.

After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side.

Arbutnot.

SLIGHT.* *adv.* [from the adjective.]

Slightly.

Is Caesar with Antonius priz'd so *slight*?

Shakspeare.

To SLIGHT.† v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.

If they transgress and slight that sole command.

Milton, P. L.

You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you slight.

Locke.

2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to slight be the same with to sling.

The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies.

Shakspeare.

3. [*Slichten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. Junius, Skinner, and Ainsworth.

The castle was slighted by order of the parliament.

Ld. Clarendon.

The committee at York have ordered the slighting of Skipton.

Rushworth.

4. To SLIGHT over. To treat or perform carelessly.

These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but slight it over, and no more ado.

Bacon, Essays.

His death and your deliverance

Were themes that ought not to be slighted over.

Dryden.

To SLIGHTEN.* v. a. [from slight.] To neglect; to disregard. Not now in use.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme, Much more to slighten or deny their powers.

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

SLIGHTER.† n. s. [from slight.] One who disregards.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or slighter of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 102.

SLIGHTINGLY. adv. [from slighting.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptick speaks slightly of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part.

Boyle.

SLIGHTLY.† adv. [from slight.]

1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but slightly heard.

Hooker.

Leave nothing fitting for the purpose

Untouch'd, or slightly handled in discourse.

Shaks.

You were to blame

To part so slightly with your wife's first gift.

Shakspeare.

The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself slightly to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet.

Atterbury.

2. Scornfully; contemptuously.

He spoke slightly and reflexively of such a lady: that is, perhaps he treated her without a compliment, and spoke that of her which she had rather a great deal practise, than hear or be told of.

South, Serm. vi. 96.

Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,

Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force

Opponent slightly thought.

Philips.

3. Weakly; without force.

Scorn not

The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd.

Milton, P. L.

4. Without worth.

SLIGHTNESS. n. s. [from slight.]

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

Where gentry, title, wisdom, Cannot conclude but by the yea and no

Of gen'l ignorance, it must omit

Real necessities, and give way the while

To unstable slightness.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! and how does it reproach the slightness of our sleepy heartless addresses!

Decay of Chr. Piety.

SLIGHT.* adj. [from slight.] Trifling; superficial.

Let them shew — where any thing is advised or commanded after this slothful and slightly way.

Echard, Obs. on the Ans. Cont. of the Cl. (1696), p. 134.

SLIGHTY. adv. [from sly.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtle covertness.

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,

That slyly glided towards your majesty,

It were but necessary you were wak'd.

Shaks.

He, closely false and slyly wise,

Cast how he might annoy them most from far.

Fairfax.

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, slyly robs us of our grand treasure.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

With this he did a herd of goats controul;

Which by the way he met, and slyly stole:

Dryden.

Clad like a country swain.

May hypocrites,

That slyly speak one thing, another think,

Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,

Drink on unwar'm'd, till by enchanting cups

Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,

And through interpenance grow a while sincere.

Philips.

SLIM.† adj. [A cant word, as it seems, and therefore not to be used. Dr.

Johnson. — This is so far from being

the case, that the word can boast excellent

authority of serious usage, primarily

in the sense of slight, or slender,

or unsubstantial, to which meaning Dr.

Johnson was a stranger; and then to

slender, or thin of shape, as applied to

persons. Of an etymon Dr. Johnson

evidently thought the word unworthy.

Serenity refers it to the Icel. *slaemr*,

vilis et invalidus. See also *slim*, Teut.

in Kilian, which is described as an ancient

word, and rendered *vilis*.]

1. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? No: that was a *slim* excuse.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

Now how vain and *slim* are all these, [arguments of fatalists, &c.] if compared with the solid and manly encouragement which our religion offers.

Killingbeck, Serm. p. 376.

2. Slender; thin of shape.

A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost; and when he had stuff his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little.

L'Estrange.

I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen.

Addison.

3. Worthless. [*slim*, Teut. and *schlim*, Germ. are both applied to denote an evil person.] It is generally used, in the north, according to Grose, in the same sense with *sly*.

SLIME. n. s. [Jhm, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.]

Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus swells,

The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsman

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain.

Shaks.

Brick for stone, and slime for mortar.

Genesis.

God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists.

Roeleg.

Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of slime where the sun beateh hot, and the sea stirreth little.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

And with asphaltick slime, broad as the gate, Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach

They fasten'd.

Milton, P. L.

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the sun Engender'd in the Pythian vale on slime.

Huge Python!

Milton, P. L.

SLIMINESS.† n. s. [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter.

Divers little creatures are procreated by the sun's heat, and the earth's sliminess.

Austin, Hæc Homo, p. 47.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous sliminess is produced, which answers a pituitous state.

Floyer.

SLIMNESS.* n. s. [from *slim*.] State or quality of being slim.

SLIMY.† adj. [from *slime*, Sax. *slimig*.]

1. Overspread with slime.

My bended hook shall pierce

Their sly jaws; and, as I draw them up,

I'll think them every one an Antony.

Shakspeare.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those

holes,

Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,

As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,

That wou'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,

And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by.

Shakspeare.

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* dryness.

Bacon.

The rest are all by bad example led,

And in their father's *slimy* track they tread.

Dryden.

Eels, for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*.

Arbutnot.

Shoals of slow house-bearing snails do creep

O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks

In the sleek rind.

Philips.

The swallow sweeps

The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house.

Thomson.

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste, Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,

Hovering upon the waters, what they met

Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,

Tost up and down, together crowded drove.

Milton, P. L.

The astrological undertakers would raise men like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars.

Bentley.

SLYNES. n. s. [from *sly*.] Designing artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimicry, my correspondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *syness*, which diverts more than any thing I could say.

Addison.

SLING.† n. s. [*slunga*, Su. Goth. *slinghe*, Teut. See also *TO SLING*.]

1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling*-stones

are turned with him into stubble.

Jch, xli. 28.

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?

Or singing stones from the Phœnician sling?

Saunders.

Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion.

Wilkins.

The Tuscan king

Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling*;

Thrice whir'd the thong around his head, and threw

The heated lead, half melted as it flew.

Dryden, En.

Whirl'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown,

Amidst the fœces, as flies a mighty stone,

So flew the beast.

Dryden, Ov.

2. A throw; a stroke.

At one *sling*

Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son,
Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last
Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell.

Milton, P. L.

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING.† v. a. [*slinghen*, Teut. *plingan*, Sax.]

1. To throw by a sling.

2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.

Æt'na's entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or slings a broken rock aloft in air.

Addison.

3. To hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook.

Dryden.

4. To move by means of a rope.

Cœnus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners, and busy care to *sling*
His horses soon ashore.

Dryden, *Cleomenes*.

They *sung* up one of their largest hogsheds,
then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top.

Swift, *Gullio. Trav.*

SLINGER, n. s. [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling.

The *slingers* went about it, and smote it.

2 Kings, iii. 25.

To SLINK. v. n. preter. *slunk*. [rhincan, Saxon, to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us at my lodging, and return all in an hour.

Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes

Slink away.

Shakespeare, *Timon*.

He, after Eve seduc'd, unmind'd *slunk*
Into the wood fast by.

Milton, P. L.

Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, high'd Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;

When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *slinks* out of the way.

Hudibras.

She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling
till the company went their way.

L'Estrange.

He would pinch the children in the dark, and
then *slunk* into a corner, as if nobody had done it.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;

But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in.

Pope.

We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained
countenance, often turning back, and *slinking*
through narrow lanes.

Swift.

To SLINK. v. a. To cast; to miscarry of.

A low word.

To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal in snowy
weather, keep her where she may have good spring
water to drink.

Mortimer.

SLINK.* adj. [from the verb.] Produced
before its time: applied to the young of
a beast.

This membrane does not properly appertain to
dogs, &c. yet it may be found in *slink* calves.

Student, vol. i. p. 340.

To SLIP.† v. n. [rlipan, Sax. *slippen*,
Dutch; *schlipfen*, Germ. from *schlipfe*,
superficies lubrica, Sax. *rlipe*, lubricum.
Wachter.]

1. To slide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he is
drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution
while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober,
and views that nice separation between himself and

the devouring deep, so that, if he should *slip*, he
sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs
take every step with horror and the utmost cau-
tion.

South.

A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly,
and makes a seeming stumble that you may think
him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a
proof of his dexterity.

Dryden.

If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gathering all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length.

Prior.

2. To slide; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run
by her, lest thou should'st make her legs *slip* from
her.

Sidney.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily
and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them.

Mortimer.

3. To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on
either side by reason of relaxation, which though
you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the
bone *slips* out again.

Wiseman.

4. To sneak; to slink.

From her most bestly company
I can refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity.

Spenser.

When Judas saw that his host *slip* away, he was
sore troubled.

1 Mac. ix. 7.

I'll *slip* down out of my lodging.

Dryden, *Don Seb.*

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play.

Prior.

5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the
loving earth, that fair would embrace it, and the
river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip*
from it.

Sidney.

The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee
without doing thee any good, if thou hast not
ceased from doing evil.

Bp. Taylor.

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.

Milton, P. R.

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day.

Dryden.

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and drop-
ping hair,

None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he *slipp'd*, and vanish'd from
the place.

Dryden.

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take
hold of it again.

Addison, *Spect.*

Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve
every mis-spent hour which has *slipped* from them.

Rogers.

I will impute no defect to those two years which
have *slipped* by since.

Swift to Pope.

6. To fall into fault or error.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him;
But he like you would not have been so stern.

Shakespeare.

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his
heart.

Ecclus.

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a
man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth*.

Ecclus. xxi. 7.

7. To creep by oversight.

Some mistakes may have *slipt* into it; but others
will be prevented.

Pope.

8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they
be let *slip* for the present, what good soever they

contains is lost, and that without all hope of reco-
very.

Hooker.

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions
he has once demonstrated; and though the demon-
stration may have *slipt* out of his memory, he
builds upon the truth.

Addison.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas
you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let
many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to
fix them upon the memory.

Watts.

To SLIP. v. a.

1. To convey secretly.

In this officious attendance upon his mistress he
tried to *slip* a powder into her drink.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

2. To lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.

Milton, P. L.

One ill man may not think of the mischief he
could do, or *slip* the occasion.

L'Estrange.

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is
great imprudence.

Collier.

For watching occasions to correct others in their
discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of
shewing their talents, scholars are most blam'd.

Locke.

Thus far my author has *slipt* his first design; not
a letter of what has been yet said promoting any
ways the trial.

Atterbury.

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and
have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being
cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets:
the branches also may be *slipped* and planted.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

4. To escape from; to leave silly.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not,
— Oh, sir, Lucutio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.

Shakespeare.

5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulers, and his anchors weighs.

Dryden.

6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to course the fearful hare.

Dryden.

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and
ran away.

Swift.

8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines,
with what reason can that about indulgences be
slipped over?

Atterbury.

To SLIP on.* v. a. [rlepan on, Saxon,
induerē.] To put on rather hastily: a
colloquial expression: as, to *slip* on one's
clothes.

SLIP.† n. s. [rlipe, Sax. See the verb
neuter.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Error; mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him.

But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty.

Shaks.

Of the promise there made, our master hath
failed us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time.

Wotton on Architecture.

This religious affection, which nature has im-
planted in man, would be the most enormous *slip*
she could commit.

More.

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if the impostor's pen have made a *slip*,
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me.

Dryden.

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character.

Addison, Spect.

3. A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made.

Hooker.

The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shaks.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art.

Shakspeare.

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain.

Milton, Ep. M. Winch.

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings.

Ray on the Creation.

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether to give the *slip* be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the string or *slip* in the leader's hand. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, perhaps, from *slip*, a counterfeit piece of money. See the next sense.

The more shame for her goodship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*
The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*
Their explications are not yours, and will give you the *slip*. *Locke.*

6. A counterfeit piece of money; being brass covered with silver. *Steevens.*

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you?
Mer. The *slip*, sir, the *slip*. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*
There are many *slips* and counterfeits:
Decoit is fruitful. *B. Jonson, Epig. 64.*

7. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*

His master's office might have supplied blank *slips* of refuse or neglected parchment.

Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 112.

8. The stuff found in the troughs of grindstones, on which edge-tools have been ground.

The filings of steel, and such small particles of edge-tools as are worn away upon the grindstone,

commonly called *slipp*, is used to the same purpose in dyeing of silks.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 296.

9. A particular quantity of yarn. [*forago*, Lat.] *Barret.*

10. A kind of loose frock, or petticoat.

SLIPBOARD. *n. s.* [*slip* and *board*.] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air.

Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

SLIPKNOT. *n. s.* [*slip* and *knot*.] A bow-knot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen compress, on which is another single knot, and then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

SLIPPER, or Slipshoe.† *n. s.* [*slipper*, Saxon.]

1. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Ralegh.*

If he went abroad too much, she'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

2. [*Crespis*, Lat.] An herb.

SLIPPER.† *adj.* [*slip*, Saxon; *slipper*, Su. Goth.] Slippery; not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience. Dr. Johnson. — This may be doubted, as the word is in our old lexicography, viz. in Huloet's Dict.

A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope

Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

The last is slow, or *slipper* as the slime,
Of changing names of innocence and crime.

Mir. for Mag. p. 310.

SLIPPERED.* *adj.* [from *slipper*.] Wearing slippers.

The lean and *slipped* pantaloons.

Shakspeare, As you like it.
The silver-*slipper'd* virgin lightly trod.

Warton, Triumph of Isis.

SLIPPERILY. *adv.* [from *slippery*.] In a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS.† *n. s.* [from *slippery*.]

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the slipperiness of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The schirruss may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and slipperiness deep in the breast. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

To this all fluid slipperinesses, and transitory migrations, seem giddy and feathery.

Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems. p. 283.
Let his ways be darknesses and slipperiness.

L. Addison, State of the Jews. p. 209.
The moisture and slipperiness of the way at this time, added to the steepness of it, greatly increased our labour in ascending it. *Maundrell, Trav. p. 7.*

SLIPPERY. *adj.* [*slip*, Saxon; *sliperig*, Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels slippery. *Arbutnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' the court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so slippery, that
The fear 's as bad as falling. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*
His promise to trust to as slippery as ice.

Tusser.

Their ways shall be as slippery ways in the darkness. *Jer. xxiii.*

The slippery tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more slippery is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most slippery place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The slippery god will try to loose his hold;
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden, Georg.*

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being slippery standers,
The love that lean'd on them, as slippery too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fast. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,

Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

He looking down
With scorn or pity on the slippery state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham, Sophy.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred slippery ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [*Lubrique*, French.] Not chaste.

My wife is slippery. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

SLIPPERY.† *adj.* [from *slip*.] Dr. Johnson; who calls this term a barbarous provincial word, and gives an example only from Floyer. The word is pure Saxon, *slpeaz*, and also of old English usage.] Slippery; easily sliding.

From it, being moist and *slippie*, she doth slip. *Davies, Wil's Pilgrim. sign. B. 2.*

The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLIPSHOD. *adj.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLIPSKIN.* *adj.* [from *slip* and *skin*.] Escaping by sophistry; elusive.

A pretty *slipskin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass.

Milton, Anim. on the Remonstrant's Def.
SLIPSOLO. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slip*.

SLIPSTRING.* *n. s.* [from *slip*, string, *SLIP*THRIFF. } and *thrift*.] One who has loosened himself from restraint; a prodigal; a spendthrift.

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings*. *Cotgrave, in V. Marmaille.*

Thus it is in the house of prodigals, drinking *slipshirts*, and *Belials*.

Granger on Eccles. (1621.) p. 273.

SLISH. n. s. A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.

What! this a sleeve?

Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and *slash*,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

To SLIT.† v. a. pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [*rhcan*, Saxon; *slita*, Icel.]

1. To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinal, *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The deers of Arginus had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Had it hit

The upper part of him, the blow

Had *slit*, as sure as that below.

Hudibras.

We *slit* the preternatural body open.

Wiseman, Surgery.

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks.

Temple.

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour.

Newton, Opt.

He took a freak

To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

2. To cut in general.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas.*

SLIT. n. s. [*rhic*, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window.

Bacon.

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose

Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:

Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make;

Then other buds from bearing trees we take;

Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close.

Dryden.

I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

To SLITHER.* To slide. So to *slidder* is written and pronounced in some parts of the north.

SLITTER.* n. s. [from *slit*.] One who cuts or slashes. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

To SLIVE.† v. a. [*rhpan*, Saxon. To To SLIVER.* *slive* or rive asunder is in the old Prompt. Parv.]

1. To split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise.

Liver of blaspheming Jew,

Gall of goat, and slips of yew,

Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

2. To cut or cleave in general.

To SLIVE.* v. n. [*slæver*, Dan. to creep.]

To sneak. Pegge calls a *sliving* fellow one who, in our northern dialect, loiters about with a bad intent. *Sliverly* and *sliven* thus denote crafty, idle, lazy, as applied to persons. See Ray and Grose.

SLIVER.† n. s. [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still de-

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notes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef, Dr. Johnson says; and he might have added, that the same expression is no uncommon English one; especially in the north. But it is confirmed as an old English word by Chaucer.

He all whole, or of him *slivere*.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 1015.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clambring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SLOATS. n. s. Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together.

Bailey.

To SLOBBER.* v. a. [*slobberen*, Teut.]

To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber.

See TO SLABBER.

SLOBBER.† n. s. Slaver; liquor spilled.

SLOBBERER.* n. s. [from *slobber*.] A slovenly farmer. Norfolk. *Grose.*

SLOBBERY.* adj. [*slobberen*, Teut. laxum sive flaccidum esse.] Moist; dank; floody.

I will sell my dukedom,

To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm

In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

Slobbery weather.

Swift, Lett.

To SLOCK.† v. n. [*slockna*, Su. Goth.

To SLOCKEN.† slockea, Icel.] To slake;

to quench. *Slocken* is our northern word.

Grose defines *slockened* by slackened, or choked; as the fire is *choked*, i. e. *slockened*, by throwing water upon it. *Slocken* is also an old word in the more general sense of *choke*.

The poor maid, crying miserably out for water, was almost *slockened* before she could get redress.

The Prophane Schisme of the Brownists, (1613,) p. 96.

SLOE.† n. s. [*pla*, Saxon; *slee*, Danish.]

The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum; and the tree which bears it.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,

The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine.

Blackmore.

When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SLOOM, or Sloun.* n. s. [Teut. *sluzmen*,

levitèr dormire. Kilian. Sax. *plumepan*.]

A gentle sleep or slumber. North.

Grose.

SLOO'MY.* adj. [*lome*, Teut. tardus, piger.]

Sluggish; slow. *Skinner.*

SLOOP.† n. s. [*chaloupe*, French; *slup*, Su.

Goth.] A small ship, commonly (but not always) with only one mast.

To SLOOP.† v. a. [from *lap*, *lop*, *slap*.]

1. To drink grossly and greedily.

2. [perhaps from *slip*.] To soil by letting water or other liquor fall.

SLOP.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slopes* nor doctors.

But thou, whatever *slopes* she will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.

SLOP.† n. s. [probably from the Saxon *plopen*, loose; *to-plupen*, relaxatus. Dr. Johnson has referred it to *sloove*, Dutch, a covering; mentioning at the same time *plop*, as a Saxon word, but without any interpretation. The word was formerly used in the singular number: as in Chaucer, "His overest *sloppie* is not worth a mite," Chan. Yem. Prol. And in Barret's Alv. 1580. "A *slop* or an over stock;" applied to female dress also; as *slops* had before been by Huiloet, and as that word is used in our Homilies.]

1. Trowsers; large and loose breeches; drawers.

So were the daughters of Sion — mincing as they went, &c. In that day shall the Lord take away the ornament of the slippers, and the cawles, and the round attires, and the sweet balls, and the bracelets, and the attires of the head, and the *sloppes*. *Homily against Excess of Apparel.*

What said master Dombledon about the satin for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shaks. Hen. IV. P. II.*

Six great slops,

Bigger than three Dutch hoys!

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

2. Ready-made clothes. See SLOP-SELLER.

SLOP-SELLER.* n. s. [*slop* and *seller*.] One who sells ready-made clothes.

The *slop-seller* is a person crept into the navy, I mean to monopolize the vending of clothing only, but since the restoration of king Charles the second; nor then, but by degrees, as he could make interest, and have interest in the affair.

Maydman, Naval Speculat. (1691,) p. 129.

SLOP-SHOP.* n. s. [*slop* and *shop*.] Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOPE.† adj. [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. Junius omits it: Skinner derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke calls it the past participle of the Sax. *plpan*, to *slip*. Serenius refers it to the Su. Goth. *slæpa*, "obliquè et indirectè ferri."] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *sloper* rise and fall. *Bacon.*

Murmuring waters fall

Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams.

Milton, P. L.

SLOPE. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.

2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestic mien,
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,

Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. adv. Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel

Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now
rais'd

Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n.

Milton, P. L.

TO SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

On each hand the flames,
Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointing spires, and
rowl'd

In billows, leave i' the midst a horrid vale.

Milton, P. L.

The star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had *slop'd* his westerling
wheel.

Milton, P. L.

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:
Nor till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away.

Pope, *Odys.*

TO SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.

Dryden.

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping*
athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut
down, and cast into the river.

Brown, *Trav.*

Upstairs a palace, lo! the obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides embrace.

Pope.

There is a straight hole in every ant's nest half
an inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into
a place where they have their magazine.

Addison, *Spect.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,
Whose skirts meand'ring Peneus washes still,
Our pious labourer pass'd his youthful days
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Harte.*

SLO'PENESS. *n. s.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pence
of *sloppiness*, dividing the whole breadth into nine
parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of
the highest ridge.

Wotton on *Architecture.*

SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [*slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through
the Ose from the land to low-water mark, and
having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where
the fish entering, upon their coming back with the
ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken
by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicu-
larly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the Soul.*

SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet; perhaps rather *slabby*. See **SLAB**.

TO SLO'T. *v. a.* [*sluta*, Swed. to shut, applied to a door; *sluyten*, Teut. the same, from *slot*, a bolt.] To strike or clash hard; to slam: as, to *slot* a door. A Lincolnshire word, according to Ray.

SLO'T. *n. s.* [*slod*, Iceland. vestigia ferarum in nive. Lye, and Serenius. Sax. *plætunge*, vestigia ferarum. Mr. Tooke pronounces *slot* the past participle of the Sax. *plutan*, to slit. As *slot* is the print of the hoof upon the ground, this derivation seems just. Drayton, in the following passage, explains *slot* in the margin

by "the tract of the foot." The track of a deer. Milton uses it for track discoverable by the scent.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The dogs of him do find, or thorough skill heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, per-
ceives,
Where he hath gone to lodge.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 13.

He leaves the noisome stench of his rude *slot* be-
hind him.

Milton, *Colasterion.*

SLOTH.† *n. s.* [slæpð, slepð, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *sloath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *sloth*, Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke considers *sloth* as the third person singular of the verb *plapian*, to slow or make slow; i. e. that which *sloweth*. Our word was anciently written *slouth*, and also *slouth*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
They change their course to pleasure, ease, and
sloth. *Milton.*

Industry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*.

Thomson, *Autumn.*

3. An animal.

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day.

Grew.

TO SLOTH.* *v. n.* [See **SLOTH**.] To slug; to lie idle. Obsolete.

Prompt. *Parv.*

Some time he *sloutheth* on a daie,
That he never after gete maie.

Gower, *Conf. Am. B. 4.*

SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [*sloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.

Prov. xviii. 9.

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour.

Prov. xxi. 25.

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *slothful*.

Milton, P. L.

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue.

Dryden.

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually
lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man
is totally given up to his senses.

L'Estrange.

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle, *slothful* temper.

Law.

SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful*.] Idly; lazily; with sloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgement to direct it, when we join with our prayers *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour.

Hooker.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger.

Prov. xix. 15.

SLO'TTERY.* *adj.* [*slodderen*, Teut. *faccescere*.]

1. Squally; dirty; untrimmed. Mr. Tyrwhitt reads *flotery* in the following passage, and explains it by *floating*, as hair dishevelled may be said to float upon the air. Mr. Urry and Mr. Warton both read *slotery*. The Italian *rabbuffata*, which Mr. Tyrwhitt cites, certainly means *dishevelled*, but also *shagged* or rough.

Palamon

With *slotery* berde, and raggy ashy heres,
In clothes black.

Chaucer, *Kn. Tale.*

2. Foul; wet: as, *slotery* weather: a Cornish expression.

Pryce, *Corn. Gramm.*

SLOUCH.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson gives the Danish *sloff*, stupid, as the origin. Mr. Tooke calls it the Sax. past participle *plæc*, (meaning *slack* or *slow*), from *pleacian*, tardare. Serenius gives "*slok*, *Sueth. homo vagus et negligens; sloka*, propendere, caput demittere." This is in unison with our ancient usage of the word, viz. that of a lubber, a lazy fellow. See Sherwood in **V. SLOUCH**, and **Cotgrave**.]

1. An idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or clownish.

No weather pleaseth — it is colde; therefore the *slouch* will not plow: it raineth; the land will be too heavy! *Granger on Eccles.* (1621,) p. 295.

A foul, great, stooping *slouch* with heavy eyes.

Moré, *Life of the Soul*, iii. 8.

Begin thy carols, then, thou vaunting *slouch*;
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

2. A downcast look; a depression of the head; an ungainly, clownish gait or manner.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk.

Swift.

TO SLOUCH.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look, gait, or manner.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby.

Ld. Chesterfield.

TO SLOUCH.* *v. a.* To depress; to press down: as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLO'EN.† *n. s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *yslyun*, Welsh, nasty, shabby. Dr. Johnson. — *Slowen*, *slouen*, *sloven*, the past participle of the Sax. *plapian*, to slow, make slow, or cause to be slow. Mr. H. Tooke.] A man indolently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slowens*.

Hooker.

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a flower:

Slowens take up their stock of noisomeness

Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert.*

You laugh, half beau, half *slowen* if I stand;

My wig half powder, and all snuff my band. *Pope.*

Their methods various, but alike their aim:

The *slowen* and the *fopling* are the same. *Young.*

SLO'ENLINES.† *n. s.* [from *slowenly*.]

1. Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slowliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy.

Wotton.

'Tis possible for Diogenes his cynical slovenliness to trample on Plato's splendid garments with more pride than Plato wore them.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 104.

2. Any negligence or carelessness.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed slovenliness in God's service, (in too many,) have not been guilty of the increase of profaneness amongst us.

Bp. Hall, Def. of the Humble Remonstr. § 16.

Vander Cabel seems to have been a careless artist; and discovers great slovenliness in many of his works; but in those which he has studied, and carefully executed, there is great beauty.

Gilpin, Ess. on Prints. p. 115.

SLO'VENLY.† *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly; coarse.

That slovenly cynick. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 256.

Our reverential fear of the God of heaven calls us to eschew all sordid incuriousness, and slovenly neglect, in his immediate services.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 258.

A slovenly wincer of a confutation.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

Æsop at last found out a slovenly lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do.

L'Estrange.

SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat slovenly, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

SLO'VERRY. *n. s.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd With rainy marching in the painful field: There's not a piece of feather in our host, And time hath worn us into slovenry.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

SLOUGH.† *n. s.* [plog, Saxon; the past participle of pleacian, pleacian, to slow or cause to be slow; *ch* being changed into *gh*; plog, i. e. slow (water). Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a slough; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one, He 's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.

Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a slough.

L'Estrange.

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. [perhaps from *sleek*. Neither Dr. Johnson, nor other lexicographers, give an etymon of this meaning.]

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble slough, and appear fresh.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

When the mind is quicken'd,

The organs, though defunct and dead before, Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move.

With casted slough and fresh legerity. *Shakspeare.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade

In open plains, or in the secret shade,

When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride

Of pompous youth, has cast his slough aside;

And in his summer liv'ry rolls along,

Erect and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden.*

The slough of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours.

Grew.

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or slough from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. It is used by Shakspeare simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flowery bank, With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child, That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. The part that separates from a foul sore.

At the next dressing I found a slough come away with the dressings, which was the sordes.

Wiseman on Ulcers.

TO SLOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To part from the sound flesh. A chirurgical term.

SLO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting scraws in low grounds sloughy underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOUM.* *n. s.* See **SLOOM.**

SLOW.† *adj.* [plog, plaep, Saxon, which Mr. Tooke considers as the past participle of pleacian. Dr. Johnson notices the ancient Frisick *sleeuw*: to which may be added the Swed. *sloe*, and Icel. *sliour*.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not slow,

Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven, Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd In Eden, distance inexplicable. *Milton, P. L.*

Where the motion is so slow as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'n, though slow, produc'd

Like changes on sea and land. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am slow of speech, and a slow tongue.

Exod. iv. 10.

Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut.

Milton, P. L.

The slow of speech make in dreams unpmeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hung

High on the broken wave,

I knew thou wert not slow to hear,

Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow

To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and slow to anger.

Common Prayer.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov.*

The politick and wise

Are sly slow things with circumspect eyes. *Pope.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The blockhead is a slow worm. *Pope.*

SLOW. in composition, is an adverb, slowly.

This slow-pac'd soul, which late did cleave

T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,

Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,

Dispatches in a minute all the way

'Twixt heaven and earth. *Donne.*

To the shame of slow-endeavouring art

Thy easy numbers flow. *Milton, Ep. on Shakspeare.*

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,

Will prove no sudden, but a slow-pac'd evil,

A long day's dying to augment our pain.

Milton, P. L.

For eight slow-circling years by tempests tost.

Pope.

Some demon urg'd

T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile, Slow-paced tracing round the insidious pile. *Pope.*
TO SLOW.† *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not now in use.

Now do you know the reason of this haste?

— I would I knew not why it should be slow'd.

Shakspeare.

Will you overflow

The fields, thereby my march to slow?

Sir A. Gorges, Transl. of Lucan, B. 2.

SLOW.* *n. s.* [plog, Saxon, tinea.] A moth.

Obsolete. "It is a slowe." *Chaucer,*

Rom. R. 4.751.

SLOWBACK.* *n. s.* [from *slow*.] A lubber;

an idle fellow. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The slowbacks and lazle bones will none of this.

Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Noveltie, (1619), p. 63.

SLOWLY.† *adv.* [from *slow*; Sax. *plaulice*.]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gifts away,

Spreads his black wings, and slowly mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human seed peopled their

country again slowly by little and little. *Bacon.*

Our fathers bent their baneful industry

To check a monarchy that slowly grew;

But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,

Whose rising power to swift dominion flew. *Dryden.*

We oft our slowly growing warts impart,

While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly; as, he determines slowly.

4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he learns slowly.

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very

slowly, that 'tis not impossible but the family of

Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is

finished. *Addison on Italy.*

SLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *slow*.]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want

of velocity; absence of celerity or swift-

ness.

Providence hath confined these human arts, that

what any invention hath in the strength of its mo-

tion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it

hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion,

must be allowed for in the great strength that is

required into it. *Watkins, Math. Magick.*

Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swift-

ness or slowness are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Length of time in which any thing acts

or is brought to pass; not quickness.

Tyrants use what art they can to increase the

slowness of death. *Hooker.*

3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.

Christ would not heal their infirmities, because

of the hardness and slowness of their hearts, in that

they believed him not. *Bentley, Serm.*

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Deliberation; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLOWWORM.† *n. s.* [plog-pypm, Saxon.]

The blind worm; a small kind of viper,

not mortal, scarcely venomous.

Though we have found former snakes in the

belly of the cæcilia, or slowworm, yet may the viper

emphatically bear the name. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO SLUBBER.† *v. a.* [Probably from

lubber. Dr. Johnson. — Scano-Goth.

slobbert, homo sordidus et negligens. Ex-

iguid vocalium mutazione ita fortè dictum

à Sueth. slurfw, perfunctorie agere. Se-

renius. See also Widegren, Su. Lex. in V. SLURFVA: To slubber a thing over, &c.]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.

Nature shewed she doth not like men, who slubber up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*
Bassanio told him, he would make some speed Of his return: he answer'd, Do not so, Slubber not business for my sake.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

As they are slubbered over, the malignity that remains will shew itself in some chronic disease.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slobber*, *slabber*, or *slaver*.]

You must be content to slubber the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

O love, how sweet thou look'st now, and how gentle!

I should have slubber'd thee, and stain'd thy beauty.

Beaumont and Fl. Mod. Lover.

Lady, I ask your pardon, whose virtue I have slubbered with my tongue.

Beaumont and Fl. Cup. Revenge.

3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is now not in use, otherwise than as a low colloquial word.

A man of secret ambitious ends of his own, and of proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and slubbered over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Watson, Paralled.*

- To SLUBBER.* v. n. To be in a hurry; to move with hurry.

The main danger is the making too much haste, or a slubbing speed.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 368.

Which answers are to do not in a budding or slubbing fashion.

Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 6.

- SLUBBERDEGULLION. n. s. [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.

Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd, Base slubberdegullion, to be serv'd
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
If thou hadst got the victory. *Hudibras.*

- SLUBBERINGLY.* adv. [from *slubber*.] In an imperfect or slovenly manner.

And slubberingly patch up some slight and shallow rhyme. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 21.*

- SLUDGE. n. s. [I suppose from *plough*, *slough*, *Saxon*.] Mire; dirt mixed with water. The earth I made a mere soft sludge or mud.

Mortimer.

- SLUG.† n. s. [*slug*, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Tooke refers *slug*, the reptile, to *plough*, *Sax. slow*, the past participle of *pleacgian*, *tardare*, to slow, to make or cause to be slow; and it may thus be applied to the first and second definitions.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie, what a slug is Hastings, that he comes not!

Shakespeare.

Why stand'st thou peeping here? thou great slug, forward! *Beaumont and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.*
As for all other sorts of the Turks, both foot and horse, they are but slugs.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 183.

2. An hinderance; an obstruction.

Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug.

Bacon, Ess. 41.

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

We must ascribe it to the brutes, not excepting the most stupid of them, the slug and the beetle.

Search, Freewill, &c. p. 47.

4. [*Slecq*, a hammerhead, *Saxon*.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.

Shooting arrows dipt in poison, and discharging slugs against our neighbour's reputation.

Barrow, Serm. i. 356.

When fractures are made with bullets or slugs, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together.

Wiseman, Surgery.

As forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly, And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky.

Pope.

- To SLUG. v. n. [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights, And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame, To slug in sloth and sensual delights, And end their days with irrenowned shame.

Spenser, F. Q.

He lay not all night slugging in a cabin under his mantle, but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenser on Ireland.*
One went sluggish on with a thousand cares.

L'Estrange.

- To SLUG.* v. a. To make sluggish.

It worsens and slugs the most learned.

Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

- SLUG-A-BED.* n. s. One who is fond of lying in bed; a drone. *Sherwood.*

Why, lady! fie, you slug-a-bed! —
What, not a word? *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

- SLUGGARD. n. s. [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

This mightier sound shall make
The dead to rise,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long sluggards of five thousand years.

Cowley.

Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again,
Stretchest thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucie no denial takes;
At his command the unwilling sluggard wakes.

Dryden.

- SLUGGARD.* adj. Lazy; sluggish.

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their sluggard sleep.

Dryden.

- To SLUGGARDIZE. v. a. [from *sluggard*.]

To make idle; to make dronish.
Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully sluggardiz'd at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.

Shakespeare.

- SLUGGISH.† adj. [from *slug*. Dr. Johnson.—Our old adjective was *slug*, and *sluggy*. See *Huloet*. And also SLUGGY.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride.

Spenser, F. Q.

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their seat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their sluggish source.

Spenser, F. Q.

One, bolder than the rest,
With his broad sword provok'd the sluggish beast.

Walter.

- Matter, being impotent, sluggish, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*
SLUGGISHLY.† adv. [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

That they might not come sluggishly to possess what others had won for them.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.

- SLUGGISHNESS. n. s. [from *sluggish*.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run: which if they lose, it is through their own sluggishness, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *B. Jonson.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its sluggishness, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct. *Locke.*

- SLUGGY.* adj. [from *slug*.] Sluggish. See the Prompt. Parv. It is once used by Chaucer.

- SLUICE.† n. s. [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, French; *sclosa*, Italian; from *clausus*, Latin, shut up: “*slusa pro clausura*, in lege Salica Francorum.” Kilian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready stood,
Each in their crystal sluice, he ere they fell
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended.

Milton, P. L.

Divine Alpheus, who, by secret sluice,
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse.

Milton, Arcades.

If we receive them all, they were more than seven; if only the natural sluices, they were fewer.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

As waters from her sluices, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*
Each sluice of affluent fortune open'd soon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon.

Harte.

- To SLUICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn-cent soul through streams of blood.

Shakespeare.

Veins of liquid ore sluic'd from the lake.

Milton, P. L.

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll sluice it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes
In dusty plains; there will I be the first.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

- SLUICK. adj. [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of sluicy rain,
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown.

Dryden.

- To SLUMBER.† v. n. [*plumepian*, *Saxon*; *slugmeren*, Dutch; after which form our word was anciently written viz. “*To slomeryn*, dormito.” Prompt. Parv.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

Psalms.

Conscience wakes despair that slumber'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. To sleep; to repose. Sleep and slumber are often confounded.

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To slumber here?

Milton, P. L.

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why slumbers Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?

Young.

To SLUMBER.† v. a.

1. To lay to sleep.

To slumber his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentives.

Wotton, *Life of D. of Buckingham.*

When the tempest doth arise, which may disquiet us, throw us from our station, we may be ready and able, if not to becalme and slumber it, yet to becalme ourselves. *Farrington, Sermon.* (1647), p. 431.

2. To stupify; to stun.

Then up he took the slumber'd senseless corse, And ere he could out of his swoon awake, Him to his castle brought. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To honest a deed after it was done, or to slumber his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLUMBER. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond To trust the mockery of unquiet slumbers.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

From carelessness it shall fall into slumber, and from a slumber it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and rest that equal periods keep; Obdient slumbers that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter; Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of slumber.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Est'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies

Rest to my soul, and slumber to my eyes

Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,

And two long days and nights are yet to come.

Dryden.

SLUMBERER.* n. s. [from slumber; Sax. *slumpepe*.] One who slumbers.

A slumberer stretching on his bed.

Donne, Poems, p. 298.

SLUMBERING.* n. s. [from slumber.] State of repose.

God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not; in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed.

Job, xxxiii. 15.

SLUMBEROUS. } *adj.* [from slumber.]

SLUMBERY.

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,

Now falling with soft slumberous weight, inclines

Our eyelids. *Milton, P. L.*

While pensive in the silent slumberous shade,

Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;

Minerva, life-like, on embodied air

Impress'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope, Odys.*

There every eye with slumberous chains she bound,

And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground.

Pope.

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this slumbery agitation, what have you heard her say?

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sling*.

SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *slink*.

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,

They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,

Were slunk. *Milton, P. L.*

To SLUR.† v. a. [*slorig*, Teut. nasy; *sloure*, a slut. Dr. Johnson.—We had formerly the word *slory*, to make filthy, to sully, to which Kilian refers, and which Junius notices. It then became

slurry, as in Sherwood's dictionary; and lastly, *slur*.]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.

They impudently *slur* the gospel, in making it no better than a romanical legend.

Cudworth, Sermon, p. 73.

2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss.

He [Christ] coming into the world on purpose to slight and *slur* that, which is of the greatest esteem and sweetest relish with the natural man.

More, Myst. of Godliness, B. 4. Ch. 1.

The athletes laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph to see the cause of Theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so their work done to their hands.

Cudworth.

Studious to please the genius of the times, With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes;

He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,

And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the public faith found out for,

But to *slur* men of what they fought for?

Hudibras.

Come, seven 's the main,

Cries Ganymede; the usual trick:

Seven, *slur* a six; eleven a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for shewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people.

L'Estrange.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains.

South, Sermon.

2. Trick.

All the politicks of the great Are like the cunning of a cheat, That lets his false dice freely run, And trusts them to themselves alone; But never lets a true one stir Without some fling'ring trick or *slur*.

Butler, Rem.

3. [In music.] A mark denoting a connection of one note with another.

SLUSH, or SLOSH.* *adj.* [*slask*, Su. Goth.

Humor quicunque sordidus. Brockett.]

Applied to any thing in a melted, plashy

state; but generally to snow in a state

of liquefaction. Both a northern and a

Suffolk word. Craven Dial. Brockett,

and Moor.

SLUT.† n. s. [Dr. Johnson refers to the

Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculca mulier;

Dr. Jamieson, to the same, and also to

slet, in the same language, mulier ignava.

Mr. Tooke considers it as the past participle

of *slapan*, to slow; *slowed*, *slow'd*,

sloud, *slout*, *slut*; and observes that the

word was formerly applied to males;

which seems to have continued long

after the time in which he has noticed

that usage: Hence in our Homilies,

"Men, when they intend to have their

friends or neighbours to come to their

houses to eat or drink with them,—

will have their houses to be clean and

fine, lest they should be counted *sluttish*,

or little to regard their friends." Hom.

for repairing the Church.]

1. A dirty person; now confined to a dirty

woman.

Among these other of *sloudes* kinde,

Whiche all labour set behinde,

And hateth all besiness, There is yet one, which Idleness

Is cleped: —

In wynter doth he nought for cold,

In summer maie he nought for hete!

Gower, Conf. Am. B. S.

He ran away disguised, some say in women's

clothes, like a coward or a slut.

Favours, Antiq. Triumph over Nov. (1619), p. 391.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths un-

swept,

There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;

Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttish. *Shaks.*

The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;

And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil.

King.

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,

Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,

Although I know you'll swear. *Shaks. Timon.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins

for joy, till one crafty old *slut* in the company ad-

vised them to consider a little better on't.

L'Estrange.

SLUTTERY. n. s. [from *slut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut.

Sluttish, to such neat excellence oppos'd,

Should make desire vomit emptiness.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

These make our girls their *sluttish* ruy,

By pinching them both black and blue;

And put a penny in their shoe,

The house for cleanly sweeping. *Dryden.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion

that his swarthy colour was rather *sluttish* than

nature, and the fault of his master that kept him

no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLUTTISH. *adj.* [from *slut*.]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so *sluttish* a vice.

Sidney.

Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed

sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and

in fight are dangerous to tear men with their

splinters. *Raleigh, Essays.*

The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion; occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since.

Brown.

Slutful disorder fill'd his stable,

And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for *meretricious*.

She got a legacy by *sluttish* tricks. *Holiday.*

SLUTTISHLY.† *adv.* [from *sluttish*.] In a

sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

They have taken a toil, surely very laborious, out of infinite huge volumes to pick whatsoever

may seem to be either absurd, or falsely, or fondly, or scandalously, or dishonestly, or passion-

ately, or *sluttishly*, conceived or written.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

SLUTTISHNESS. n. s. [from *sluttish*.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *sluttishness*.

Sidney.

I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect

of Divine Providence, designed to deter men and

women from *sluttishness* and sordidness, and to

provoke them to cleanliness and neatness.

Ray on the Creation.

SLY.† *adj.* [jhlð, Saxon, slippery, Icel. *versutus*; *slug*, Su. Goth. "sly, cunning,"

Spegel's Su. Goth. Gloss. *Slygh* was

an ancient form of our word: "*slygh* as serpentis." Wicliffe, St. Matt. x. See also SLEIGHT.]

1. Meantly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my *sly* wiles and subtle craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft.

Fairfax.

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton, P. L.*
Envy is a cursed plant: some fibres of it are
rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works
in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering
at a woman. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Slight; thin; fine. Not in use.
Lids devis'd of substance *sly*.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 46.

SLYLY.† *adv.* [from *sly*. This is the correct
spelling.] With secret artifice; insidiously.
See SLILY.

Hypocrites,

That *slyly* speak one thing, another think. *Philips.*
SLYNESS.* *n. s.* See SLINESS. But *sly-*
ness is to be preferred. Addison so
writes it.

To SMACK.† *v. n.* [mæccan, Saxon;
smaecken, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinged with
any particular taste. *Huloet.*
[It] *smacketh* like pepper. *Barret, Alb. (1580.)*

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.
All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not *smack* of observation.

Shakespeare, K. John.

Ceremonies *smacking* of paganism or popery.

Fuller, Sermon of Reformat. (1643), p. 18.

3. To make a noise by separation of the
lips strongly pressed together, as after
a taste.

He that by a willing audience and attention
doth readily suck it [slander] up, or who greedily
swalloweth it down by credulous approbation and
assent; he that pleasingly reliseth it, and *smacketh*
at it; as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a
sharer in the guilt. *Barrow, vol. i. S. 17.*

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the smoring lout;
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the
lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*

1. To kiss.
So careless flowers, strow'd on the water's face,
The curled whirlpools suck, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.
More than one steel must Delia's empire feel,
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And as she guides it through the admiring throng,
With what an air she *smacks* the silken thong!

Young.

SMACK.† *n. s.* [mæc, Sax. *smaeck*, Dutch;
from the verb.]

1. Taste; savour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.
The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse,
learns his first speech of her; the which, being the
first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleas-
ing unto him; inasmuch, that though he after-
wards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first
will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordship, though not clean past your
youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some
relish of the saltiness of time, and have a care of
your health. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty
smack only of popery opened a gap to the oppres-
sion of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.
Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Tusser.*

4. A small quantity; a taste.
Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden, Pers.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as
after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.
He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew.*
I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*

7. [Snacca, Saxon; *sneckra*, Icelandick.]
A small ship.

8. A blow, given with the flat of the
hand: a vulgar word; as, a *smack* on the
face.

SMALL.† *adj.* [mal, Sax. *smal*, Dutch;
small, S. Goth.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.
For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but
with great mercies will I gather thee. *Isa. liv. 7.*
Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how small a body holds. *Dryden, Jew.*

All numeration is but still the adding of one
unit more, and giving to the whole together a dis-
tinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every
smaller or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked
on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the
fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a
smaller quantity will pass where a larger cannot,
but not contrariwise. *Arbutnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such
is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of
cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.
Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very
small, till it was as *small* as dust. *Deut. ix. 21.*
Those wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milton, P. L.*

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the
tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer, Husb.*

3. Little in degree.
There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts, xix. 23.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.
Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my
husband? *Genesis.*
Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein
every syllable is measured: how can a man com-

prehend great matters that breaketh his mind too
much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*

Knowing, by fame, *small* poets, *small* musi-
cians,

Small painters, and still *smaller* politicians. *Harte.*
Small is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

5. Little in the principal quality: as, *small*
beer; not strong; weak.
Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Suiff.*

6. Gentle; soft; melodious.
The company answered all
With voices sweet untuned, and so *small*,
That mo thought it the sweetest melody,
That ever I heard in my life soothingly. *Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.*

After the fire a still *small* voice, [still and soft
voice, Transl. of 1578.] *1 Kings, xix. 12.*

SMALL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The
small or narrow part of any thing. It
is particularly applied to the part of
the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that
though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet
in her going one might sometimes discern the
small of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calfs into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*

His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of
my leg, advanced forwards. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

To SMALL.* *v. a.* To make little or less.
Obsolete. *Prompt. Parv.*

SMALLAGE. *n. s.* [from *small* age, because
it soon withers. Skinner. *Elceselinon*,
Lat.] A plant. It is a species of
parsley, and a common weed by the
sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is red-
dish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure;
a little more full and rising on one side than the
other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer, Husb.*

SMALLCOAL. *n. s.* [small and coal.] Little
wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these dis-
tressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years' im-
prisonment. *Spectator.*

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*

SMALLCRAFT. *n. s.* [small and craft.] A
little vessel below the denomination of
ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t' other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stain'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay? *Dryden.*

SMALLISH.* *adj.* Somewhat small.
His shoulders of large brede;
And, *smallish* in the girdelstede,
He sowed like a purtreiture. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 826.*

SMALLPOX. *n. s.* [small and pox.] An
eruptive distemper of great malignity;
variole.

He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wiseman.*

SMALLY.* *adj.* [smallig, Icel. *smallig*, Germ.]
Little: still used in the north, in the
sense of puny. See Brockett's N. C.
Words.

Reasons declared both by the bishop of Canter-
bury and me to make *smallly* or nothing to your
purpose. *K. Hen. VIII. Lett. Burnet's Ref. Rec. i. 366.*

SMALLY. *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little
quantity; with minuteness; in a little or
low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit,
is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar,

or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smallly* regarded.
Ascham.

SMALNESS.† *n. s.* [from *small*.]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enough.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted.
Newton, Opt.

3. Want of strength; weakness.

4. Gentleness; softness: as, "the *smallness* of a woman's voice."
Barret.

SMALT.† *n. s.* [*smalto*, Ital. *smaelta*, *smelta*, to melt, Su. Goth.]

1. A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash.
Hill on Fossils.

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water: and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice.
Peacham.

2. Blue glass.

SMARAGD.* *n. s.* [*smaragde*, old Fr. *smaragdus*, Gr.] The emerald.

The fourth was of a *smaragde* or an emerald.
Bale on the Rev. P. III. (1550.) Hh. 6. b.
A table of gold richly adorned with carbuncles, *smaragdes*, and other precious stones.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 196.

SMARAGDINE.† *adj.* [*smaragdin*, French.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *n. s.* [*rmeopta*, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease.
Sidney.

2. Pain; corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet, And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*.
Spenser, F. Q.

It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness.
Atterbury.

TO SMART. *v. n.* [*rmeoptan*, Sax. *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal.
South.

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*.
Arbuthnot.

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it.
Proverbs.

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.

Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break, Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack.
Pope.

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience!
Shakespeare.

To the fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke.
Granville.

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell.
Clarendon.

This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors.
Boyle.

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After showers,
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns.
Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him.
Tillotson.

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver.
Addison.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart?
Young.

SMART. *n. s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

TO SMARTEN.* *v. a.* [from *smart*.] To make smart or showy: a modern and unauthorized term.

TO SMARTLE.* *v. n.* [perhaps from *smelta*, *smelta*, Su. Goth. to melt.] To smartle away, is to waste or melt away.
North. See Ray, and Grose.

SMARTLY. *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of.
Clarendon.

SMARTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *smart*.]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if the one do *smartly* strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise.
Boyle.

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

To those sharp, satirical, and popular invectives — your ladyship hath given as much (or more) edge and *smartness*, as ever I found from any.
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 110.

It is not to be expected, that, in a paraphrase, I should preserve the *smartness* that is in many of these sentences.
Patrick on Proverbs, Arg.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness*, or politeness, to my set.
Swift.

TO SMASH.* *v. a.* [*smaccare*, Ital. to crush; *schmeissen*, Germ. to throw, to cast down.] To break in pieces: rather a low word.

TO SMATCH.* *v. n.* [corrupted from *smack*.] To have a taste.

Allowing his description therein to retain and *smatch* of verities.

Banister, Hist. of Man, (1578,) fol. 22.

SMATCH. *n. s.* [corrupted from *smack*.]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.
Shakespeare.

Some nations may be found to have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language.

Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 59.
These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolic.
Grew.

2. [*Cæruleo*, Lat.] A bird.

TO SMATTER.† *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers it to the Icel. *smædr*, contemptus, diminutus, from *smac*, small; Dr. Jamieson adds the form of *smatt*, small, in the same language.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. See SMATTERING. *Huloet.*

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.
In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and miss the matter.
Hudibras.

Of state-affairs you cannot *smatter*;
Are awkward when you try to flatter.
Swift.

SMATTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.
Temple.

SMATTERER.† *n. s.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.
Huloet.

Smatterers in other men's matters, talebearers.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 364.
Every *smatterer* thinks all the circle of arts confined to the closet of his breast.

Bp. Hall, Fall of Pride.
There are certain sciolists or *smatterers*, that are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to commend them.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

These few, who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends.
Swift.

SMATTERING.* *n. s.* [from *smatter*.] Superficial knowledge. The introduction of this substantive is, in the first example, a kind of parish-benefaction; as it will be a lasting caution against the dangerous character so well described.

A quarrelsome man in a parish, especially if he have gotten a little *smattering* of law, is like a colic in the guts, that tears, and wrings, and torments a whole township.
Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 70.

I got among those Venetians some *smatterings* of the Italian tongue.
Howell, Lett. i. i. 3.

A *smattering* in knowledge (which is the measure of a wit) disposes men to atheism; whereas a full proportion would carry them through to the sense of God and religion.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.
Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences without any solid knowledge.

Watts.
Since by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humble mind!
Bentley.

TO SMEAR.† *v. a.* [*rmejan*, Saxon; *smeeren*, Teut. Dr. Johnson. — From *meap*, Sax. marrow, *merghe*, Teut. *merg*, Su. Goth. the same; the Icel. *smior*, Germ. *schmer*, &c. omnis generis pinguedo, as butter, ointments, &c. being from the same root; as marrow, Dr. Jamieson well observes, would be the first fat substance known. See Dr. Jamieson in V. *SMERGH*, and Wachter in V. *SCHMER*.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Then from the mountain heaving timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton, P.L.*

Smear'd as she was with black Gorgonian blood,
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

2. To soil; to contaminate.
Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smear'd* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shaks.*

SMEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEARY. *adj.* [from *smear*.] Dawby; adhesive.

A *smear*y foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *n. s.* A sea-fowl.

To **SMEETH**, or *Smutch*.† *v. a.* [ʃmʊðe, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use. Dr. Johnson cites no authority for this word. In Sherwood's old dictionary, "To *Smeech*, or *Smutch*," occurs; but not *To Smeech*; and it is probable, that *smeetch* might have been a word used for *smutch*, though I know of no authority for it.

To **SMEETH**.* *v. a.* The Saxon form of *smooth*, and still used in some parts of the north. See *To SMOOTH*.

SMEGMATICK. *adj.* [σμήγμα.] Soapy; detensive. *Dict.*

To **SMELL** *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt*. [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. Skinner, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.

Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental sagacity.

The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a croquet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To **SMELL**. *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it does to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakespeare.*

The faintest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To have any particular scent: with of.
Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should *smell* of oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter *smells* of smoky, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.

My unsold'd name, the austereness of my life, Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And *smell* of calumny. *Shakespeare.*

A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden.*

4. To practise the act of smelling.

Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off. *Exod. xxx. 38.*

I had a mind to know whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that, his particular to forefind,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakespeare.*

SMELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils she doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes he now this power in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*
All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleasant *smells* are not confined upon vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two smells. *Locke.*

SMELLER.† *n. s.* [from *smell*.]

1. One who smells.

2. One who is smelled.

These left-handed rascals,
The very vomit, sir, of hospitals,
Bridewells, and spital-houses; such nasty *smellers*,
That if they'd been unfurnish'd of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stinks. *Beaumont and Fl. Nice Valour.*

3. The organ of smelling.

SMELEFAST.† *n. s.* [*smell* and *feast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

Smellfast Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two. *Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.*

Who has a stupid intellect, a broken memory, and a blasted wit, and (which is worse than all) a blind and benighted conscience, but the intemperate and luxurious, the epicure and the *smellfast*? *South, Sermon. iii. 75.*

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfast* that sponges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

SMELLING.* *n. s.* [from *smell*.] The sense by which smells are perceived.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? if the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling*? *1 Cor. xii. 17.*

SMELT. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell*.

A cudgel he had felt,
And far enough on this occasion *smelt*. *King.*

SMELT.† *n. s.* [smelt, Saxon.]

1. A small sea fish.
Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, *smells*. *Cervus.*

2. A salmon in its first year: so called in the north of England.

To **SMELT**.† *v. n.* [*smalta*, Icelandic; *smaelta*, *smelta*, Su. Goth. *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Woodward.*

He [Ray] added the way of *smelting* and refining such metals and minerals as England doth produce. *Derham, Life of Ray.*

SMEALTER. *n. s.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers.

Woodward on Fossils.

To **SMERK.**† *v. n.* [ʃmɛrcian, Saxon.]

Dr. Johnson also gives the word in the form of *smirk*; which is the usual way of writing it, though *smerk* is conformable to the etymology. This verb, as an English word, is more than a century older than the time of Swift and Young from whom here and under *smirk* Dr. Johnson's examples are taken. The proposition of the Sax. *mupig*, (*merry*), with *s* prefixed, as the origin of this word, by Dr. Jamieson, is ingenious, and probably will not be disputed.] To smile wantonly, or pertly; to seem highly pleased; to seem favourable; to fawn.

I have plainly laid before your view
That I have cause, as these, to plaine of Fortune's
guile,
Which *smirking* though at first she seeme to smother
and smile. *Mir. for Mag. p. 477.*

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERK, or *Smirk*.* *n. s.* [ʃmɛrc, Saxon, *risus*.] A kind of fawning smile.

The Pict stood before him in the utmost confusion, with the prettiest *smirk* imaginable on the finished side of her face, pale as ashes on the other. *Spectator, No. 41.*

A constant *smirk* upon the face, and a whiffing activity of the body, are strong indications of futility. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

SMERKY, or *Smirk*.† *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty. The adjective *smirk* is noticed both by Cotgrave and Sherwood, "brisk, smug, tricky."

Seest, how brag yon bullocke bears,
So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked ears:
His horns been as broad as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lithe as lass of Kent. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

SMERLIN. *n. s.* [*cobitis aculeata*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

To **SMICKER**.* *v. n.* [*smickra*, Swed. blandire. Serenius.] To smirk; to look amorously or wantonly. *Kersey.*

SMICKERING.* *n. s.* [from *smicker*.] A look of amorous inclination.

We had a young doctour, who rode by our coach, and seemed to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Pilton. *Dryden, Lett. (ed. Malone), p. 88.*

SMICKET. *n. s.* [Diminutive of *smock*, *smocket*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.

SMIDY.* *n. s.* [*schmidt*, German; *smide*, Sax. See **SMITH**.] The shop of a smith. This word is still used in the north of England.

His pate is his anvil, the forge his study; so as I may properly apply those antient verses, upon this occasion, to our truant chanterymen:

That scholar well deserves a widdie,
Who makes his study of a *smiddie*.
Comment on Chaucer, (1665), p. 50.

To **SMIGHT.** For *smite*.

As when a griffin, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *smight*,
And souce so sore that they the heavens affray. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To SMILE.† *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Teut. *smila*, Dan. and Swed. *subridere*. Serenius.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown*.
A fool lighth up his voice with laughter, but a wise man doth scarce *smile* a little.

Ecclesi. xxi. 20.

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace.

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*

She *smil'd* to see the doughty hero slain,
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dry'd:
She *smiles*, as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks, as Mary ne'er had died. *Prior.*

2. To express slight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now,
but according to the learning of that time.

Camden.

Should some more sober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *smile*; if right, I kiss the rod. *Pope.*

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosp'rous days.
Shakespeare.

For see the morn,
All unconcern'd with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress *smiling*. *Milton, P. L.*

All things *smil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling,
The river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream;
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Kind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with
beams;

Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses *smil'd*.
Milton, P. L.

The desert *smil'd*,
And paradise was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton, P. L.*
Me all too mean for such a task I ween,
Yet if the sov'reign lady deigns to *smile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And clothe the verse in Spenser's native style.

Prior.

- To SMILE* *v. a.* To awe with a contemptuous smile.

The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.

Young, Love of Fame, Sat. 1.

- SMILE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness: opposed to *frown*.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles*
such skill. *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wolton.*

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled then the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their flame
Ignobly, to the trains and to the *smiles*
Of these fair atheists. *Milton, P. L.*

Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food.
Milton, P. L.

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
VOL. III.

With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *smiles* of nature and the charms of art?

Addison.

- SMILER* *n. s.* [from *smile*.] One who smiles.

Know, *smiler*, at thy peril thou art pleas'd;
Thy pleasure is the promise of thy pain.

Young, Night Th. 1.

- SMILINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

His flaw'd heart,

'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Carnades stopping him *smilingly*, told him,
we are not so forward to lose good company. *Boyle.*

- To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*,
or have their pulp turned into a substance like
thick cream. *Mortimer.*

- To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murky*.]

To cloud; to dusk; to soil.
I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.

Shakespeare.

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirched* worn-
eaten tapestry. *Shakespeare.*

- To SMIRK. *v. n.* To look affectedly soft or kind.

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has level'd her deep-furrow'd face.

Young.

- SMIT. The participle passive of *smite*.

Fir'd with the views this glittering scene displays,
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where sacred *Iris* rolls her ancient stream. *Tickell.*

- To SMITE.† *v. a.* pret. *smote*; part. pass. *smit*, *smitten*. [*smitan*, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow; to pierce.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have
smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows.

Shakespeare.

The sun shall not *smite* thee by day. *Ps. cxi. 6.*
Where the morning sun first warmly *smote*
The open field, and where the unpiere'd shade
Imbrow'd the noontide bowers. *Milton, P. L.*

The sword of Satan with steep force to *smite*,
Descending. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died.

2 Sam. ii. 31.

God *smote* him for his error, and he died.
2 Sam. vi.

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine,
because he *smiles* us, that we are forsaken
by him. *Wake.*

4. To blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but
the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton, P. L.*
Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood;
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell.

Milton, P. R.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reached by art.

Pope.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.

Pope.

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together.

Nalam.

- SMITE* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow: used in the midland counties.

Dr. Farmer.

- SMI'TER. *n. s.* [from *smite*.] One who smites.

I gave my back to the *smilers*, and my cheeks
to them that plucked off the hair. *Isa. l. 6.*

SMITH.† *n. s.* [*rimð*, Saxon; *schmid*, German; from the verbs *rimtan* and *schmiden*, to beat, to strike.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can
shoe him:

I am afraid his mother played false with a *smith*.
Shakespeare.

Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain;
Which ear at first for ploughshares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword.

Tate.

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a
diamond, that make their true complex idea, a
smith or a jeweller commonly knows better than a
philosopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.

Dryden.

To SMITH* *v. a.* [*rimðian*, Sax.] To beat
into shape, as a *smith*. See SMITHING.

A *smith*, men callen dan Gerveis,
That in his forge *smithed* plow-harrows.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

- SMI'THCRAFT. *n. s.* [*rimðcraft*, Saxon.]
The art of a *smith*.

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.
Raleigh.

- SMI'THERY.† *n. s.* [from *smith*.]

1. The shop of a *smith*.
2. Work performed in a *smith's* shop.
The din of all his *smithery* may some time or
other possibly wake this noble duke.

Burke, Lett. to a Noble Lord.

SMI'THING. *n. s.* [from *smith*.] An art
manual, by which an irregular lump, or
several lumps of iron is wrought into an
intended shape. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

- SMI'THY. *n. s.* [*rimðe*, Saxon.] The
shop of a *smith*.

His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy*
drown'd. *Dryden.*

- SMITT. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore,
made up into balls; they use it for mark-
ing of sheep, and call it *smitt*.

Woodward.

- SMI'TTEN. The participle passive of *smite*.
Struck; killed; affected with passion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot to-
gether? for if the one be *smitten* against the other,
it shall be broken. *Ecclesi.*

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God
and afflicted. *Isa. liii. 4.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleas-
ing conversation, he made such an impression in
her heart as could not be effaced: and he was
himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

To SMITTLE* *v. a.* [*rimtan*, Saxon; *smetten*, Teut. to spot; *rimta*, smut; *smette*, a spot.] To infect: used in the
north of England. See Ray, and Grose.
Coles has also noticed it.

SMITTLE.* † *adj.* [from the verb.] In-
SMITTLISH. † fectious. Both used in
parts of the north of England.

SMOCK. *n. s.* [ʃmoc, Sax.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment,
so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in
many places. *Sidney.*

How dost thou look now? oh ill-star'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n.
Shakespeare.

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over
that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel.
Sandys.

Though Artemisia talks by fits
Of councils, classicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke;
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;
'Twere well if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Pope.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of
composition for any thing relating to
women.

At *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your husband; but when I
Trust to your cob-wee bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast your spider.
B. Jonson.

Plague on his *smock* loyalty!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.
Dryden.

SMOCKFACED.† *adj.* [*smock* and *face*.] Pale-
faced; maidenly; effeminate.

Your *smock-faced* boy. *Dryden, Juv.*
I remember a conjurer once at a fair, that to my
thinking was a very *smock-faced* man.

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smockfac'd* beaux to guard the
rear. *Fenton.*

SMOCKFROCK.* *n. s.* [*smock* and *frock*.] A
gaberдинe. See GABERDINE.

SMOCKLESS.* *adj.* [*smock* and *less*.] Wanting
a *smock*.

I hope it be not your entent,
That I *smokes* out of your pails went.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.

SMOKE.† *n. s.* [ʃmoc, ʃmic, ʃmec, Sax.
smock, Su. Goth. from ʃmican and *smoeka*,
fumare, fumigare. See Serenius, and
Mr. H. Tooke.] The visible effluvia,
or sooty exhalation from any thing
burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames
wherewith else she was not only burned, but
smothered. *Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair?

He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by
flame. *Covaley.*

All involv'd with stench and *smoke*.
Milton, P. L.

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires,
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*
Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow
red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other
than flame. *Newton.*

To **SMOKE.†** *v. n.* [ʃmegan, ʃmican, Sax.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace
and a burning lamp, passed between those pieces.
Gen. xv. 17.

His brandish'd steel,
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution. *Shaks.*

To him no temple stood nor altar *smok'd*.

Milton, P. L.

For Venus, Cytherea was invoc'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *smok'd*. *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural
term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that
man. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kin-
dle; to move very fast so as to raise dust
like *smoke*.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield.
Dryden, Æn.

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To smell, or hunt out.
He hither came to observe and *smoke*
What courses other riskers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel
of mummies, and wondered that none of the Middle-
sex justices took care to lay some of them by the
heels. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.
Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shaks.*

To **SMOKE.†** *v. a.*

1. To scent by *smoke*; to medicate by
smoke, or dry in *smoke*.

A gambon of bacon *smoked*. *Huloet.*
Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked*
with penetrating aromatic substances, have proved
effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To expel by *smoke*.

This king, upon that outrage against his person,
smoked the Jesuits out of his nest.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig. (ed. 1605.) G. 3. b.

3. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smoked* by the old lord: when his
disguise and he is parted, what a sprat you shall
find him! *Shakespeare.*

I am glad, I have *smok'd* you yet at last.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will
Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue
this paper. *Addison, Spect.*

4. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
[σμός, Gr. convicior.]

Thou'rt very smart, my dear: but see, *smoke*
the doctor! *Addison, Drummer.*

Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To **SMOKE-dry.** *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry*.] To
dry by *smoke*.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them.
Mortimer.

SMOKER. *n. s.* [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by *smoke*.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMOKELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke*.] Having
no *smoke*.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope.*

SMOKILY.* *adv.* [from *smoky*.] So as to
be full of *smoke*. *Sherwood.*

SMOKY.† *adj.* [from *smoke*.]

1. Emitting *smoke*; fumid.

Victorious to the top aspires,
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of
smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a
black cloud, and all the day after smothered with
smoky fog, the consequence whereof proves very
offensive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damps,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

3. Noisome with *smoke*.

O he's as tedious
As a tir'd horse, or as a tedious wife;
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakespeare.*

Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tapestry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus.*

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

4. Dark; obscure.

Other points the Jesuits, by their *smoky* doc-
trine, do resist.

Skinner, Lett. to Abp. Usher, (1624), Parr's Lett. p. 358.

To **SMOOR,** or **SMORE.*** *v. a.* [ʃmopan,
Sax. *smooren*, Teut.] To suffocate; to
smother. Common in Lancashire and
Westmoreland.

Thou fast bound ball of *smoring* darkness.
More, Philosoph. Poems, (1647.) p. 322.

SMOOTH. *adj.* [ʃmeð, ʃmoð, Saxon;
mythy, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level;
having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I
am a *smooth* man. *Gen. xxvii. 11.*

Missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry *smooth*-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to
the touch, and even without eminences or cavities.
Dryden.

Nor box nor limes, without their use;
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,
Which curious hands may carve, and steel with
ease invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *smooth*-hair'd horses, and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or ob-
struction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step. *Milton, P. L.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above.
Pope.

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When shall Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*
So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,
Though only int'ing with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd.
Milton, P. R.

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and
seldom lost his temper. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

The madding monarchs to compose
The Pylion prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor,
rose. *Tickell.*

SMOOTH.* *n. s.* That which is smooth.

The *smooth* of his neck. *Gen. xxvii. 16.*

To **SMOOTH.†** *v. a.* [ʃmeðian, Sax.]

1. To level; to make even on the sur-
face.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he
that smootheth with the hammer him that smote
the anvil. *Isa. xli.*

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,
From ocean as she first began to rise,
And smooth'd the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies.
Dryden.

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
The God hath smooth'd the waters of the deep.
Pope, Odys.

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it
had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and smooths
it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach.
Ray on the Creation.

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And smooth my passage to the realms of day.
Pope.

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming tones. *Milton, P. L.*
All your muse's softer art display,
Let Carolina smooth the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To smooth his fault, I would have been more mild.
Shakespeare.

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us
pause,
And smooth the frowns of war with peaceful looks.
Shakespeare.

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm.
Milton, P. L.

7. To ease.

Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty smooth'd, the danger shar'd:
Be but yourself. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare.*
This man's a flatter'er? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below. *Shakespeare.*
He smooths us up in the good opinion of our
own gracious disposition.
Bp. Hall, Invis. World, B. 3. § 5.

To SMO'OTHEN.† *v. a.* [A bad word
among mechanics for smooth. Dr.
Johnson. — Dr. Johnson had never noticed
the Sax. verb *ŕmeðian*.] To make
even and smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and
smoothen the extuberances left. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

SMO'OTHER. * *n. s.* [from smooth.] One
who smooths, or frees from harshness.

They were distinguished by the name of scalds,
a word which denotes smoothers and polishers of
language.

Bp. Percy, Ess. on the Anc. Eng. Minstrels, § 1.

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [smooth and face.]

Mild looking; having a soft air.

O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?

— Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,

I'll mark no words that smoothfac'd woovers say.
Shakespeare.

Let their heirs

Enrich their time to come with smoothfac'd peace,

With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

SMO'OTHLY.† *adv.* [from smooth.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

Beneath the shade of flowing jet
The ivory forehead smoothly set.

Guardian, No. 168.

2. With even glide.

The music of that murmuring spring
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so smoothly flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the
Gibeonites could not so smoothly have past un-
espied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With soft and bland language.

5. Mildly; innocently.

Some look'd full smoothly, and had a false quart.

Skellon Poems, p. 25.

Looking so smoothly and innocently on it, and
so deceiving them. *More, Conf. Cobb. p. 226.*

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. s.* [from smooth.]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the sea-side,
it was so delicate a fine day, that the smoothness of
the water tempted him to set up for a merchant.
L' Estrange.

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The smoothness of her skin remains alone. *Dryden.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,
Nor trust its smoothness; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and smoothness at
this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force
in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where smoothness
is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather
disdains it; frequently using synalephas, and con-
cluding his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakespeare.*

SMOTE. The pret. of *smite*.

Death—with a trident smote. *Milton, P. L.*

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ŕmopan, Saxon.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so
as it were utter out some smoke of those flames,
wherewith else she was not only burned but smothered.
Sidney.

We smother'd

The most replenished sweet work of nature,

That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd.
Shakespeare.

We are enow yet living in the field,

To smother up the English in our throngs.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,

Sees the dry desert all around him rise,

And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies.
Addison, Cato.

2. To suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at
the first amongst few, afterwards spreading into
greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time
may be of force, even in plain things, to smother
the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance
of the hero: she smothered those sparkles out of
decency, but conversation blew them up into a
flame. *Dryden, Æn. Ded.*

To SMO'THER.† *v. n.*

1. To smoke without vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat;
but yet close and smothering, and which drieth not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To be suppressed or kept close.

What, in to this grave? —

Yea, there shall ye consume. —

And what, sholde I smoder here? —

Yea, by my faith, and never more appeere.

Old Morality of Every Man.

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for
want of company, a man had better talk to a post
than let his thoughts lie smoking and smothering.

Collier on Friendship.

SMO'THER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression. Not in use.

This unfortunate prince, after a long smother of
discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and
people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was
at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue,
than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than
to know little; and therefore men should procure
to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in
smother. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Smoke; thick dusk.

Thus must I from the smoke into the smother,

From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shaks.*

Where you disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid that smother Neptune holds his place.

Dryden, Æn.

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the

stage, and spend their taper in smoke and smother.

Collier on Fame.

To SMOUCH.* *v. a.* [perhaps from smack.]

To salute; answering to our buss. *North.*

Pegee.

What bussing, what smouching and slabbering

one of another!

Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, (1595.) p. 114.

SMO'ULDERING. } [This word seems a par-

SMO'ULDRY. } ticipate; but I know not

whether the verb *smoulder* be in use:

[ŕmoxan, Saxon; to smother; *smoel*, Dutch,

hot.] Burning and smoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,

Through smouldry cloud of dusky stinking

smoke.

That the only breath him daunts who hath escap'd

the stroke. *Spenser, F. Q.*

In some close pent room it crept along,

And, smouldering as it went, in silence fed;

Till the infant monster, with devouring strong,

Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUDGE.* *n. s.* A suffocating smoke. North

of England. Grose. The verb is used

in the same parts, in the sense of to burn

without flame. Whether it be a corruption

of *smoke* or *smutch*, or derived from

the Welsh *mwg*, smoke, as the ingenious

editor of the Craven Dialect states it, I

leave to the decision of others.

SMUG.* *adj.* [smuck, dress; *smucken*, to

dress. Teut. Dr. Johnson. — *Smug* is the

past participle of the Sax. *ŕmægan*, *ŕmeagan*,

deliberare, studere, considerare.

Applied to the person, or to dress, it

means studied; that on which care and

attention have been bestowed. Mr. H.

Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 342. — It appears

to have been a common word in the

northern languages. Icel. *smackr*; Norv.

et Sueth. olim *smuck*, pulcher, hilaris, ac-

cording to Serenius; *schmuck*, German,

elegans, venustus, politus; *ŕmucepe*, Sax.

elegans. See also Spegel's Su. Goth.

Gloss. "Smuck, Angl. smug; *smuckia*,
to be smug, fine, &c."]

1. Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation

of niceness, but without elegance.

Dost thou think I'm a sixpenny jug?

No, wis ye, Jack, I look a little more *smug*.

Preston, Trag. of Cambrises, (1561.)

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce shew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that used to come so *smug* upon the mart.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception.

Spectator.

2. Not applied to persons only.

That trim and *smug* saying, that seemed before to shoot up into the sky, flags now.

Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682.) p. 184.

To SMUG.† v. a. To adorn; to spruce.

My men,

In Circe's house, were all, in several baine studiously sweeten'd, *smugg'd* with oile, and deekt, With in and outweeds.

Chapman.

Socrates himself, when he went to a feast, was content to be *smugg'd* up and essenced in his pantouffles.

Feltham, Res. B. 2. R. 52.

To SMUGGLE.† v. a. [*smokkelen*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson; which Serenius refers to the Su. Goth. *smuga*, *smeiga*, furtim perreptare; and which Ihre traces to *miugg*, secretly; *s*, as usual with the Gothic languages, being prefixed; hence *smuug*, Dutch, secretly, underhand.]

1. To import or export goods without paying the customs.

2. To manage or convey secretly.

SMUGGLER.† n. s. [from *smuggle*.] A wretch, who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew,
Each evening meet; the sot, the cheat, the shrew:
Snarers and *smugglers* here their gains divide,
Ensnares females here their victims hide.

Crabbe, Parish Register.

SMUGGLING.* n. s. [from *smuggle*.]

Smuggling, or the offence of importing goods without paying the duties imposed by the laws of the customs and excise, is restrained by a great variety of statutes.

Blackstone.

SMUGLY. adv. [from *smug*.] Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wondrous *smugly*.

Gay.

SMUGNESS.† n. s. [from *smug*.] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.

Sherwood.

SMULY.* adj. [perhaps a corruption of *smoolthy*.] Looking smoolthy; demure; used in Cumberland.

SMUT. n. s. [*smitta*, Sax. *smette*, Dutch.]

1. A spot made with soot or coal.

2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. Obscenity.

To SMUT.† v. a. [*smitten*, Sax. See *To SMITTLE*.]

No man can like to be *smutted* and blatched in his face. *Harmer, Trans. of Beza, (1587.) p. 195.*

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.

More.

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but,

says he, as fast as I make any thing clean, you'll be *smutting* it again.

L'Estrange.

The inside is so *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves.

Addison.

I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another.

Addison.

2. To taint with mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it.

Bacon.

To SMUT. v. n. To gather must.

White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smuts*.

Mortimer.

To SMUTCH.† v. a. [from *smut*; or perhaps from the Su. Goth. *smutsa*.] To black with smoke; to mark with soot or coal.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose?

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Have you seen but a bright lily grow,

Before rude hands have touch'd it?

Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the snow,

Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

SMUTTILY.† adv. [from *smutty*.]

1. Blackly; smokily.

2. Obscenely.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write *smuttily*, that forces them to talk vexingly.

Tatler, No. 269.

SMUTTINESS. n. s. [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a soot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing.

Temple.

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY.† adj. [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

I leave the *smutty* air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter.

Howell, Lett. (dat. 1625,) i. iv. 5.

The *smutty* grain,

With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air.

Milton, P. L.

The *smutty* wainscot full of cracks.

Swift.

He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face.

Pope.

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another.

Locke.

3. Obscene; not modest.

I must forbear blurring out a witty saying if it be *smutty* or abusive.

Hornech, Fire of the Altar, p. 91.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Bachelor.

Collier.

SNACK.† n. s. [from *snatch*.]

1. A share; a part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their *snack*.

L'Estrange.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*.

Dryden.

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*."

Pope.

2. A slight, hasty repast: used in several parts of England.

SNACKET, or SNECKET.* n. s. [See SNECK.] The hasp of a casement.

Sherwood.

SNA'COT. n. s. [*acus*, Lat.] A fish.

Ainsworth.

SNA'FFLE. n. s. [*snavel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is yours, which with a *snaffle*

You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shaks.*

Sooth him with praise;

This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought.

Dryden, Georg.

To SNA'FFLE.† v. a. [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

Master Bailey, I trow, and he be worth his ears,

Will *snaffle* these murderers.

Com. of Gamm. Gurton's Needle, (1551.)

Hitherto slye writers' wile wits,
Which have engrossed princes' chief affairs,
Have been like horses *snaffled* with the bits

Of fancie, feare, or doubts. *Mir. for Mag. p. 395.*

See him *snaffled*!

See him laugh'd at! see him baffled!

Fanshau, Tr. of Past. Fido, p. 81.

SNAG.† n. s. [Of this word I know not the etymology or original. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius derives it from the Swedish *nagg*, a sharp pointed instrument, having *s* prefixed; as Skinner had before from the Teut. *nagel* a spike, a nail. But it may be referred to the Sax. *pnæcce*, *ðpæo-pnæcce*, trisulcus, three-pointed or three-forked; *schnecken*, Germ. to cut, under which word Wachter refers to the Sax. term, and to the Icel. *snauugg-klæde*, vestes lace-rate. To *snag* is, in some parts of the north of England, to hew roughly with an axe.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,
She did disport, and Impotence her name.

Spenser, F. Q.

The coat of arms,

Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne,
Was hung on high.

Dryden, Æn.

Hailstones—pellucid throughout, like great pieces of ice, many of them having several long *snags* issuing out of the body of them.

Ray, Rem. p. 54.

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.

In China none hold women sweet,
Except their *snags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth.

Prior.

To SNAG.* v. a. See the etymology of SNAG. To hew roughly with an axe. A northern word.

SNA'GGED.† } adj. [from *snag*.]

SNA'GGY. }

1. Full of snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his fœmen he dis-

may'd.

Spenser.

Naked men belabouring one another with *snag*-ged sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fusty-cuffs.

Mare.

2. *Snaggy* is a northern word for testy, peevish. See Grose. [*Snacken*, Teut. to bark as a dog.]

SNAIL. n. s. [*snæg*, Sax. *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house. — Why? — Why, to put 's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

Fearful commenting

Is leaden servitor to dull delay;

Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary.

Shakspeare, *Rich. III.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:

Snail-slow in profit, but he sleeps by day

More than the wild cat. Shakspeare.

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,

Carrying his own house still, still is at home,

Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*

Be thine own palace, or the world 's thy goal.

Donne.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the *snail* and the oyster.

Watts.

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

Why pratt'st thou to thyself, and answer'st not? Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!

Shakspeare.

SNAIL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil*. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb. Ainsworth.

SNAIL-LIKE. **adv.* [*snail* and *like*.] In a way resembling the slowness of a snail.

A pox upon referring to commissioners,

I had rather hear that it were past the seas,

You courtiers move so *snail-like* in your business.

B. Jonson, *Dev. an Ass*.

SNAKE.† *n. s.* [*rnaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch; from the verb *snacan*, to creep. Serenius.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a serpent.

Gloster's shew beguiles him;

As the *snake*, rolled in a flowery bank;

With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child,

That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*

We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it: it

Shel'l close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice

Remains in danger of her former teeth.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the gilding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even.

Dryden, *Du Fresnoy*.

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*,

That work in hollow earth their winding tracks.

Dryden.

SNAKEROOT. *n. s.* [*snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNAKESHEAD *Iris*. *n. s.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberoso root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs.

Miller.

SNAKEWEED, or *Bistort*. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNAKEWOOD. *n. s.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable mell; but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and

from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snakewood*. We very seldom use it.

Hill, *Mat. Med.*

SNAKY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip't with vile adder's sting,

Of that self kind with which the furies fell

Their *snaky* heads do comb. Spenser.

The crooked arms Meander bow'd with his so

snaky flood,

Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their

mortal brood. Chapman.

The true lover's knot had its original from *nodus Herculeanus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs

His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.

Milton, *P. R.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look, into this *snaky* rod,

And stop your ears against the charming god.

B. Jonson.

In his hand

He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand.

Spenser, *Hubb. Tale*.

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield

That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,

Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone?

Milton, *Comus*.

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;

Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand

He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. Dryden.

To SNAP.† *v. a.* [The same with *knap*. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Jamieson notices this assertion, and denies it. If we duly consider, however, the etymology of *snap*, there will be found no difference in the origin of both. The Su. Goth.

nef, *naeb*, Germ. *schnebbe*, the beak of a bird has been considered as the root,

"*quâ parte*," says Wachter, "*aves escam*

et prædam arripiunt; postea de omnibus

animalibus, quibus os aut rictus pro

rostris est." See also Serenius. Hence the verbs *nappa*, *snappa*, Su. Gothick;

schnappen, German, to snatch. Hence too, Serenius adds, *knaepa*, to break,

as birds do with the beak; and thus the connection of *knapp* and *snapp*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder: if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest entreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped*

in pieces by a tougher body. Digby.

Dauntless as death, away he walks;

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;

Searches the parlour, chamber, study,

Nor stops till he has culprit's body. Prior.

2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound.

The bowzy sire

First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,

Then *snapt* his box. Pope, *Dunciad*.

3. To bite.

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snapp*, where

the foe flies before him. L'Estrange.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the

horses *snapt* off the end of his finger. Wiseman, *Surgery*.

A notion generally received, that a lion is

dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may

have given occasion to a foolish report, that my

lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified.

Addison, *Spect.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws, The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws.

Gay.

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would

snap one of the kids, and make some shift to carry

him close to their lodgings. Watton.

Some with a noise and greasy light

Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night. Butler.

You should have thought of this before you was

taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt*

singing again. L'Estrange.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!

When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?

Dryden.

Belated seem on watch to lie,

And *snapp* some cully passing by. Swift.

5. [*Sneipa*, Icel. *contumelia afflicere*.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoc'h'd your rabbins of the synod,

And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. Hudibras.

A surly ill-bred lord

That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. Granville.

TO SNAP.† *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast

Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waist

With a salt dropsy clogg'd; and our tacklings

Snapping, like to too high stretch'd treble strings.

Donne.

The backbone is divided into so many vertebrae for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder.

Ray on the Creation.

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder. Mason, *Mech. Ex.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *snapp*.

Sharpy, *Surgery*.

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I

see no reason but I may *snapp* at him.

Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.*

We *snapp* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. L'Estrange.

Towzer *snaps*

At people's heels with frothy chaps. Swift.

3. To express sharp language.

With the peremptory Jewish wives, we have *snapt*

at God's ministers, as they did at the prophet Jeremiah in Egypt, and told them in plain terms, Let them say what they would, we would do as we list.

Bp. Prideaux, *Euchol.* (1656,) p. 225.

SNAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises

a cunning snap, then at the board. L'Estrange.

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end,

they would cut an apple in two at one *snapp*.

Carew.

4. A catch; a theft.

SNAPEDRAGON, or *Calf's snout*.† *n. s.*

1. A plant. [*antirrhinum*, Lat.]

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be

safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished. See also **FLAPDRAGON**.

We got into a dark corner with a porringer of brandy, and threw raisins into it; then set it on fire. My chamber-fellow and I diverted ourselves with the sport of venturing our fingers for the raisins; and the wantonness of the thing was, to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snapdragon*. *Tatler*, No. 85.

3. The thing eaten at *snapdragon*.

He bore a strange kind of appetite to *snapdragon*, and to the livid snuffs of a burning candle, which he would catch and swallow with an agility wonderful to conceive; and by this procedure maintained a perpetual flame in his belly!

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, § 11.

To **SNAPE**.* See To **SNEAP**.

SNA'PHANCE.* *n. s.* [*schnaphan*, Germ. *clavus bombardæ*; *snaphaan*, Belg. *ipsa bombardia portatilis*. *Wachter*.] A kind of firelock. Not now in use.

There arrived four horsemen,—very well appointed, having *snaphances* hanging at the pommel of their saddles. *Shelton*, *Ty. of Don Quixote*, iv. 16.

SNA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *snap*.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolious, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of uncon sider'd trifles.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

SNA'PPISH.† *adj.* [from *snap*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift*.
They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that they frightened away most of the votaries. *Spectator*.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

I spoke to my lord chief justice about lord Forbes's bail:—the lord chief justice was very *snappish*, and said, he would take none, whom Mr. Smith did not approve of.

Henry, *Earl of Clarendon's Diary*, (in 1690.)

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappish*.]

Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *snappish*.]
Peevishness; tartness.

He threatened, with great *snappishness*, to flog me. *Wakefield*, *Mem.* p. 23.

SNA'PSACK.† *n. s.* [*snappsack*, Swedish. *Dr. Johnson*.—This is the true word, from *snap*, morsus; “hinc *snapsack*, pera militaris in quâ cibis conditur.” *Wachter*.] A soldier's bag; more usually *knapsack*, *Dr. Johnson* says; and so leaves this without an example.

We should look upon him as a strange soldier, that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his *snapsack*. *South*, *Serm.* viii. 233.

To **SNAR**.* *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.] To snarl.

Tygres that did seeme to grin,
And *snar* at all that ever passed by, *Spenser*, *F. Q.*

SNARE. *n. s.* [*snara*, Swedish and Icel. *snare*, Danish; *snoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*! *Milton*, *Comus*.

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or entangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. *Prov.* xviii. 7.

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken.

Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy*.

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*.

Milton, *P. L.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prowess, to the power of love submit;
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden*.

To **SNARE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.

Glo'ster's shew
Beguiles me, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snar*s relenting passengers.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Ps.* ix.

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton*, *P. L.*

SNA'RER.* *n. s.* [from *snare*.] One who lays snares.

Never prate on't; nor, like a cunning *snarer*,
Make thy clipp'd name the bird to call in others.

Middleton's Witch, (before 1620.)

Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide.

Crabbe, *Parish Register*.

To **SNARL**. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Teut.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?

Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

He is born with teeth!
And so I was; which plainly signify'd
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And *snarl*eth in the gentle eyes of peace.

Shakespeare, *K. John*.

The shes even of the savage herd are safe:
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return
But courtship from the male. *Dryden*, *Don Seb.*

An angry cur

Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden* and *Lee*, *Ædipus*.

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'Tis malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden*.

The honest farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage-noose,
As almost every couple does.

Sometimes my plague; sometimes my darling!
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling*. *Prior*.

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths,
and entertaining company with discourse of their diseases? *Congreve*.

To **SNARL**.† *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass; to twist. I know not that this sense is well authorized. *Dr. Johnson*.—It is excellently authorized; by archbishop Crammer, one of the finest writers of his time; by *Spenser*; and by our old lexicography. See the *Prompt. Parv.* “To *snaryn* or *snarlyn*, illaqueo;” where we see it is but another form of *snare*.

You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute.

Abp. Crammer, *Ans. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 163.
From her back her garments she did tear,
And from her head oft rent her *snarled* hair.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*.

SNA'RLER. *n. s.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling; surly, quarrelsome, insulting fellow.

Should stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find;
Lie down obscure like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarlers*' jokes. *Swift*.

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *snare*.] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden*.

SNAST. *n. s.* The snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathering about the *snast*; but then it made the *snast* big and long, and burn dushily, and the candle wasted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon*.

To **SNATCH**. *v. a.* [*snacken*, Teut.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker*.

Death,

So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain.

Milton, *P. L.*

Life's stream hurries all too fast:
In vain sedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope*.

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden she flies, and whirls it o'er the pyre;
Down sink the flames. *Pope*, *Dunciad*.

They, sailing down the stream,
Are *snatch'd* immediate by the quick-ey'd trout
Or darting salmon. *Thomson*, *Summer*.

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the diocese of London, when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon*.

Oh nature!

Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomson*, *Autumn*.

To **SNATCH**. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching*. *Shakespeare*, *K. Lear*.

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Is.* ix. 20.

Lycus, swifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. *Dryden*, *Æn.*

SNATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.

2. A short fit of vigorous action.

After a shower to weeding a *snatch*;
More easily weed with the root to dispatch. *Tusser*.

3. A small part of any thing; a broken part.

She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*.

In this work attempts will exceed performances,
it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his. *Shakespeare*, *Cymb.*

They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal. *Wilkins*, *Dædalus*.

We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

5. A quip; a shuffling answer.

Come, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer. *Shakespeare.*

SNATCHER.† *n. s.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

— We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.
So catchers and *snatchers* do toille both night and day,

Not needie but greedie, still polling for their pray.
Mir. for Mag. p. 278.

SNATCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *snatching*.]
Hastily; with interruption.

To SNATHE.* *v. a.* [Bailey (and from him Ash) calls this merely a local word: it is certainly the Saxon, *snāthan*, to cut.] To prune; to lop. Used in the north of England. *Sned* is also used in some places, Sax. *sniban*.

SNATCHER.* *n. s.* [from *snathe*.] A chip; a slice; a cutting. It is probable that this word was once common, though I find it not in our dictionaries; for the buffoon-author of the following passage often uses it.

Snatchers of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper. *Gayton, on D. Quix. p. 275.*

To SNEAK.† *v. n.* [*snican*, to creep, Sax. *sniger*, Dan. to sneak away. Callander pronounces the Gael. *snaghim*, the same as the Sax. *snican*.]

1. To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.

Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,
Comes *sneaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs.

Shakespeare.
Sneak not away, sir, for the friar and you
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Saks.*

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away.

Dryden.
I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off,
In silence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleed-
ing, and slain. *Watts.*

He *sneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's slave.

Pope, Dunciad.
Are you all ready? Here's your music; here:
Author, *sneak* off, we'll tickle you, my dear.

Moore.
2. To behave with meanness and servility;
to crouch; to cruckle.

I need salute no great man's threshold, *sneak* to
none of his friends to speak a good word for me to
my conscience. *South.*

Nothing can support minds drooping and *sneak-*
ing, and inwardly reproaching them, from a sense
of their own guilt, but to see others as bad. *South.*

When int'rest calls off all her *sneaking* train,
When all the oblig'd desert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,

When the last lingering friend has bid farewell.

Pope.
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.

Pope.
To SNEAK.* *v. a.* To hide; to conceal.

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet
this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head.

Wake, Ration. (1701), p. 222.

SNEAK.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sneaking fellow.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks*.
Glanville, Sermon. (1681), p. 212.

SNEAK-CUP.* See **SNEAKUP.**

SNEAKER.† *n. s.* A small vessel of drink.
A *sneaker* of punch is a term still used
in several places for a small bowl.

I have just left the right worshipful and his
myrmidons about a *sneaker* of five gallons!

Spectator.
SNEAKING. *part. adj.* [from *sneak*.]

1. Servile; mean; low.

When the smart dialogue grows rich,
With *sneaking* dog, and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimo-
nious.

SNEAKINGLY. *adj.* [from *sneaking*.]

1. Meanly; servilely.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*:
Think the king sees thee still. *Herbert.*

While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Discourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

2. In a covetous manner.

SNEAKINGNESS.† *n. s.* [from *sneaking*.]

1. Niggardiness.

2. Meanness; pitifulness.

A *sneakingness* which so implies a guilt.
Boyle against Custom. Swearings, p. 78.

SNEAKSBY.* *n. s.* [from *sneak*.] A paltry
fellow; a cowardly, sneaking fellow.

A demure *sneaksty*, a clownish singularity.

Barrow, vol. iii. S. 34.

SNEAKUP.† *n. s.* [from *sneak*.] A cowardly,
creeeping, insidious scoundrel. Obsolete.

Sneak-cup is the word as given by the
modern editors of *Shakspeare*, with the
explanation of "one who takes his glass
in a sneaking manner." Notes on Twelfth
Night.

The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*; and if he were
here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would
say so. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To SNEAP.† *v. a.* [not a corruption of
snub, or *snap*, to reprimand, as Dr. John-
son suggests; but from the Icel. *snæipa*,
contumeliā afficere. So *sneb*. See also
To SNIIB. *Snape* is our northern form
of *sneap*.]

1. To reprimand; to check.

Life that's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneap'd* by anguish and by fear.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 18.

2. To nip.

What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *sneaping* winds at home. *Shakspeare.*

Herbs and fruits *sneaped* with cold weather.

Ray.
SNEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without
reply: you call honourable boldness impudent
sauciness: if a man will make courtesy and say
nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [See **To SNEAP.**] To check;
to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this foolish here were xeso so bold,
That on a time he cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good oak, for he was old.

Spensery, Shep. Cal.

SNECK.* *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

The latch or bolt of a door. Prompt.

Parv. Retained in the north; where,

to *sneek* the door also, is to latch it.
See Ray, and Grose. It is sometimes
called *snick*. See also **SNACKET**.

To SNEED.* See **To SNATHE**.

SNEED.* *n. s.* [ɲæb, Sax.] The handle of
a sithe. *Ash, and Mason.*

This is fixed on a long *sneed*, or straight handle.
 Evelyn, B. ii. ch. 6. § 2.

To SNEER.† *v. n.* [This word is appar-
ently of the same family with *snore* and
snort. Thus to *sneer*, or *sneue*, is our
northern word for to turn up the nose
(*nasus*, Lat.) with contempt. Grose,
and Craven Dial. See also **To SNORT**.]

1. To show contempt by looks: *naso sus-
pendere adunco.*

2. To insinuate contempt by covert ex-
pressions.

The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way
advised him not to irritate a prince against his sub-
jects. *L'Estrange.*

If there has been any thing expressed with too
much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* or
daring writers of the age against religion, who
have left reason and decency. *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.

I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nau-
seous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

4. To show awkward mirth.

I had no power over one muscle in their faces,
though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each
other. *Taitler.*

To SNEER.* *v. a.* To treat with a kind
of contempt.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a
line for the sake of the pleasure I should have in
reading the rest. *Pope.*

I cannot help thinking but Milton brought the
word *sect* in P. L. vi. 147, in order to *sneer* the
loyalists of his time. *Thyer, Notes on Milton.*

SNEER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *sneer* of more impartial men
At sense and virtue, balance all agen? *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt
upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom
of the one nor the majesty of the other, could
secure them from a *sneer*. *Watts.*

SNEERER.† *n. s.* [from *sneer*.] One that
sneers or shows contempt.

The buffoon and *sneerer* are still on the wrong
side of the charter. *Warburton on Prod. p. 36.*

SNEERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *sneer*.] With a
look or with expression of ludicrous
scorn.

The father *sneeringly* adds, he was obliged to
maintain this maxim.

Mather, Vindic. of the Bible, (1723), p. 281.

SNEERFUL.* *adj.* [*sneer* and *full*.] Given
to sneering; a bad word.

The *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand. *Shenstone, Econ. P. iii.*

To SNEEZE.† *v. n.* [*niejan*, Saxon;
niesen, Dutch; *sneysa*, Icel. from *næje*,
Sax. *nasus*, Lat. the nose. See *Ihre* and
Serenius.] To emit wind audibly by the
nose.

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till
tears run will prevent it; for that the humour de-
scending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes.

Bacon.

If the pain be more intense and deeper within
amongst the membranes, there will be an itching
in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

To thee Cupid sneez'd aloud;
And every lucky omen sent before,
To meet the landing on the Spartan shore.

Dryden.

If any thing oppress the head, it hath a power to free itself by sneezing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Violent sneezing produceth convulsions in all the muscles of respiration: so great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of sneezing should be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce headach, universal convulsions, fever, and death.

Arbutnot.

An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made me sneeze violently. *Swift.*

SNEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack

As earth and sky would mingle; but
These flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heaven,
Are to the main as wholesome as a sneeze
To man's less universe, and soon are gone.

Milton, P. R.

We read in Godignus, that upon a sneeze of the emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations successively through the city. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SNEEZING. ** n. s.* [from sneeze.]

1. Act of sneezing; stertutation.
2. Medicine to promote sneezing.

Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals are generally received. Montalut gives several receipts of all three. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 363.*

SNEEZEWORD. *n. s.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

SNELL. ** adj.* [rnel, Saxon.] Nimble; active; lively. Obsolete. *Lye.*

SNET. *n. s.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. *†* The old pret. of *To snow*. *Dict.*—Dr. Johnson.—It is indeed old, but likewise still a word used in some parts of the north of England for snowed: as, it *snew* all day.

It *snewed* in his house, &c. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
It *snewed* an artificial kind of snow.

Holinshed, Chron. (in 1583.)

To SNEW. ** v. n.* See *To SNEER*.

To SNIB. *† v. a.* [Su. Goth. *snýfba*, verbis increpare. See also *To SNEAP*. This is a very ancient form of our word. "To *snýbbyn*, reprehendo." Prompt. Parv.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Him wolde he *snibben* sharply for the nones.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or *snib*.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Through the principles of synteresis, the seeds of piety and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and *snibbed*, by the bestial part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.

Bp. Ward, Serm. 30th Jan. 1674, p. 13.

SNICK. ** n. s.*

1. A small cut or mark.
2. A latch. See *SNECK*.

SNICK and Snee. *† n. s.* [*snee*, Dutch, a cut, a gash. Sewel. Perhaps *snick* is a cant expression for a knife.] A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snee* was in fashion, a boatswain with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome; one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his

breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth.

Wiseman, Surgery.

To SNICKER, or Snigger. *† v. n.* [another form of *sneer*.] To laugh slyly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *† v. n.* [*snýfsta*, Su. Goth. See *To SNUFF*.] To draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful, and *snift* at the dean,

As, who should say, now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNIFF. ** v. a.* To draw in with the breath.

SNIFF. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] Perception by the nose.

O, could I but have had one single sup,

One single *sniff*, at Charlotte's candle-cup!

Warton, Newsm. Verses, (1767.)

To SNIFF. ** v. n.* [*snýfsta*, Su. Goth.] To snort: "to *snift* in contempt." See *To SNUFF*.

Resentment expressed by *snifing*.

Johnson, in V. Snuff.

SNIFF. ** n. s.* A moment. See the View of the Lancashire Dialect. Gloss.

SNIG. ** n. s.* A kind of eel. Grose confines this word to Hampshire, but it is used in some parts of the north.

To SNIGGLE. *v. n.* To fish for eels.

Snigging is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely, and, as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees.

Walton, Angler.

To SNIGGLE. ** v. a.* To catch; to snare.

Have you remembered what we thought of?—Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.

Beaum. and Fl. The. and Theodoret.

To SNIP. *† v. a.* [*snippen*, Teut.] To cut at once with scissors.

Take measure of your worth, sir, and because I will not afflict you with any large bill of circumstances, I will *snip* off particulars.

Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

The sinus should be laid open, which was *snipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissors, and the incised lips dressed. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of scissors for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbutnot.*

Putting one blade of the scissors up the gut, and the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissors.

What! this a sleeve?

Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish and slash, Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiseman.*

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplast, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread farther. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend.

L'Estrange.

SNIFE. *† n. s.* [*schneppe*, German; *snip*, Dutch; from *schnebbe*, the beak. Wachter, Serenius, and Lye. The Saxon word is *snite*; the Welsh *ysnit*; and we have also *snite*, which is of similar origin, viz. the *snout*; Swed. *snüte*, Teut. *snuyte*, the same.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the *atra bilis* are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, snipes, and swans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

SNIPPER. *† n. s.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.

Dryden complained, that "our *snippers* (tailors) go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it."

Noble's Granger, i. 385.

SNIPPET. *n. s.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets

Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

SNIPSNAP. *n. s.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *snap*.] Tart dialogue; with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art.

And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart.

Pope, Dunciad.

SNITE. *n. s.* [*snita*, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *snipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove.

Carew.

To SNITE. *† v. a.* [*snýtan*, Saxon; *snuyten*, Teut. from *snuyte*, the nose.] To blow the nose. Dr. Johnson.—This word is used in Scotland, Dr. Jamieson says, not only in relation to the nose, as in English; but also as to a candle; "*snite* the candle, *snuff* it." It may be proper to add, that this also is old English; "To *snýtyn* a nose or candell." Prompt. Parv. And in Wodroephe's Fr. Gramm. 1623, p. 307. "*Snut* that candle; where be the *smutters*?"

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose. *Grew, Cosmol.*

SNITHE, or SNÍTHY. ** adj.* [*sníðan*, Sax. to cut.] Sharp; piercing; cutting: applied to the wind, in some of the northern parts of England.

SNIVEL. *† n. s.* [*snýfling*, *snofel*, Saxon, mucus. See *To SNUFF*.] Snot; the running of the nose.

To SNIVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 'tis all mere form. *L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his ax into the water. *L'Estrange.*

SNIVELLER. *n. s.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

SNIVELY.* *adj.* [from *snivel*.]

1. Running at the nose.

2. Pitiful; whining.

SNOD.* *n. s.* [noob, Sax. *vitta*.] A fillet; a riband. One of our western words, as *snod*; but in the north, *snood*, or *snude*. See also *Cowel*.

SNOD.* *adj.* [perhaps from *snidan*, Sax. to cut.] Trimmed; smooth: applied, in some parts of the north, both to persons and to grass; in the former meaning well dressed, in the latter even. It is also pronounced *snog*. See *SNUG*.

To SNOOK.* *v. n.* [snoka, Swed. *insidiosè* scrutari. *Serenius*.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. *Scott*.

To SNORE.* *v. n.* [snorcken, Teut. *schnarchen*, Germ. *snarka*, Suec. *a stridore*, quem stertentes per nasum edunt, adeoque vel à Lat. *naris*, vel ab Heb. *naehar*, præposito sibilo. Ita Græcis à βῆ, *naris*, fit βῆγξ et βῆγξ sterto. *Wachter*.—Our word formerly had the Teutonic form: "At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not heare there the servaunt *snorke*, thou shalt not finde the dores shut." Stapleton, *Forr.* of the Faith, 1565, fol. 121. b.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. I did unreverently blame the gods, Who wake for thee, though thou shouldst for thyself. *B. Jonson*.

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods, Makes some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Roscommon*.

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doomsday for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet*.

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may decry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden, Albion*.

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,

Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd. *Addison*.

SNORE. *n. s.* [snopa, Saxon, from the verb.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd
their posssets. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.

SNORER.* *n. s.* [from *snore*.] One who snores. *Prompt. Parv.*

To SNORT.* *v. n.* [snorcken, Teut.]

1. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. This sense is overpassed by Dr. Johnson, and later lexicographers.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, *snorting* on a bulk. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 274*.

We could tell you of an age, wherein men not only slept, but also *snorted*. *Alp. Usher, Answer to the Jes. Malone, p. 5*.

The spark of divinity that dwells within is quenched, and the mind *snorts*, dead with sleep and fulness in the fouler regions of the belly. *Ep. Taylor, Sermon. (1653), p. 208*.

No more able to direct thy course, than a pilot who *snorts*, when a ship is tossed in the midst of the sea. *Patrick on Prov. xxiii. 34*.

2. To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse. The fiery war-horse paws the ground, And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound. *Addison*.

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams, and *snorting* fire. *Addison*.

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave. *Thomson*.

To SNORT.* *v. a.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision; applied to the nose.

Yfrouned foule was hir visage,
And grinning for dispiteous rage;
Her nose *ysnorted* up for tene. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 157*.

SNORTER.* *n. s.* [from *snort*.] A snorer; one who snorts. *Sherwood*.

SNORTING.* *n. s.* [from *snort*.]

1. Act of snoring.

2. Act of blowing through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard. *Jer. viii. 16*.

SNOT.* *n. s.* [note, Saxon; *snot*, Teut. from *nytan* and *snuyten*. See *To SNITE*.] The mucus of the nose.

Thus when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snot* into the mess, 'tis all his own. *Swift*.

To SNOT.* *v. a.* [nytan, Sax.] To snite or blow the nose. *Sherwood*.

To SNOUTTER.* *v. n.* [from *snout*.] To snivel; to sob or cry. *North. Grose*.

SNOUTTY.* *adj.* [from *snout*.] Full of snout. This squire South my husband took in a dirty snouty-nosed boy. *Arbuthnot*.

SNOUT.* *n. s.* [snuyt, Teut. *snute*, Sax. inf. *schnautze*, Germ. *snute*, Swed. *nasus*, et rostrum animalium. See *Wachter* and *Serenius*. *Wachter* refers it to the Lat. *nasus*, "præposito sibilo: s et t sunt literæ convertibiles in omnibus linguis."] 1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies. *Tusser*.

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*. *Dryden*.

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras*.

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic *snout*. *Hudibras*.

What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden, Juv.*

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew slyly out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift*.

3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

To SNOUT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with a nosel or point.

Their shoes and pattens are *snouted* and piked more than a finger long. *Camden, Rem.*
Boots and shoes are so long *snouted*, that one can hardly kneel. *Howell, Lett. iii. 2*.

SNOUTED.* *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call proprium quarto modo, for they could not bark. *Heylin*.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grev*.

SNOUTY.* *adj.* [from *snout*.] Resembling a beast's snout.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig. *Otway, Vile*.

SNOW.* *n. s.* [snawus, M. Goth. *sneuw*, Teut. [nap, Sax. *snior*, Icel. *snio*, Swed. *snee*, Germ.]

1. The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke*.

Drought and heat consume snow waters. *Job, xxiv. 19*.

He gives the winter's snow her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys*.

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows*. *Pope*.

2. A ship with two masts: generally the largest of all two-masted vessels employed by Europeans, and the most convenient for navigation. *Falconer*.

To SNOW. *v. n.* [snapan, Saxon; *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown, Trav.*

To SNOW. *v. a.* To scatter like snow. If thou be'st born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne*.

SNOWBALL. *n. s.* [snow and ball.] A round lump of congealed snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling. *Hayward*.

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows. *Dryden*.

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities; and as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas. *Locke*.

SNOWBROTH. *n. s.* [snow and broth.] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense. *Shakspeare*.

SNOWCROWNED.* *adj.* [snow and crown.] Having the top covered with snow.

From *snow-crown'd* Skiddow's lofty cliffs.
Dryden, Bar. Wars, B. 6. st. 65.

SNOWDEEP. *n. s.* [viola bulbosa, Lat.] An herb.

SNOWDROP. *n. s.* [narcissoleucoium, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle on Colours*.

The little shape, by magic power,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flower;
A flower, that first in this sweet garden smil'd,
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styl'd. *Trickell*.

SNOWLIKE.* *adj.* [nap-hc, Saxon.] Resembling snow.

SNOW-WHITE.* *adj.* [nap-hpice, Saxon.] White as snow.

Whit—as is a *snow-white* swan. *Chaucer, Manop. Tale*.

Let fair humanity abhor the deed,
That spots and stains love's modest *snow-white* weed. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece*.

A *snow-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden, Æn.*

SNOWY.* *adj.* [from snow.] 1. White like snow.

So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakspeare*.

Now I see thy jolly train:
Snowy-headed Winter leads;
Spring and Summer next succeeds;
Yellow Autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe*.

The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast,
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior*.

2. Abounding with snow.

He slew a lion in a pit in a *snowy* day.

1 Chron. xi. 22.

These first in Crete

And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air.

Milton, P. L.

As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,

By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains,
Retires.

Milton, P. L.

3. Pure; white; unblemished.

There did he lose his *snowy* innocence,
His undepraved will.

J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 95.

SNUB. *n. s.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful clod on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain.

Spenser, F. Q.

To SNUB.† *v. a.* [rather to *snib*. See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB. Dr. Johnson. — It is the Swedish *snubba*, to huff, to check; Icel. the same, or rather to correct sharply or roughly. See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. To check; to reprimand.

We frequently see the child, in spite of being neglected, *snubbed*, and thwarted at home, acquire a behaviour which makes him agreeable to all the rest of the world.

Tatler, No. 235.

2. To nip.

Near the sea-shores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off.

Ray on the Creation.

To SNUB.† *v. n.* [*schnauben*, Germ.] To sob with convulsion.

SNUBNOSED.* *adj.* Having a flat or short nose: a cant word; and a corruption of *snut-nosed*, which is in the dictionaries of Coles and Kersey; and, I suppose, is from *snout*.

To SNUDGE.† *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish; *snican*, Sax. *snatighim*, Gael. See To SNEAK.] To lie idle, close, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;

Now eat his bread in peace,

And *snudge* in quiet; now he scorns increase;

Now all day spares.

Herbert.

SNUDGE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a niggardly or sneaking fellow. See Cotgrave, in V. TENANT; and Coles, who defines the *snudge*, "one who hides himself in a house to do mischief." It is probably still a provincial word.

To SNUC.* *v. n.* See To SNEER.

SNUFF.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has given only the Teut. word *snuff*, which he renders *snot*, as the etymon; to which might be referred that English meaning, if in *snuff* we possessed it. But Dr. Johnson admits that in this sense it is not used. The word is to be referred to *snuffen*, Teut. *naribus spirare*; *snuffa*, Su. Goth. *snuffwa*, Swed. all from the ancient word *nef*, the nose.]

1. Smell.

In some this light goes out with an ill-savoured stench; but others have a save-all to preserve it from making any *snuff* at all. *Howell, Lett. iv. 21.*

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes.

Stukeley, Palaeogr. Sacra. p. 93.

2. The useless excrescence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle*.

My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!

Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:

Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;

For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*.

Donne.

If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may burn without any *snuff*, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such wicks.

Wilkins.

3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!

To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace

I' the dungeon by a *snuff*.

Shaks. Cymbeline.

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment,
when dipped into the vapour.

Addison on Italy.

5. Resentment expressed by snifing; perverse resentment. Not used unless in low language. Dr. Johnson. — This is a word borrowed from the Sax. *þroffa*, nausea; and is not a word of low language. It is thus learnedly illustrated by Bishop Andrews: "The Pharisees derided Christ; which is elegant in the original, ἐξημυῶντο, naso suspendebant, they took it in *SNUFF*; and, expressing their derision by drawing together the nose, they made noses at him." Bp. Andrews on the Decalogue, ed. 1650, p. 394. And another learned commentator on Scripture has thought proper to employ this phrase. See Patrick on 2 Sam. xx. 2.

What hath been seen

Either in *snuff*, or packings of the duke's,

Or the hard rein which both of them have borne

Against the old kind king.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him: he sent him home again.

L'Estrange.

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. [Our word was also *snush*; as in Kersey's Dict. "Snush or sneezing-powder." This carries us to *sneeze*, as the origin of that expression; and *snus*, Swedish, is also *snuff*. *Snuff* probably was made soon after the introduction of tobacco into this country.]

He administer'd a dose

Of *snuff* mundungus to his nose. *Hudibras*, iii. ii.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,

A charge of *snuff* the vily virgin threw;

The gnomes direct, to every atom just,

The pungent grains of titillating dust.

Pope.

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Teut.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the air against rain.

Bacon.

With delight he *snuff'd* the smell

Of mortal change on earth.

Milton, P. L.

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite;

But when he stands collected in his might,

He roars and promises a more successful fight.

Dryden.

The youth,

Who holds the nearest station to the light,

Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,

And leans just forward on a shining spear.

Dryden, *Æneid*.

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds

Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desert.

Addison.

My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air about Brackendstown, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in.

Swift.

2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heaven, and *snuffs* it in the wind.

Dryden.

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the stream, and *snuff* their absent loves.

Dryden.

O'er all the blood-bound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms reject with scorn,
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,
Trace the sly felyn through the tainted dew:
Once *snuff'd* he, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues.

Tickell.

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!

To be her mistress's mistress!

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it,

And out it goes.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Against a communion-day our lamps should be dressed, our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more active.

Bp. Taylor.

You have got

An office for your talents fit,

To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,

And get a dinner for your hire.

Swift.

To SNUFF.† *v. n.*

1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.

Dryden, *Æn.*

Says Humpus, sir, my master bad me pray

Your company to dine with him to-day:

He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;

Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

2. To snit in contempt.

Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have *snuffed* at it.

Mal. ii. 13.

Do the enemies of the church rage and *snuffe*,
and breathe nothing but threats and death?

Bp. Hall, *Thanksgiv. Sermon*. (1625.)

SNUFFBOX. *n. s.* [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which *snuff* is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table,
and goeth away, lock it up as part of your rails.

Swift.

Sir Plume, of amber *snuffbox* justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane.

Pope.

SNUFFER. *n. s.* [from *snuff*.] One that *snuffs*.

SNUFFERS. *n. s.* [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have *snuffed* the candle, leave the *snuffers* open.

Swift, *Dir. to the Butler*.

To SNUFFLE. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Teut.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling* grace, disdaining that his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could espy the duck's getting up again.

Sidney.

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,

Whose blasts of air, in pockets shut,

Sound filthier than from the gut.

Hudibras.

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt and *snuffled*, and considered on't.

L'Estrange.

One clad in purple

Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme;

Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffing at nose, and croaking in his throat.

Dryden.

SNUFFLER. *n. s.* [from *snuffle*.] One that speaks through the nose.

SNUFFTAKER. *n. s.* [*snuff* and *take*.] One who takes snuff.

The whetter is obliged to refresh himself every morning with a liquor, as the snuff-taker with a powder.

Tatler, No. 141.

SNUFFY. ** adj.* [from *snuff*.] Grimed with snuff.

To SNUG. *† v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan. See *To SNUDGE*.] To lie close; to snudge.

There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, so to be shent.

Sidney.

As the loving couple lay *snugging* together,
Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners
with her shape, turned a mouse loose into the chamber.

L' Estrange.

SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid.

They spy'd a country farm,
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind.

Prior.

2. Close; out of notice.

At Will's

Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say.

Swift.

3. Slyly or insidiously close.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!

When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goat?

Dryden.

To SNUGGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.

SNUGLY. ** adv.* [from *snug*.] Safely;

Bullockar.

SNUGNESS. ** n. s.* [from *snug*.] Retiredness.

O'er me soft *snugness* spreads her wings;
And innocence reflects her ray
To gild my calm sequester'd way.

Warton, *Phaeton and One-Horse Chari.*

SO. *† adv.* [*spa*, Saxon; *soo*, Dutch; *so*, German. Dr. Johnson.—The German *so*, and the English *so*, (though in one language it is called an adverb or conjunction, and in the other an article or pronoun,) are both of them derived from the Goth. article *sa*, *so*; and have in both languages retained the original meaning, viz. *it*, or *that*. Mr. H. Tooke, *Div. of Purl. i.* 247.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting comparison.

As whom the fables feign a monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn that war'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fiend lay.

Milton, P. L.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks,
In Valombrosa, where the Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embower, so thick bestrewn
Abject and lost lay these.

Milton, P. L.

Tir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky.

Pope.

As into air the purer spirits flow,
And sep'rate from their kindred traces below,
So flew her soul to its congenial place.

Pope.

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot so long in coming?

Judg. v. 28.

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain so long, but its own weight

Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance
That still desires new states t' advance?

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

Amoret, my lovely foe,

Tell me where thy strength does lie;

Where the pow'r that charms us so,

In thy soul, or in thy eye?

Wallar.

I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able, the

beginning and progress of a rising world.

Burnet, *Theory*.

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,

Why should we mourn that he so soon is freed?

Dryden.

Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our benevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons, before we have heard them speak, or so much as know who they are.

Addison, *Spect.*

We think our fathers fools, so wise we're

grown:

Our wise sons, no doubt, will think us so.

Pope.

3. In such a manner.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,

It is meer cosenage all;

For though some long ago

Lik'd certain colours mingled so and so,

That doth not tie me now from chusing new.

Suckling.

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not so or so.

Locke.

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if so be any thing in my example is worth his notice.

Locke.

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that he is very much in sir Roger's esteem, so that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependant.

Addison.

4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell

Grew darker at their frown.

Milton, P. L.

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; so as 'tis a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will not grow here.

Temple.

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;

Me easily indeed mine may neglect,

But God's propos'd deliverance not so.

Milton, S. A.

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do so too.

Locke.

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, so are the possibilities of being.

Norris.

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,

So call'd from lovers that inhabit there.

Dryden.

Does this deserve to be rewarded so?

Did you come here a stranger or a foe?

Dryden.

It concerns every man with the greatest seriousness to enquire into those matters whether they be so or not.

Tillotson.

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers: they understand better than so, how to value those inestimable gifts of nature.

Bentley.

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,

High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain.

Pope.

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spirits, or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more unaccountable way, this is certain, that so it is.

Locke.

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd t'

obey;

For longer time than that, no living wight,

Below the earth, might suffer'd be to stay:
So back again him brought to living light.

Spenser, F. Q.

Trafficks, or rove ye, and like thieves oppress
Poore strange adventurers; exposing so
Your soules to danger, and your lives to woe!

Chapman.

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him, and so all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer and use of the means, to qualify himself for this blessed condition.

Hammond on *Fundamentals*.

It leaves instruction, and so instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church.

Holyday.

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;

And so from heaven to deepest hell.

Milton, P. L.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and so capable of dominion.

Locke.

8. On these terms; noting a conditional

petition: answered by *as*.

O goddess! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my suit, as I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion.

Dryden, *Kn. Tale*.

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:

So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;

As here my soul acquits thee of my death,

As here I part without an angry thought.

Rowe.

So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,
And swell the future harvest of thy field.

Pope.

9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*.

Be not sad:

Evil into the mind of God or man

May come and go, so unapprov'd, and leave

No spot or blame behind.

Milton, P. L.

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying,

though there should be a want of exactness in the

manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be over-

looked.

Atterbury.

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,

Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;

May the remaining few know only friendship:

So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,

Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,

A partner there; I will give up mankind.

Rowe.

10. In like manner; noting concession of

one proposition and assumption of another,

answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it.

Swift.

11. So sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition; as, the two

brothers were valiant, but the eldest was

more so; that is, more valiant. The

French article *le* is often used in the

same manner. This mode of expression

is not to be used but in familiar language,

nor even in that to be com-

mended.

The fat with plenty fills my heart,

The lean with love makes me too so.

Cowley.

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not so,

Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know.

Denham.

Not to admire is all the art I know

To make men happy, and to keep them so.

Creech, *Hor.*

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall

be only national, as to say that the deluge was so.

Burnet.

However soft within themselves they are,

To you they will be valiant by despair;

For having once been guilty, well they know

To a revengeful price they still are so.

Dryden.

He was great ere fortune made him so. *Dryden.*
I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who
laughs at me. Do you so? replied the philoso-
pher; then you live the merriest life of any man
in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much
more so in that noble language peculiar to that
great poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by
industrious young divines, and still continue so.
Swift.

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion
is, that they are not so. *Pope.*

The blest day to us as completely so,
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.
How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by the roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.
When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his
grave,
And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving so his service, follow you. *Shaks.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning.
Well.
O, so, and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,
Madam? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an ex-
pletive, though it implies some latent or
surd comparison. In French, *si*.
An astringent is not quite so proper, where
relaxing the urinary passages is necessary. *Arbutnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.
There is Percy; if your father will do me any
honour, so; if not, let him kill the next Percy
himself. *Shakspeare.*
I will never bear a base mind: if it be my
destiny, so; if it be not, so. No man is too good
to serve his prince. *Shakspeare.*

17. A form of petition.
Ready are the appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shakspeare.*

18. So forth. Denoting more of the like
kind.

Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse, man-
hood, learning, and so forth, the spice and salt that
season a man? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

19. So much as. However much. This
is, I think, an irregular expression.
So much as you admire the beauty of his verse,
his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

20. So so. An exclamation after some-
thing done or known. Corrupted, I
think, from *cesssez*.
I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So so. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

So, so; it works: now mistress, sit you fast.
Dryden.

21. So so. [*così, così*, Ital.] Indifferently;
not much amiss nor well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but so, so; and yet 'tis well. *Shakspeare.*

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of As
and So, which some so so writers, I may call them
so, are continually sounding in our ears.
Felton on the Classics.

22. So then. Thus then it is that; there-
fore.

So then the Volscians stand but as at first
Ready, when time shall prompt them to, to make road
Upon 's again. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient
forces, and a prudent choice of the designs: so

then, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the
forces, and propound designs. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. a.* [*rocian*, Sax.]

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep;
to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to
drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*
Their land shall be soaked with blood.

Isa. xxxiv. 7.
There deep Galesus soaks the yellow sands.

Dryden.
Wormwood, put into the brine you soak your
corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure:
'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To bask thy naked body in the sun;
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and soak it in. *Dryden.*

3. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to
be a cant term, perhaps used errone-
ously for suck.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the
earth, and soak and exhaust it, hurt all things that
grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater sparer than a savor; for though he
had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and
his garrisons, and his feasting, wherein he was
only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer.
Wolton.

To SOAK. *v. n.*

1. To lie steeped in moisture.
For thy conceit in soaking will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a
hollow vessel, putting a canvass between, and
pour water upon it so as to soak through: it will
make a harder ice in the vessel, and less apt to dis-
solve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain soaking into the strata, which lie near the
surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as
occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately.
This is a low term.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his
estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups
drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view
the loss of health and plenty; the least of which
he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his
palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a
soaking club. *Locke.*

SOAKER.† *n. s.* [from *soak*.]

1. ONE that macerates in any moisture.

2. A great drinker. In low language.

A good fellow! a painful, able, and laborious
soaker; — who owes all his good-nature to the pot
and the pipe. *South, Sermon vi. 111.*

You may have taken notice of a maudlin kind
of soakers, who commonly relent when they are
well moistened, as if they shrunk in the wetting.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.

SOAL* *n. s.* See SOLE.

SOAP. *n. s.* [*sapo*, Saxon; *sapo*, Lat.] A
substance used in washing, made of a
lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and
any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and
oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenu-
ating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily
substance with salt may be called a soap.

Arbutnot on Aliments.
He is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap.
Malachi.

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious
by dissolving a little soap in it, after a while will
appear tinged with a great variety of colours.

Newton, Opt.
Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the
land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven
miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-
boilers have done with them, for cold or sour lands.

Mortimer.
As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moist-
ening of them with chamber-lee or soap-suds adds
thereto. *Mortimer.*

SO'APBOILER. *n. s.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One
whose trade is to make soap.

A soapboiler condescends with me on the duties on
castle-soap. *Addison, Spect.*

SO'APWORT. *n. s.* [*japonaria*, Latin.] A
species of campion. *Miller.*

SO'APY* *adj.* [from *soap*.] Resembling
soap; having the quality of soap.

Tar-water, — as a soapy medicine, dissolves the
grumous concretions of the fibrous part.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 96.
To SOAR. *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; pro-
perly to fly without any visible action
of the wings. Milton uses it actively.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind,
That mounts no higher than a bird can soar. *Shaks.*

Feather'd soon and fleg'd,
They sum'd their pens, and soaring the air sub-
lime,

With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with
the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution soars. *Shaks.*

Valour soars above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low
As high he soar'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they soar
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more.

Dryden.

When swallows fleet soar high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. s.* [from the verb] Towering
flight.

Within soar

Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems

A phoenix. *Milton, P. L.*

SOAR* *adj.* See SORE.

SOARING* *n. s.* [from *soar*.]

1. The act of mounting aloft.

2. The act of elevating the mind.

Proverbs were ambitiously seized by the lyric
and by the epic muse in their most rapid career,
and their sublimest soarings.

Parr on Education, p. 2.

To SOB.† *v. n.* [*reobgenb*, complaining,
Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopoia*
copied from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the verb *reopan*, to
grieve, to lament. See *Lyc*, and *Sere-
nius*. Wachter mentions the Hebrew
saphad, planxit, luit, as having been
considered as the etymon.] To heave
audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh
with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
He twenty times made pause to sob and weep.

Shakspeare.
As if her life and death lay on his saying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and sobbings mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying.

Fairfax.

She sigh'd, she sobb'd, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair.

Dryden.

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and sobbing, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

I sobb'd; — and with faint eyes

Look'd upwards, to the Ruler of the skies. *Harte.*

Sob. n. s. [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryd.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall.

Pope.

A word'nrous bag with both her hands she binds:
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues.

Pope.

To Sob. v. a. To soak. A cant word.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells.

Mortimer.

Sob'bing.* n. s. [from *sob*.] Act of lamenting.

The hoarse *sobbing* of the widow'd dove.

Drummond, Sonnet.

Sob'ER. adj. [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life.

Common Prayer.

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the sober man. *Bp. Taylor, Worlthy Common.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour.

South, Sermon.

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being *sober*.

Hooker.

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering.

Dryden.

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck.

Dryden.

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober*-blooded boy, a man cannot make him laugh.

Shakspeare.

Cicero travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer.

Abbot, Desc. of the World.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded.

Tit. ii. 6.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgement, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field.

Hayward.

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace.

Clarendon.

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it.

Clarendon.

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives

Religious, titled them the sons of God,

Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame

Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles

Of these fair atheists.

Milton, P. L.

Be your designs ever so good, your intentions ever so *sober*, and your searches directed in the fear of God.

Waterland.

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio

Shall offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,

To old Baptista as a schoolmaster.

Shaks.

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shaks.*

Twilight grey

Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.

Milton, P. L.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?

A little rising rocky chain:

Of men born south or north o' the hill,

Those seldom move, these ne'er stand still. *Prior.*

For Swift and him despis'd the force of state,

The *sober* follies of the wise and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a

jointed baby. *Pope.*

To Sob'ER.† v. a. [from the adjective.]

To make *sober*; to cure of intoxication.

Dr. Johnson. — This is a very old

English verb: it occurs in the Prompt.

Parvulorum.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,

And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

Sob'ERLY. adv. [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

Sob'ERMI'NEDNESS.* n. s. [from *sober-minded*; which see in the fourth sense of **Sob'ER**.] Calmness; regularity; freedom from inordinate passion.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance, frugality; obedience; in one word, *sober-mindedness*.

Bp. Porteus, Sermon, before the Univ. of Camb.

Sob'ERNNESS.† n. s. [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance; especially in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of *soberness* and truth.

Acts, xxvi. 25.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well.

Boyle.

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the difference. *Dryden.*

Sob'RI'ETY.† n. s. [from *sobriété*, French; *sobrius*, Lat. Not frequent in the plural number; nor has Dr. Johnson furnished an example of that kind. Bishop Taylor and South use it. See the fifth meaning.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in Scripture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking.

Bp. Taylor.

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue, *sobriety* to give up their religion, *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature any such transmission of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon.*

The *sobrieties* of a holy life.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651.) p. 121.

The *sobrieties* of virtue. *South, Sermon.* vi. 157.

Sobriety in our ripier years is the effect of a well concocted warmth: but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and old infancy? *Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staydness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth; and I had almost said, without any *sobriety*, or modesty. *Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad;

Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SOC.* n. s. [roc, Saxon. In hoc differentiant inter se *sac* et *soc*; quod istud, nempe *sac*, privilegium erat, sive potestas, cognoscendi causas et lites dirimendi; hæc autem, nempe *soc*, territorium, sive præcinctus, in quo *saca* et cetera privilegia exercebantur: *Soc*, curia: *Sac*, causarium in ipsa curia cognitio. *Hickes*.]

1. Jurisdiction; circuit, or place, where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants, and administering justice.

The said Robert le Fitz-Walter — hath a *sok* [*soc*] in the city of London: — if any thief shall be taken in his *sok*, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his *sok*.

Blount, Anc. Tenures, p. 118.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burthens. *Cowel.*

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor, or township, wherein their mill stands. Some trials at law relative to this ancient privilege have lately taken place; but the millers have generally been cast. Marshall's Yorkshire. *Grose in V. Soke.*

Soc'cAGE. n. s. [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a year for all manner of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*; and such socmen hold not by certain service. *Cowel.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

Soc'cAGER. n. s. [from *soccage*.] A tenant by *soccage*.

SOCIABILITY.* *n. s.* [from *sociable*.] Sociableness.

He introduceth the system of human *sociability*, by showing it to be the dictate of the Creator.

Warburton.

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular.

Hooker.

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *sociable* to man; To cultivate the wild licentious savage With wisdom, discipline.

Addison, Cato.

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Then thus employ'd, he beheld With pity heaven's high King, and to him call'd Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd To travel with Tobias.

Milton, P. L.

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, or any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age.

Wotton.

SO'CIABLE.* *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] A kind of less exalted phæton, with two seats facing each other, and a box for the driver.

Mason.

SO'CIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call their friendship love, and feign To *sociableness* a name profane.

Donne.

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse.

More.

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well liked by many.

Hayward.

SO'CIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversely; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,

That I should fear; nor *sociably* mild, As Raphael, that I should much offend; But solemn and sublime.

Milton, P. L.

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality.

Locke.

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love.

Pope.

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone, Best with thyself a company'd, seek'st not *Social* communication.

Milton, P. L.

SOCIALITY.* *n. s.* [from *social*.] Socialness.

The progress of *sociology*.

Sterne.

A scene of perfectly easy *sociology*.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

SO'CIALLY.* *adv.* [from *social*.] In a social way.

SO'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

To SO'CIATE.* *v. n.* [*socio*, Lat.] To associate; to mix in company.

One sort will not *sociate* with the rest of their neighbours, *Shelford's Learned Disc.* (1635), p. 58.

SOCIETY. *n. s.* [*société*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporals; or the state make laws binding the church, relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other.

Leslie.

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*.

Tillotson.

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*

The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself

Till supper-time alone.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,

Who having seen me in my worster state,

Shunn'd my abhor'd *society*.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Solitude sometimes is best *society*,

And short retirement urges sweet return.

Milton, P. L.

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can sort?

Milton, P. L.

Heaven's greatness no *society* can bear;

Servants be made, and those thou want'st not here.

Dryden.

SOCI'NIAN.* *n. s.* One who follows the opinions of L. and F. Socinus, who denied the proper divinity and atonement of Christ.

The *Socinians*, who allow Christ nothing but an human nature, affirm, that he is said to descend from heaven, only in respect of the divinity of his original and production; as it is elsewhere said, that every good and perfect gift descends from above, namely, because it is derived from a divine principle.

South, Sermon vii. 6.

SOCI'NIAN.* *adj.* Of or belonging to Socinianism.

Next to infidels professed, there was no set of writers he treated with less ceremony than the *Socinian*; in whom he saw an immoderate presumption; and suspected not a little ill faith.

Hurd, Life of Bp. Warburton.

SOCI'NIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets first propagated by the two persons of the name of Socinus, uncle and nephew, in the sixteenth century.

We see one tainted with popery, another with *Socinianism*, another with Antinomianism, another with Familism; and all these run a madding after their own fancies.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 5.

SOCK.† *n. s.* [*soccus*, Latin; *jock*, Saxon; *socket*, Teut. *sockr*, Icel. *vox plurimis* linguæ communis, antiquissima et Phrygica. See Wachter and Serenius.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile *adj.*; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*.

Bacon.

2. The shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,

If Jonson's learned *sock* be on, Or sweetest Shakspeare, Fancy's child,

Warble his native wood-notes wild.

Milton, L'Al.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,

Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear;

But gentle Simkin just reception finds

Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds.

Dryd.

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva.

Addison.

3. A ploughshare, or plough-sock. [*soc d'une charruë*, Fr. the coulter or share of a plough, Cotgrave; perhaps from the Lat. *seco*, to cut.] A northern word. See Ray and Grose.

SO'CKET. *n. s.* [*souchette*, Fr.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead, Therein gave light, and flam'd continually; For they of living fire most subtilly Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright.

Spenser, F. Q.

She at your flames would soon take fire,

And like a candle in the *socket*

Dissolve.

Hudibras.

The nightly virgin sees

When sparkling lamps their sputtering light advance,

And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance.

Dryden.

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the sight,

And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light.

Dryden.

Two dire comets

In their own place and fire have breath'd their last,

Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown.

Dryden.

To nurse up the vital flame, as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume.

Collier.

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink; Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink; He withers at his heart, and looks as wan As the pale spectre of a murder'd man.

Dryden.

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured, as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers.

Bacon.

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*.

Wiseman.

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue.

Wilkins.

On either side the head produce an ear,

And sink a *socket* for the shining share.

Dryden.

SO'CKETCHISEL. *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisels.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*; their shank made with a hollow *socket* a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the *socket*.

Mason.

SO'CLE. *n. s.* [With architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand.

Bailey.

SO'CKLESS.* *adj.* [*sock* and *less*.] Wanting socks or shoes.

You shall behold one pair of legs, the feet of which were in times past *sockless*, but are now, through the change of time that alters all things, very strangely become the legs of a knight and courtier.

Beaumont and Fl. Wom. Hater.

SO'CMAN, or **SO'CCAGER.** *n. s.* [*jocapman*, Sax.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See *Soc-cage*.

Cowel.

SO'CMANRY.* *n. s.* [from *socman*; low

Latin, *sokemanria*.] Free tenure by socage. *Cowel*.

It shall be lawful for the *sokeman* of the *sokemanry* of the said Robert le Fitz-Walter to demand the court of the said Robert.

Blount, Anc. Ten. p. 119.

SOCOME.† *n. s.* [In the old law.] A custom of tenants to grind corn at their lord's mill.

There is bond-socome, where tenants are bound to grind at the lord's mill; and love-socome, where they do it freely out of love to their lord.

Cowel.

SOCRATICAL.* *adj.* After the manner or **SOCRATICK.** *†* doctrine of the philosopher *Socrates*.

He winked at that with a *socratical* and philosophical patience.

Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 63.

The induction [or kind of syllogism] which proceeds by interrogation, and concludes probably, or with verisimilitude, is that which *Socrates* ordinarily made use of; and therefore called the *Socratic* induction.

Chambers, in V. Induction.

SOCRATICALLY.* *adv.* With the *Socratical* mode of disputation.

Is it such a pleasure to be non-plus'd in mood and figure, that you had rather be snapped in the mouse-trap of a syllogism, than treated *socratically* and genteelly? *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

SOCRATISM.* *n. s.* The philosophy of *Socrates*.

SOCRATIST.* *n. s.* A disciple of *Socrates*. There arose a great question between *Pythagoras'* disciples and the scholars of *Socrates*, for that the *socratists* said it was better and more commodious that all things should be in common.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554), I. i. b.

SOD. n. s. [*sod*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. The sexton shall green sods on thee bestow; *Alas!* the sexton is thy banker now.

Swift.

Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*, Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

Collins.

SOD.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Made of turf.

Her casement sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,

And deck'd the *sod* seats at her door. *Cunningham*.

SOD.†

1. The preterite of *seethe*.

Never caldron *sod*

With so much fervour, fed with all the store

That could enrage it. *Chapman*.

Jacob *sod* pottage. *Gen. xxv. 29.*

2. The participle passive.

Wine and water, in which are *sod* southernwood, mellilot, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 406.*

He believed his soul was either *sod* or roasted through the vehemency of love's fire.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 521.

SODA.* *n. s.* A fixed alkali; sometimes found native, but most generally obtained by burning maritime plants.

SODA Water.* A medicated drink, prepared by dissolving salt of soda in certain proportions of water.

SODALITY.† *n. s.* [*sodalité*, old French; *sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

Sodalities of all sorts and conditions whatsoever, either secular or ecclesiastical.

Parth. Sacra, (1633), p. 180.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet*.

SODDEN.† [from *seethe*; *sieden*, Germ. See **TO SEETHE**. It is written *sodny* or *sothyn* in the Prompt. Parv.]

1. Used in the past tense active, which *Dr. Johnson* has not noticed; boiled.

The hands of the pitiful women have *sodden* their own children; they were their meat in the destruction of the daughter of my people.

Lament. iv. 10.

2. The participle passive of *seethe*; boiled; seethed.

Can *sodden* water their barley-broth, Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Shakspeare.

Sodden business! there's a stew'd phrase indeed!

Shakspeare.

Thou *sodden*-witted lord; thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.* Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins.

Dryden.

3. Applied, in some places, to bread not well baked; doughy.

SODDY.* *adj.* [from *sod*.] Turfy; full of sods.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

TO SODDER.† *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *souderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Latin; and sometimes, improperly, *sodder*.] To cement with some metallick matter.

He that smootheth with the hammer, encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for *soddering*.

Isaiah, xli.

Let him bethink—how he will *sodder* up the shifting flaws of his ungirt permissions.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Pref.

SODDER. n. s. Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain?

Collier on Pride.

SOE.† *n. s.* [written also so and *soa*; Scottish, *sae*; Su. Goth. *saa*; old Fr. *seau*, a bucket or water-pail.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it at first, for one bason-full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fulls.

More.

SOE'VER. adv. [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *howsoever*.

What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty.

Temple.

What love *soever* by an heir is shown, Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love, *Dryd.*

SO'FA. n. s. [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'Tis my *Abdallah!* *Guardian.*

SOFT.† *adj.* [*roft*, Saxon; *saft*, Teut. which *Junius* refers to *saft*, Su. Goth. succus; and *Serenius* to the Icel. *sefa*, sedare.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitution of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch.

Locke.

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*; the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which, if in a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil.

Bacon.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt, And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings' houses. *St. Matthew.*

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either *so* assume; so *soft* And uncompounded is their essence pure.

Milton, P. L.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of *so soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance,

King Charles.

One king is too *soft* and easy, another too fiery. *L'Estrange.*

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end, though *soft*-conscienced men can be content to say it was for his country. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

However *soft* within themselves they are, To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

Curst be the verse, how well *soe'er* it flow, That tends to make one worthy man my foe;

Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,

Or from the *soft*-ey'd virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint like *Edward's*; Or *Edward's* *soft* and pitiful like mine. *Shaks.*

Our torments may become

As *soft* as now severe. *Milton, P. L.*

Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay, His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope.*

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.

Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils, Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confess

Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim

In asking their good loves. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

8. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even, She bears these *softs*, with the smooth air along.

Milton, P. L.

9. Effeminate; viciously nice.

This sense is also mistress of an art Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;

Though this dear art doth little good impart,

Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell. *Davies.*

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine.

Milton, P. L.

Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild. *Milton, P. L.*

11. Weak; simple.

He made *soft* fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish quite mad.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.

What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 150.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him.

Glanville.

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *soft*, Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in women.

Shakspeare.

The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders, *Milton, P. L.*

When some great and gracious monarch dies, *Soft* whispers first, and mournful murmurs rise,

Among the sad attendants; then the sound Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.

The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays, *Milton, P. L.*

Soft were my numbers; who could take offence, When smooth description held the place of sense?

Pope.

Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*
14. Not forcible; not violent.
Sleep falls with *soft* slumberous vigour.
Milton, P. L.

15. Mild; not glaring.
The sun shining upon the upper part of the
clouds, made them appear like fine down or wool,
and made the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable.
Brown, Travels.

SOFT.* *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.
Then pausing *soft*, and trembling every joynt,
Her fearfull feet toward the bowres she mov'd.
Spenser, F. Q.

He— with voice
Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes,
Her hand softly touching, whisper'd thus.
Milton, P. L.

Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus began. *Pope.*
There *soft* extended, to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope.*

SOFT. interj. Hold; stop; not so fast.
But *soft*, I pray you, let king Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Oh! come in, *Amilia*;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shaks.*
But *soft*, my muse, the world is wide,
And all at once was not deserv'd. *Suckling.*

To SOFTEN. v. a. [from *soft*.]
1. To make soft; to make less hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long
seething will rather *soften* than indurate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Their arrow's point they soften in the flame,
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame.
Gay.

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or
obstinate; to mollify.

I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton, P. L.*
Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them,
or *soften* them by their representation. *Addison.*
I would correct the harsh expressions of one
party by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*

3. To make easy; to compose; to make
placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to
alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of desire,
Bid her be all that cheeks or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife.
Pope.

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please. *Pope.*

4. To make less harsh; less vehement;
less violent.

He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.
Dryden.

5. To make less glaring.

6. To make tender; to enervate.

To SOFTEN. v. n.

1. To grow less hard.

Many bodies that will hardly melt, will *soften*;
as iron in the forge. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To grow less obdurate; cruel; or ob-
stinate.

He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakespeare.*

SOFTENER.* See **SOFTNER.**

SOFTENING.* *n. s.* [from *soften*.] The
act of making less hard, less vehement,
or less violent.

I allow that elevations and *softenings* of the
voice, judiciously managed, are both ornamental
and useful; but those sudden starts and explo-
sions are most ungraceful and unbecoming the
gravity of the pulpit.

Alp. Hort, Charge to the Clergy, (1742.)

SOFTHEARTED.* *adj.* [soft and heart.]
Kind-hearted; gentle; meek.

Thou art some prating fellow;
One that hath studied out a trick to talk,
And move *soft-hearted* people.

Beaumont and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.
A right reasonable, innocent, and *soft-hearted*
petition. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 2.*

SOFTLING.* *n. s.* [from *soft*.] An effemi-
nate or viciously nice person.

We receive fashions of our companions:— The
drunkard leadeth his guests into drunkenness.
Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stout man
to wax tender.

Woolton, Christ. Manual, (1576,) L. 6. b.

SOFTLY. adv. [from *soft*.]
1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.
Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no
sound; as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon
boards. *Bacon.*

3. Not loudly.
Ahab rent his clothes, and went *softly*.
1 Kings, xxi. 27.

In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps.
Dryden.

4. Gently; placidly.
Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *softly* in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust. *Dryden.*
She with a wreath of myrtle crowns his head,
And *softly* lays him on a flowery bed. *Dryd. Æn.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great.
Dryden.

SOFTNER. n. s. [from *soft*.]

1. That which makes soft.

2. One who palliates.

Those *softners*, and expedient-mongers, shake
their heads so strongly, that we can hear their
pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SOFTNESS.† *n. s.* [from *soft*; Saxon,
softnysse.]

1. The quality of being soft; quality con-
trary to hardness.

Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits,
which ever induce yielding and cession; and by
the more equal spreading of the tangible parts,
which thereby are more sliding and following; as
in gold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Their hearts are enlarged, they know how to
gather the down and *softnesses* from the sharpest
thistles. *Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651,) p. 143.*

2. Mildness; kindness.

A wise man, when there is a necessity of ex-
pressing any evil actions, should do it by a word
that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*;
or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity.

Watts, Logic.

3. Civility; gentleness.

They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the
hardness of the teeth. *Holyday.*

Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of man-
ners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden.*

4. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.
So long as idleness is quite shut out from our
lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and
effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little
room for temptation. *Bp. Taylor.*

He was not delighted with the *softnesses* of the
court. *Clarendon.*

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or
softness; for he was valiant and active.

Bacon, Hen. VII.
Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason,
is virtue: if without it, is *softness*, or obstinacy.

6. Quality contrary to harshness.

Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of
sounds. *Bacon.*

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness
to be effected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of
spirit, which sometimes prevailed in the world,
that they whose words were even as oracles amongst
men, seemed evermore loth to give sentence against
any thing publicly received in the church of God.
Hooker.

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.
Who but thyself the mind and ear can please,
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease?
Harte.

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she and sweet attractive grace.
Milton, P. L.

Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

10. Weakness; simplicity.

SOGGY.* *adj.* [soggy, Icel. moist; *soegen*,
Welsh, wet, soaked.] Moist; damp;
steaming with damp. A recent editor of
Ben Jonson's Works observes, that
"he has heard the word applied (with
what propriety he knows not) to hay
that has been cut too early, and sweats
as it lies in heaps." The propriety of
the usage will now, from the etymology,
be obvious.
The warping condition of this green and soggy
multitude.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

SOHO.† *interj.* A form of calling from a
distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

Laurel. So-ho! so-ho!
Prot. What seest thou?
Laurel. Him we go to find.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

To SOIL.† *v. a.* [Syllan, Sax. *sülen*, Germ.
soüllen, Fr. *saulhan*, *bisaulhan*, Goth.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain;
to sully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soil'd* with dust of the long dried way.

Spenser, F. Q.
Although some hereticks have abused this text,
yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage.

Bacon, Holy War.

If I *soil*
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*

I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould.

Milton, Comus.
Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd.

Milton, P. L.
One, who could not for a taste o' th' flesh come
in,
Licks the *soil'd* earth, —
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood.

Tate.
If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the
smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of
the star, the fainter light in the circumference of
the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the
glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears
something more like a mathematical point.

Newton.
An absent hero's bed they sought to *soil*,
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil.

Pope.

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground;
not that they loved the dirt, but that they expect a
crop. *South.*

3. To *soil* a horse; to purge him by giving him grass in the spring. [Dr. Johnson refers this meaning to the Fr. *saouler*, to glut.]

The *soiled* horse. *Shakspeare.*

SOIL.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways

I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head :

To thee it shall descend with better quiet;

For all the *soil* of the achievement goes

With me into the earth. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

That would be a great *soil* in the new gloss of
your marriage. *Shakspeare.*

Vexed I am with passions,

Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour.

A lady's honour must be touch'd,

Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*.

2. [Sol, French; *solum*, Lat.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgement may be made of waters by the *soil*
whereupon they run. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Her spots thou see'st

As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd *soil*. *Milton, P. L.*

The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the
fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessities
and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants,
but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.

Dorset, that with fearful soul

Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,

This fair alliance shall call home

To high promotions. *Shakspeare.*

O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!

Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave

Thee, native *soil*! these happy walks and shades,

Fit haunts of gods. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Dung; compost.

The haven has been stopped up by the great
heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for
all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left
there insensibly by the sea. *Addison.*

Improve land by dung, and other sort of *soils*.

Mortimer.

5. To take *SOIL*. To run into the water,
as a deer when closely pursued.

O sir, have you ta'en *soil* here? It's well a man
may reach you after three hours running yet!

B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.

SOILINESS. *n. s.* [from *soil*.] Stain; foulness.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and
tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver.

Bacon.

SOILURE. *n. s.* [from *soil*.] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,

Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shaks.*

To **SOJOURN.** *v. n.* [*sejourner*, French; *segiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any

where for a time; to live as not at home;

to inhabit as not in a settled habitation.

Almost out of use.

If, till the expiration of your month,

You will return and *sojourn* with my sister,

Dismissing half your train, come then to me.

Shakspeare.

Th' advantage of his absence took the king's,

And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's.

Shakspeare.

How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how

creeps acquaintance?

Shakspeare.

Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where

In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne.*

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and
there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

To *sojourn* in that land

He comes invited. *Milton, P. L.*

He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers
what he sees abroad to the state of things at home.

Atterbury.

SO'JOURN. *n. s.* [*sejour*, French; from the
verb.] A temporary residence; a casual
and no settled habitation. This
word was anciently accented on the last
syllable: Milton accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous
jour. *Shakspeare.*

Thee I revisit now,
Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton, P. L.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,

And once a-year Jerusalem, few days

Short *sojourn*. *Milton, P. R.*

SO'JOURNER. *n. s.* [from *sojourn*.] A temporary dweller.

We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our

fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow.

1 Chron. xxix. 16.

Waves o'erthrew
Busiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursu'd
The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton, P. L.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,

Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden.*

SO'JOURNING.* *n. s.* [from *sojourn*.] The act of dwelling any where but for a time.

The *sojourn*ing of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt,
was four hundred and thirty years. *Ezod. xii. 40.*

SOL.* *n. s.* The name of one of the musical notes in *sol-fa*ing. See *To SOL-FA*.

*To SOL-FA.** *v. n.* To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of the gamut, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol*; and in learning to sing.

Yet can I neither *sol-fe*, ne sing, ne saints' lives read.

Langland, as cited by Selden, Drayton's Pol. S. 11.

I'll try how you can *sol-fa*.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Those words might not, and probably would not, for a long time have any meaning, but might resemble the syllables which we make use of in *sol-fa*ing.

A. Smith, on the Imit. Arts, P. ii.

To SOLACE. *v. a.* [*solaciar*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them.

Shakspeare.

The birds with song

Solac'd the woods. *Milton, P. L.*

To SOLACE. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. Obsolete.

One poor and loving child,

But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,

And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight.

Shakspeare.

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,

This sickly land might *solace* as before.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

SOL'ACE.† *n. s.* [*solas*, old Fr.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,

Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;

Sometimes she sung as loud as lark in air,

Sometimes she laugh'd, that night her breath was gone.

Spenser, F. Q.

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this *solace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors.

Hooker.

Give me leave to go;

Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new

solace in her return. *Milton, P. L.*

If I would delight my private hours

With music or with poem, where so soon

As in our native language can I find

That *solace*? *Milton, P. R.*

Though sight be lost,

Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd

Where other senses want their delights,

At home in leisure and domestic ease,

Exempt from many a care and chance, to which

Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton, S. A.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,

Suff'r her and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOL'ACIOUS.* *adj.* [*solacieux*, old French.]

Affording comfort, recreation, or amusement.

This is an old English word,

which Cotgrave and Sherwood also have

noticed.

It is a *solacious* voyce when it raiseth, relieveth,

and quickeneth the desolate conscience with comfortable promises.

Bale on the Rev. P. i. (1550.) D. s. b.

Solacious pastimes, ydelness, and crudelty.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. ii. C. i. b.

SOL'AND-GOOSE.* See *SOLUND-GOOSE*.

SOL'ANDER. *n. s.* [*soulandres*, French.] A disease in horses.

Dict.

SOL'AR.† *adj.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.]

SOL'ARY.† *adj.* [*solaire*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.]

1. Being of the sun.

The corpuscles that make up the beams of light

be *solar* effluvioms, or minute particles of some

ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from the

lucid body. *Boyle.*

Instead of golden fruits,

By genial show'r's and solar heat supply'd,

Unsusferable winter hath defac'd

Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste.

Blackmore.

2. Belonging to the sun.

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some

lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records,

concerning *solar* miracles. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,

And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the sun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of

any *solar* month, cannot shew precisely an exact

account of the moon, because of the inequality of

the motions of the sun and moon, and the number

of days of the *solar* months. *Holder on Time.*

SOL'AR.* *n. s.* See *SOLLAR*.

SOLD. The preterite and participle passive of *sell*.

SOLD. *n. s.* [*sould*, old Fr. *Trevoux*.]

Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,

And number'd be amongst knights of maidenhead,

Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,

And in her favour high be reckoned. *Spenser, F. Q.*

SOL'DAN.† *n. s.* [*soldano*, Ital. *souldan*, old Fr.

from the Arab. "Sultan, *souldan*, *souldan*, and with the article *assultan* [is]

the name of supreme honour amongst the

Arabians, and seemeth to be as much

as *imperator* was amongst the Romans."

See the Arabian *Trudgman* in *Bedwell's*

Mohamm. Impost. 1615, p. 103. See

also *SULTAN*.] The emperor of the

Turks.

They at the *soldan's* chair defy'd the best.

Milton, P. L.

So'LDANEL. *n. s.* [*soldanella*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SOLDER. *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr. *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Lat. See **SODER.**]

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallic cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and soldered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton, Opt.*

2. To mend ; to unite any thing broken.

It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken cause, whereof their first and last discourses will fall asunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should *solder* up the rift. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
Thou visible god,
That *solderest* close impossibilities,
And mak'st them Kiss! *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Learn'd he was in med'cinal lore;
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetic powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*.
Hudibras.

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames ; if broken,
'Tis quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryden, Jun. Juv.*

At the Restoration the Presbyterians, and other sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the church. *Swift.*

So'LDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Metallic cement. A metallic body that will melt with less heat than the body to be soldered.

Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

So'LDERER. *n. s.* [from *solder*.] One that *solders* or mends.

So'LDIER. *† n. s.* [*soldat*, Fr. from *solidarius*, low Latin ; of *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier, as Dr. Johnson has observed ; but our word seems to be immediately from the old Fr. *soldoier*, *soudoyer*, *soldier*. See *Lacombe*. *Sowdgyowre* is also our old word in the Prompt. Parv. and rendered "stipendarius;" and we retain it in the vulgar pronunciation, *sojer*. We had formerly another term for *soldier* from the Ital. *soldato*, viz. *soldado* :

"Those, that are *soldados* in thy state,

"Do beare the badge of base, effeminate,

"Ev'n on their plumie crests."

Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599), iii. 8. So the German *soldat*, (as well as the French,) from *sold*, pay ; *solden*, to make payment of wages ; *solidare*, low Lat. the same.]

1. A fighting man ; a warrior. Originally one who served for pay.

Your sister is the better *soldier*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Good Siward,
An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

A *soldier*
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakespeare.*

A hateful service that dissolv'd the knees
Of many a *soldier*. *Chapman.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king :
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face ;
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*. *Dryden, Don Seb.*

2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

So'LDIERESS.* *n. s.* [from *soldier*.] A female warrior.

Honour'd Hippolita,
Most dreaded Amazonian ; — *Soldieress*
That equally canst pose sternness with pity.
Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

So'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*soldier* and *like*.]
So'LDIERLY. } Martial ; warlike ; military ; becoming a soldier.

Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather than any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them comparable to the best. *Sidney.*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

They, according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the words of others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on either side. *Clarendon.*

So'LDIERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *soldier*.] Military character ; martial qualities ; behaviour becoming a soldier ; martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our *soldiership* : he did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Disciplined of the brav'st. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

By sea you throw away
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakespeare.*

So'LDIERY. *n. s.* [from *soldier*.]

1. Body of military men ; soldiers collectively.

The Memphian *soldiery*,
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellously stood. *Philips.*
I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

2. Soldiership ; military service.

Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *† n. s.* [*solum*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedict for his company ; for from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakespeare, Much Ado.*
Tickling is most in the soles of the feet : the cause is the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the stomach ; as going wetshod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Such resting found the sole of unblest feet. *Milton, Nat. Hist.*

In the make of the camel's foot, the sole is flat and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*

2. The foot.

To redeem thy woeful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary soles to lead. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. [*Solea*, Lat. *sol*, Sax. *sulja*, Goth.] The bottom of the shoe.

Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.
— Not I, believe me : you have dancing shoes,
With nimble soles. *Shakespeare.*

On fortune's cap we are not the very button. —
Nor the soles of her shoe. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick sole, tied above the instep with leather thongs. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Mozon, Mech. Ex.*

Elm is proper for mills, soles of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

5. A kind of sea-fish. [sometimes written *soal*, by way of distinction, which, as Mr. Bagshaw and Mr. Nares also observe, is improper ; the fish being originally called *solea* from its shape, resembling the sole of a shoe or sandal.]

Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, soles, and flounders. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles : as, to sole a pair of shoes.

His feet were soled with a treble tuft of a close short tawny down. *Grew, Mus.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*sol*, old French ; *solus*, Lat.]

1. Single ; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone : there is no sole judge but only one : say not to others, Receive my sentence, when their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*

Orpheus every where expressed the infinite and sole power of one God, though he used the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*

To me shall be the glory sole among

The infernal powers. *Milton, P. L.*
A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That stripp'd them bare, and one sole way they rent. *Dryden.*

He, sole in power, at the beginning said,
Let sea, and air, and earth, and heaven be made :
And it was so : and, when he shall ordain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be sole and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SOLECISM. *† n. s.* [*σολοκισμός*, Gr. from *Σολοκ*, Soloeci, coloni Attici, qui *Solis*, Ciliciae urbe, habitantes, Atticā puritate relicta, linguam ex Atticā et Soloecā mixtam loquebantur. Hederici Lex. Gr. The Greek word (*σολοκισμός*) signified also any thing incorrect or out of order ; which Dr. Johnson has overpassed. The French have *solecisme*.]

1. Unfitness of one word to another ; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more.

There is scarce a solecism in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript. *Addison.*

2. Any unfitness or impropriety.

To have one fair gentlewoman thus be made
The unkind instrument to wrong another,
And one she knows not, ay, and to persevere,
In my poor judgement is not warranted,
From being a solecism in our sex,
If not in manners. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

There is no decorum in it; nothing but *solecism* and absurdity. *Farindon, Sermon*. (1647.) p. 20.

SO'LEICIST.* *n. s.* [σολοικιστής, Gr.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer, be called a *solecist*, and barbarian, for giving a new turn to a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?

Blackwall, Sacr. Class. i. 159.

SOLECI'STICAL.* *adj.* [from *solecist*.] Not correct; barbarous.

He thought it made the language *solecistical* and absurd. *Blackwall, Sacr. Class. i.* 157.

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical*.

Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. in V. Self.

SOLECI'STICALLY.* *adv.* [from *solecistical*.] In an incorrect way.

Which I had formerly for my own use set down, some of them briefly, and almost *solecistically*.

Wollaston.

TO SO'LEICIZE.* *v. n.* [σολοικίζω, Gr.] To be guilty of impropriety in language.

They *solecize* in saying that works do justify.

Dr. Clarke's Sermon. (1637.) p. 470.

This being too loose a principle — to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language, when we do not like the sense.

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) B. 1. Ch. 9.

SO'LELY.* *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,

Left *solely* heir to all his lands.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *solely* sovereign sway and masterdom.

Shakespeare.

That the intemperate heat of the climate *solely* occasions this complexion, experience admits not.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety.

Atterbury.

They all choose rather to rest the cause *solely* on logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of the ancients.

Waterland.

SOLEMN.* *adj.* [solemnel, Fr. *solemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year.

Stillingfleet.

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd.

Milton, P. L.

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and *solemn* prayer.

Wh. Duty of Man.

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.

Then can he loudly through the house to call,
But no one care to answer to his cry;
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all.

Spenser, F. Q.

To swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.

Milton, P. L.

Nor then the *solemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling.

Milton, P. L.

5. Grave; affectively serious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers to our succession of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanisheth: so do I, provided the epithet *solemn* goes for nothing; because though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* corcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier.

Swift.

SO'LEMNESS.† *n. s.* [solemnité, Fr. from *SOLEMNITY.*]

solemn.

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual *solemnities* only practised in the church?

Nelson.

Though the days of *solemnity*, which are but few, must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection.

Nelson.

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities* From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay These grateful honours to the god of day.

Pope.

2. Religious ceremony.

Honest men's words are Stygian oaths, and promises inviolable. These are not the men for whom the fetters of law were first forged; they needed not the *solemnness* of oaths; by keeping their faith they swear, and evacuate such confirmations.

Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 19.

3. Awful ceremony or procession.

The lady Constance,
Some speedy messenger bid repair
To our *solemnity*.
The moon, like to a silver bow,
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities*.

Shakespeare.

There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities*.

Bacon.

What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity*!

Dryden.

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgement may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different.

Atterbury.

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skillful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny.

Sidney.

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in the *solemnity* of their language.

Addison, Spect.

6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom, though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted *solemnness*.

Wotton on Architecture.

7. Affected gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemnness* out o' door,

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a sot.

Young.

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent.

Female Quixote.

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *solemnize*.]

The act of *solemnizing*; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

TO SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [solemniser, French; from *solemn*.]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.

Dorilus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies.

Sidney.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another.

Hooker.

Then can they sprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day.

Spenser, F. Q.

The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize* his miraculous birth.

Boyle, Seraph. Love.

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast.

Milton, S. A.

2. To perform religiously once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized* even by our Saviour himself.

Hooker.

SO'LEMNIZER.* *n. s.* [from *solemnize*.] One who performs a *solemn* rite or ceremony.

The second regard is of the *solemnizer*.

Dr. Clarke's Sermon. (1637.) p. 518.

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *solemn*.]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very *solemnly*.

Bacon, Ess.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds, ere hurricanes arise.

Dryden.

3. With formal state.

Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

4. With religious seriousness.

To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection.

Swift.

SO'LEMNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sole*.] State of *SO'LESHIP.* } being not connected or implicated with others; single state.

This ambition of a sole power — this dangerous *soleship* is a fault in our church indeed.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 134.

France has an advantage, over and above its abilities in the cabinet and the skill of its negotiators; which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.

Ld. Chesterfield.

TO SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [solicito, Lat. *soliciter*, Fr.]

1. To importune; to intreat.

If you bethink yourself of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heaven and grace,
Solicit for it straight.

Shakespeare, Othello.

We heartily *solicit*

Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

How he *solicits* heaven

Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures.

Shaks.

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mould me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me?

Milton, P. L.

The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to *solicit* me with lawless love.

Dryden, Aurengz.

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise;
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye.

Milton, P. L.

Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.

Locke.

He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties.

Rogers, Sermon.

3. To implore; to ask.

With that she wept again, till he again *soliciting* the conclusion of her story, Then must you, said she, know the story of Amphialus? *Sidney.*
4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I do not long
To go a-foot yet, and solicit causes.

Beaumont. and Fl. Captain.
I have been detained all this morning *soliciting* some business between the Treasury and our office.

Sir R. Steele, Epist. Corresp. i. 128.
I view my crime, but kindly at the view,

Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet. A Latinism.
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.

Milton, P. L.
I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.

Dryden, Span. Friar.
SOLICITATION.† *n. s.* [*solicitation*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *solicit*.]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

I can produce a man
Of female seed, far abler to resist
All his *solicitations*, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell.

Milton, P. R.

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLICITOR.† *n. s.* [*soliciteur*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *solicit*.]

1. One who importunes, or entreats. This meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

He became, of a *solicitor* to corrupt her, a most devout exhorter, and a most earnest persuader, that she should all her life-days persevere in her most godly profession of perpetual virginity.

Martin, Marr, of Priests, (1554.) Aa. 4.

2. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,
Than give thy cause away. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison.*

3. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS. *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.]
Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Bp. Taylor.*

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* for the future.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications.

Clarendon.
In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand

In counsel sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperor sent. *Milton, P. L.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,

Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton, P. R.*
No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of.

South.
You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

How lawful and praise-worthy is the care of a family! And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *solicitous* temper. *Law.*

SOLICITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *solicitous*.]
Anxiously; carefully.

The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SOLICITUDE.† *n. s.* [*solicitude*, French, Cotgrave; *solicitude*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Taler.*

SOLICITRESS. *n. s.* [feminine of *solicitor*.]
A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

Thin airy things extend themselves in place,
Things *solid* take up little space. *Cowley.*
I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestic. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts on the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *K. Charles.*

Either not define at all, or seek out other *solid*er methods, and more catholic grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton, P. L.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

So'LID. *n. s.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arbutnot.*

To SOLIDATE.* *v. a.* [*solido*, Lat.] To make firm or solid.

This shining piece of ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the sun's ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize. *Cowley.*

SOLIDITY. *n. s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solid*.]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.
2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison, Spect.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art than of *solidity* in it. *Waterland.*

So'LIDLY. *adv.* [from *solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.
A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

So'LIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth misselope: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time. *Howell, Voc. For.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS. *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SOLIFIDIAN. *n. s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving hence a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLIFIDIAN.* *adj.* Professing the tenets of a solifidian.

A *solifidian* Christian is a nullifidian pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham, Res. ii. 47.*

SOLIFIDIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of solifidians.

Such is his discourse of justification by faith without works, which runs throughout the epistle; which was abused, even in the apostolic age, to a dangerous kind of *solifidianism* by the Gnostick heretics. *Bp. Bull, Works, iii. 386.*

To *SOLYLOQUIZE*.* *v. n.* [from *soliology*.]
To utter a *soliology*.

SOLILOQUY. n. s. [*soliologie*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliology*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliology* relief.

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers
are always allowed the comfort of *soliology*. *Spectator.*

SOLIPÉDE. n. s. [*solus* and *pedes*, Latin.]
An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm-footed animals, as horses, asses,
and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SOLITAIRE.† n. s. [*solitaire*, Fr.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of
tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me
for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

Before a *solitaire*, behind
A twisted ribbon. *Shenstone, Progr. of Taste, P. i.*
She sees him now in sash and *solitaire*
March in review with Milo's strut and stare. *Neville, Imit. of Juv. p. 70.*

SOLITARIAN. n. s.* [from *solitary*.] A
hermit; a solitary.

This man gathered together all the dispersed
monks and other *solitarians* of Italy, so that in a
short time he had no less than twelve monasteries
about him. *Sir R. Twisslen, Monast. Life, p. 8.*

SOLITARILY. adv. [from *solitary*.] In
solitude; with loneliness; without com-
pany.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself,
which hath no substance, but individually the very
same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*
Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine
heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mic. vii. 14.*

SOLITARINESS. n. s. [from *solitary*.] Soli-
tude; forbearance of company; habitual
retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for some-
times hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that
to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than
makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the sly
enemy that doth most separate a man from well-
doing. *Sidney.*

At home in wholesome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SOLITARY. adj. [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitari-
us*, Lat.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Retired; remote from company: done
or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well;
but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life.
Shakespeare.

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton, P. L.*
Him fair Lavinia

Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice
come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting
off one head is not enough; the eldest son must
be involved. *King Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their
mutual concurrences supporting their solitary in-
stabilities. *Brown.*

SOLITARY. n. s. [from the adjective.]
One that lives alone; a hermit.

You describe so well your hermitical state of
life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go
beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of
the accommodations that befit a *solitary*. *Pope, Lett.*

SOLITUDE. n. s. [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*,
Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and
untruth together, in few words, than in that speech;
whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a
wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command

To come, and play before thee? *Milton, P. L.*
Such only can enjoy the country who are capa-
ble of thinking when they are there: then they are
prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is pre-
pared for them. *Dryden.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter
of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God
has placed him and his flock there, to make it their
way to heaven. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heav'nly-pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SOLIVAGANT. adj.* [*solvagans*, Latin.]
Wandering about alone.

A description of the impure drudge;—that is
to say, a *solvagant* or solitary vagrant.

Granger on Eccl. (1621), p. 99.

SOLLAR.† n. s. [*solarium*, low Latin;
sollier, old French.] An upper room;
a loft; a garret. Formerly also an open
gallery, at the top of the house. See
Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. in V. SOLER-
HALL. It is a Cornish term for a ground-
room, an entry, a gallery, a stage of
boards in a mine. See Pryce's Corn.
Grammar.

Some skillfully drieth their hops on a kcl,
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them well. *Tusser.*

Stone steps that led to the solar or chamber.
A. Wood, Ann. Univ. Ox. an. 1298.

SOLMISATION. n. s.* [from the musical
terms *sol*, *mi*.] A kind of solfaiing. See
TO SOL-FA.

Shakespeare shows by the context, that he was
well acquainted with the property of these syl-
lables [fa, sol, la, mi, in] in *solmisation*, which imply
a series of sounds so unnatural, that ancient
musicians prohibited their use.

Dr. Burney, Note on Shakespeare's K. Lear.

SOLO.† n. s. [Italian.] A tune played
by a single instrument; an air sung by
a single voice.

There is not a labourer or handicraftman that in
the cool of the evening, does not relieve himself
with *solos* and sonatas! *Tatler, No. 222.*

It were to be wished, that in our established
church extempore playing were as much discounte-
nanced as extempore praying; and that the
organist was as closely obliged, in this *solo* and
separate part of his office, to keep to set forms, as
the officiating minister. *Mason on Church Mus. p. 68.*

SO'LOMON'S Loaf. n. s. A plant.

SO'LOMON'S Seal. n. s. [*polygonatum*, Lat.]
A plant.

SOLSTICE. n. s. [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*,
Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does
not go; the tropical point; the point at
which the day is longest in summer, or
shortest in winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the
summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs,
begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which
by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and
by continuation increaseth the same even upon
declination. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Let the plowmen's prayer

Be for moist *solstices*, and winters fair. *May, Virg.*

SOLSTICIAL. adj. [*solstitial*, French, from
solstice.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days ten days before and
after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this
observation alone, are exempted a hundred days.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Happening at the solstice, or at Mid-
summer.

From the north to call

Decrepit Winter; from the south to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton, P. L.*

The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had
not shed

His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SOLVABLE. adj.* [*solvable*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.]
Possible to be cleared by inquiry or
reason; capable of being paid. The
latter is the French meaning. *Solvable*
seems a more correct spelling than
solvable; so, *resolvable*.

For *solvable* and colourable we might say solvent
and apparent. *H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 493.*

SOLUBLE. adj. [*solubilis*, Lat.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of
parts.

Sugar is a *sal oleosum*, being *soluble* in water
and fusible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBILITY. n. s. [from *soluble*.] Sus-
ceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble cohe-
rence of some bodies, and the fragility and sol-
ubility of others. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear;
to explain; to untie an intellectual
knot.

He would *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton, P. L.*

The limiting of the regale only to christian
princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause,
than any way *solve* it. *Lestie.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall *solvo* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for
the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

SOLVENCY.† n. s. [from *solvent*.] Ability
to pay.

They see the debtor prescribing at the point of
the bayonet the medium of his *solvency* to the cre-
ditor. *Burke.*

SOLVENT.† adj. [*solvens*, Lat.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.
When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye dis-
tinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as
fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.
The man died in the King's Bench, and was not
solvent. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, (1693), p. 207.*

SO'LVER.* *n. s.* [from *solve*.] Whoever or whatever explains or clears.

SO'LUBLE. *adj.* [from *solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not solvable.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

SOLUND-GOOSE.† *n. s.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland*. Dr. Johnson.—*Soland*-goose is the usual name: *sule* or *sula* is believed to be the true one. See Pennant and Dr. Jamieson.

A *solund*-goose is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over.

Greuv.

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose, Drops into Styx, and turns a *soland*-goose.

Cleveland.

SOLUTION.† *n. s.* [solution, Fr. *solutio*, Lat.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitiation of solution of continuity.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Aræteus, to procure sleep, recommends a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead.

Arbutnot on Coins.

When salt of tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the solution of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar?

Newton, Opt.

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains, Which only *thy solution* can resolve. *Milton, P. L.*
They give the reins to wandering thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They travel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying solution.

Milton, S. A.

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution hear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts.

Dryden.

This will instruct you to give a plainer solution of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections.

Watts.

4. Release; deliverance; discharge.

A deliverance out of any state or power is called solution.

Barrow on the Power of the Keys.

SOLUTIVE.† *adj.* [solutiv, Fr. *Cotgrave*; from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenient in sharp diseases.

Bacon.

SOMATICAL.* *adj.* [σωματικός, Gr.]
SOMATICK. Corporeal; belonging to the body.

Scott, and Ash.

SOMATIST.* *n. s.* [from σωμα, Gr. the body.] One who denies all spiritual substances: somewhere used by Glanville.

SOMATOLOGY. *n. s.* [σωμα and λόγος.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOM'BRE.* *adj.* [sombre, Fr.] Dark;
SOM'BREOUS. gloomy. *Sombre* should not be used.

In Hagley you were seen
With bloodshed eyes and *sombre* mien.

Grangers, Ode to Solitude.

A *sombrous* rankness of expression.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 74.

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 171.

SOME.† A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *gamesome*. [saam, Dutch.] "Sum is also, among the Saxons, used as a termination, signifying something less than the termination pul; and denotes a subject that has somewhat of a peculiar quality in it, but not in the full extent of that quality; as from the word *lang*, long, is formed *langsum*, *langsomes*, or *longsome*; which does not signify very long, but what has something of length in it, and is not short, but a medium between short and long, for which we have no modern English word. From thence come our English words, *delightsome*, *wholesome*, *toilsome*, *fulsome*, *lonesome*, and such like. This word *sum* comes from the Gothick *sums* and *suma*, which signify *some*, or *one*." Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, by Sir J. Fortescue, published with Notes by J. Fortescue-Aland, Esq. 8vo. 1714, p. 20.

SOME. *adj.* [rom, rum, Saxon; sums, Gothick; sum, Germ. *som*, Danish; som, sommig, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found some fresh water.

Raleigh.

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me.

Gen. xxxiii.

First go with me some few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick.

Bacon.

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly,

But running from, all to destruction hye.

Daniel.

Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd.

Milton, P. L.

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins.

Dryden.

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers.

Spenser on Ireland.

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to make a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses.

Carew.

Old men's spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at *some* good distance.

Bacon.

Sir Edward Poynings, after he had continued at Sluice some good while, returned unto the king, then before Bloigne.

Bacon.

The number slain on the rebels' part were *some* two thousand.

Bacon.

They have no black men amongst them, except *some* few which dwell on the sea-coast.

Heylin.

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *some* hundreds.

Addison.

Your good-natur'd gods, they say,
Descend some twice or thrice a-day.

Prior.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,

The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three.

Prior.

6. One; any without determining which.

The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff.

Milton, P. L.

SOME'BODY. *n. s.* [some and body.]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me.

St. Luke, viii. 46.

O that sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *somebody*.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

If there be a tacit league, it is against *somebody* or *somebody*: who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No. It is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature.

Bacon.

If he had not done it when he did, *somebody* else might have done it for him.

Heylin.

We must draw in *somebody*, that may stand 'Twixt us and danger.

Denham, Sophy.

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations.

Addison, Spect.

2. A person of consideration.

Theudas rose up, boasting himself to be *somebody*.

Acts.

SOME'DEAL. *adv.* [jumbleal, Saxon.] In some degree. Obsolete.

Siker now I see thou speak'st of spite,
All for thou lackest *somebody* their delight.

Spenser.

SOMEHOW. *adv.* [some and how.] One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that by their action upon one another they may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length of every fibril.

Cheyne.

SOMERSAULT.† *n. s.* [someterset is the **SOMERSET.** corruption: *sommer*, a beam, and *sault*, Fr. a leap. Dr. Johnson.—*Sommer*, or *sommier*, is indeed a piece of timber; but appears to have no connection with the word before us, which Sherwood translates into the Fr. *sobresault*, and which Pasquier pronounces a corruption of *souple-sault* or *saut*. See Menage in V. **SOURBRESAUT.** But, as Mr. Tooke has observed, the word is the Ital. *soprasalto*, (*sopra* and *salto*), "voltando la persona sotto sopra senza toccar terra colle mani, o con altro." Della Crusca. See also **SUMMERSAULT.**] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

He could doe

The vaulter's *somersaults*. *Donne, Poems, p. 810.*

As when some boy, trying the *somersault*,
Stands on his head and feet, as he did lie
To kick against earth's spangled canopy.

Brownie, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 3.

I will only make him break his neck in doing a *somersault*.

Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

He fancied the world turned round with him, that the revolution was just about doing the *somersault*. *Account of T. Whiggs, Esq. (1710), p. 2.*

SOMETHING. *n. s.* [jumbding, Saxon.]

1. A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar

Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bosom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery
is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it
is still something. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

You'll say the whole world has something to do,
something to talk of, something to wish for, and
something to be employed about; but pray put all
these somethings together, and what is the sum total
but just nothing? *Pope, Lett.*

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep. *Pope.*

2. More or less; not nothing.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years following years steal something every day,
At last they steal us from ourselves away. *Pope.*

Still from his little he could something spare,
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell—
Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

4. Part.

Something of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

5. Distance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' the
time: for 't must be done to-night, and something
from the palace. *Shakespeare.*

- SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was some-
thing discouraged by a new pain falling some days
after upon his elbow, on the other side. *Temple.*

- SOMETIME. *adv.* [some and time.]

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometime march? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Good sometime queen, prepare thee hence for
France. *Shakespeare.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

- SOMETIMES. *adv.* [some and times.]

1. Not never; now and then; at one time
or other.

It is good that we sometimes be contradicted,
and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace
cannot be had in this world. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. At one time: opposed to sometimes, or
to another time.

Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, may
be glanced upon in these scripture descriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes
mixes trivial things with those of greater moment:
sometimes also, though not often, he runs riot, and
knows not when he has said enough. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

- SOMEWHAT. *n. s.* [some and what.]

1. Something; not nothing, though it be
uncertain what.

Upon the sea somewhat methought did rise,
Like blueish mists. *Dryden, Ind. Epp.*

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on
purpose to avoid the sight of somewhat that dis-
pleases him, would, for the same reason, shut them
against the sun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, somewhat Christ hath
commanded, which must be kept till the world's
end; on the contrary side, in every of them some-
what there may be added, as the church judges it
expedient. *Hooker.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but
mixt with a smatch of vitriolic. *Grew.*

3. Part greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this
transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts
will be lost. *Dryden.*

- So MEWHAT. *adv.* In some degree.

The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that somewhat
aged grew. *Chapman.*

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to
cease the hiccough. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and
is too inquisitive through the whole; yet these im-
perfections hinder not our compassion. *Dryden.*

- So MEWHERE. *adv.* [some and where.] In
one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeless and forlorn

They are return'd, and somewhere live obscurely. *Denham.*

Compressing two prisms hard together, that their
sides, which by chance were a very little convex,
might somewhere touch one another, I found the
place in which they touched to become absolutely
transparent, as if they had there been one continued
piece of glass. *Newton, Opt.*

Does something still, and somewhere yet remain,
Reward or punishment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we must speak gently; and there-
fore, as Mr. Dryden says somewhere, peace be to
its manes. *Pope.*

- So MEWHILE.† *n. s.* [some and while; Sax.
jom-hpyle.] Once; for a time. Out of
use.

Though under colour of the shepherds somewhere,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own sheep,
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

- SOMNAMBULIST.* *n. s.* [somnus and am-
bulo, Latin.] One who walks in his
sleep.

The somnambulist directs himself with unerring
certainty through the most intricate windings, and
over the most dangerous precipices; and, without
any apparent assistance from the organs of sense,
has been known to read, write, and compose. *Bp. Porteus, Serm. (1789.)*

- SOMNER.* *n. s.* [See SUMMONER.] One
who cites or summons.

We are desirous to redress such abuses and
grievances, as are said to grow by somners or ap-
paritors. *Const. and Canons Eccles. § 138.*

- SOMNIFEROUS.† *adj.* [somnifère, French;
somnifer, Lat.] Causing sleep; pro-
curing sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

They ascribe all this redundant melancholy to
somniferous potions. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 59.*

I wish for some somniferous potion that might
force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it
does with men in sorrow. *Walton, Angler.*

- SOMNIFICK. *adj.* [somnus and facio, Lat.]
Causing sleep.

- SOMNOLENCE.† } *n. s.* [somnolentia,
SOMNOLENCY. } Lat.] Sleepiness;
inclination to sleep. *Cockeram.*

I no somnolence have used. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*

- SOMNOLENT.* *adj.* [somnolentus, Latin.]
Sleepy; drowsy. *Bullockar, and Cockeram.*

- SON. *n. s.* [sunus, Gothick; suna, Saxon;
sohn, German; son, Swedish; sone,
Dutch; syn, Slavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one;
correlative to father or mother.

She had a son for her cradle, ere she had a hus-
band for her bed. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Cast out this bond-woman and her son. *Gen. xxi. 10.*

He compares the affection of the Divine Being
to the indulgence of a wise father, who would have

his sons exercised with labour and pain, that they
may gather strength. *Addison.*

2. Descendant, however distant: as, the
sons of Adam.

I am the son of the wise, the son of ancient kings. *Is. xix.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man,
or of a confessor to his penitent.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;

Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakespeare.*

4. Native of a country.

Britain then

Sees arts her savage sons controul. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity.

If thou be the Son of God, come down. *St. Matt. xxvii. 40.*

6. Product of any thing.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and
loudly tell us we are sons of earth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Earth's tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parent's undecaying strength declare. *Blackmore.*

7. In scripture, sons of pride, and sons of
light, denoting some quality. 'Tis a
Hebraism.

This new favourite
Of Heaven, this man of clay, son of despite. *Milton, P. L.*

- SON-IN-LAW. *n. s.* One married to one's
daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

A foreign son-in-law shall come from far,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden, Æn.*

- SONATA. *n. s.* [Italian.] A tune.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian
sonata. *Addison.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a sonata on his viol, *Prior.*

Unless he had the total gut,
Whence every string at first was cut? *Prior.*

- So'NCY, or So'NSY.* *adj.* [probably from
the Teut. sanse, increase, prosperity.]

Lucky; fortunate; thriving: A north-
ern word. See Grose, and Brockett.

- SONG.† *n. s.* [song, je-junzen, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and song. *Milton, P. L.*

He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance
His censure farther than the song or dance. *Dryden.*

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice;
a ballad.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakespeare.*

In her days every man shall sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song. *Dryden.*

There we a while will rest;
Our next ensuing song to wond'rous things ad-
dress'd. *Drayton.*

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton, P. L.*

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue, or in song. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her song the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *An old Song.* A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. *More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobbler to resign all for an old song. *Addison.*

SONGISH. *adj.* [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden.*

SONGOW, or **SONGAL.*** *n. s.* Gleaned corn. Cheshire. And to *songow*, Mr. Wilbraham adds in his Cheshire Glossary, is to glean, or go gleaning; generally supposed to be so named from picking up the single straws. Hence *singlin*, a northern word, is judged to be the same as *songow* by Mr. Brockett. The etymology is found by Mr. Wilbraham in the Teut. *sangh*, or *sanghe*, fasciculus spicarum, which Kilian illustrates by the Germ. and Sax. *sicamb*, *sang*, *gsang*, and Angl. *songe*.

SONGSTER. *n. s.* [from *song*.] A singer. Used of human singers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed. *Howell.*

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Estrange.*

Either *songster* holding out their throats, And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

SONGSTRESS.† *n. s.* [from *song*.] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night, The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay. *Thomson, Summer.*

Here the poet availed himself of an opportunity of paying a just compliment to the voice and skill of a real *songstress*.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.

SONNET.† *n. s.* [sonnet, Fr. sonnetto, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language, and has not been used by any man of eminence since Milton, of whose sonnets this is a specimen. Dr. Johnson. — The sonnet owes its origin to the poets of Italy. Many beautiful sonnets, since the time of Milton, have enriched our national poetry. It was not generous in Dr. Johnson to cite the following sonnet of Milton as a specimen, which is evidently of a ludicrous cast. Out of eighteen English sonnets written by Milton, the Rev. Mr. White of Lichfield has well observed, four indeed are bad: the rest, though they are not free from certain harshness, have a pathos and greatness in their simplicity, sufficient to endear the legitimate sonnet to every reader of taste: they possess a characteristic grace, which can never belong to three elegiac stanzas closing with a couplet.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon, And woven close, both matter, form, and stile; The subject new: it walk'd the town a-while, Numbering good intellects, now seldom por'd on:

Cries the stall-reader, Bless us, what a word on A title-page is this! and some in file Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile.

End-green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,

Colkitto, or Macdonnell, or Galasp?

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,

That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp: Thy age, like ours, O soul of sir John Cheek,

Hated not learning worse than toad or asp, When thou taught'st Cambridge and King Edward Greek. *Milton.*

2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently, To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick; I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shaks.*

TO SONNET.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To compose sonnets. Not in use.

Nor lady's wanton love, nor wandering knight, Legend I out in rhimes all rightly dight; — Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,

To paint some blowesse with a borrowed grace.

Bp. Hall, Sat. l. 1.

Once did I *sonnet* to my saint, My soul in numbers move;

Once did I tell a thousand lies;

And then I was in love.

Jones, Muses' Garden of Delights, (1610.)

He ascribes all virtue to his wife in strains that come almost to *sonnetting*.

Milton, Iconoclast. ch. 7.

SONNETTEER.† *n. s.* [sonnetier, Fr. from

SONNETER. *sonnet*.] A small poet,

SONNETIST. in contempt. Dr. John-

SONNETWRITER. son. — Of these terms

for a writer of sonnets Dr. Johnson has

given only the first. Shakspeare's true

word is *sonnetter*.

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhyme; for

I am sure I shall turn *sonnetter*.

Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost.

The prophet of the heavenly lyre,

Great Solomon, sings in the heavenly quire,

And is become a new-found *sonnetist*!

Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 8.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art.

Spectator.

What woful stuff this madrigal would be, In some starv'd hackney *sonnetteer* or me!

But let a lord once own the happy lines,

How the wit brightens! how the style refines!

Pope.

A suite of tales was published by George Whetstone, a *sonnet-writer* of some rank, and one of the most passionate among us, to bewail the perplexities of love! *Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 483.*

SONIFEROUS. *adj.* [sonus and fero, Lat.]

Giving or bringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the ethereal part thereof, or *soniferous* parties of bodies.

Derham.

SONORIFICK. *adj.* [sonorus and facio, Lat.]

Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form, and *sonorifick* quality, this would be unsatisfactory.

Watts, Logick.

SONOROUS. *adj.* [sonoreux, Fr. sonorus,

Lat.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill

sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous*.

All the while

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds; At which the universal host up-sent

A shout that tore hell's concave. *Milton, P. L.*

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression.

Addison on Italy.

The vowels are *sonorous*.

Dryden.

SONOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sonorous*.] With

high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sonorous*.]

1. The quality of giving sound.

Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied,

That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

2. Magnificence of sound.

SONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *son*.] Filiation;

the character of a son.

The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions

not only incident but necessary to Christianity, the badge and cognizance of *sonship*.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SONSY.* See **SONCY**.

SOON.† *adv.* [suns, Gothic; rona, Saxon;

saen, Dutch.]

1. Before long time to be past; shortly after

any time assigned or supposed.

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,

Yet to their general's voice they *soon* obey'd. *Milton, P. L.*

You must obey me, *soon* or late;

Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to late.

O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon*,

And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner*.

Heb. xiii.

How is it that you are come so *soon* to-day?

Ex. ii. 18.

The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that

the later cometh *sooner*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. Readily; willingly.

I would as *soon* see a river winding through

woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so

many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison, Guardian.*

4. It has the signification of an adjective;

speedy, quick.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence

of having him publicly executed after these wars,

of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*

Make your *soonest* haste. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

5. **SOON** as. Immediately; at the very

time.

As *soon* as he came night unto the camp, he

saw the calf and the dance. *Ex. xxxii. 19.*

Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon* as born,

With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments,

seem great things to us, whilst we think of

nothing else; but as *soon* as we add death to them,

they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*

SOONLY. *adv.* [from *soon*.] Quickly;

speedily. This word I remember in no

other place; but if *soon* be, as it seems

once to have been, an adjective, *soonly*

is proper.

A mason meets with a stone that wants no

cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in

his work. *More.*

SOO'PBERRY. *n. s.* [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. s.* [*rot*, *root*, Saxon; *soot*, Icelandic; *soet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the soot, the house will be in danger of burning. *Howell.*

Of't they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest dishrelsh, with'd their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd. *Milton, P. L.*
Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face shall brush
The Macedonian soot, and shine again. *Dryden, Cleom.*

SOOTE, or SOTE.* *adj.* Sweet. Obsolete. See *SWET.*

SOO'TED. *adj.* [from *soot*.] Smeared, maturated, or covered with soot.

The land was sooted before. *Mortimer.*

SOO'TERKIN. *n. s.* A kind of false birch fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddess brought-to-bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a sooterkin. *Swift.*

SOOTH.† *n. s.* [*roß*, Sax.]

1. Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in sooth,
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
Until the eldest sister first be wed. *Shakespeare.*
He looks like sooth: he says he loves my daughter;
I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden, Rem.*

The very sooth of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;
For, sooth to say, I hold it noble in you
To cherish the distress'd. *Rowe.*

2. Prognostication.

Tried time yet taught me greater things;
The sodain rising of the raging seas,
The sooth of byrdes by beating of their wings. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

3. Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yond proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

SOOTH.† *adj.* [*roß*, Saxon.] True; faithful; that may be relied on.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee: if thy speech be sooth,
I care not if thou dost for me as much. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Some other means I have which may be us'd,
Which once of Melibeus old I learnt,
The soothest shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton, Comus.*

To SOOTHE.† *v. a.* [*ze-roothen*, Saxon.] This word is better written with the final *e*, to distinguish it from *sooth*.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shaks.*
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Can I soothe tyranny!

Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryden.*

By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who sooths to hear delight his anxious mind;
Successful all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his soothing? *Rowe.*

I've try'd the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd him and caress'd him, been angry, sooth'd again;
Laid safety, life, and interest in his sight;
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

The beldame
Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*

3. To gratify; to please.

This calm'd his cares; sooth'd with his future
pleas, And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SOO'THER.† *n. s.* [from *sooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of soothers. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Pandocheus, an inn-keeper, a receiver of all,
and a soother of every man for his gain. *Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Posit. B. 4. ch. 1.*

SOO'THINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To soothe*.] With blandishments; with flattery.

Herewithal Anselmo rested the most soothingly
and contentedly deceived that could be found in
the world. *Shelton, Transl. of D. Quir. P. 4. ch. 7.*

SOO'THLY.* *adv.* [*roßliche*, Sax. Spenser uses the Saxon form, *soothlich*, F. Q. iii. ii. 14.] In truth; really.

He was fain to use his wits, and soothly to tell
me, I have seen your face. *Hales, Rem. p. 48.*

To SOO'THSAY. *v. n.* [*sooth and say*.] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination,
met us, which brought her masters much gain by
soothsaying. *Acts, xvi.*

SOO'THSAY.* } *n. s.* [*roß-faza*, Saxon.
SOO'THSAYING. } Spenser sometimes writes
it *soothsay*; which see.]

1. True saying; veracity: the Saxon meaning.

Thou must discover all thy working,
How thou servest, and of what thing,
Though that thou shouldst for thy sooth-saw
Ben all to betin. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 6125.*

2. Prediction.

Well seen in every science that mote be,
And every secret worke of nature's wayes,
In wittie riddles, and in wise soothsayes. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 35.*

Divinations, and soothsayings, and dreams are vain. *Ecclus. xxxiv. 5.*

SOO'THSAYER. *n. s.* [from *soothsay*.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.

Scarce was Musidorus made partaker of this oft
blinding light, when there were found numbers of
soothsayers who affirmed strange and incredible
things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*
A soothsayer bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakespeare.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the
prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed
pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged
man of mean birth, and of great learning and
wisdom. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

SOO'THNESS. *n. s.* [from *sooty*.] The quality
of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY.† *adj.* [from *soot*; Sax. *roßiz*.]

1. Breeding soot.

By fire of sooty coal the alchymist turns
Metals to gold. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to defecate
this oil, that it shall not spend into a sooty matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All hell run out, and sooty flags display.
P. Fletcher, Locusts, (1627,) p. 58.

All the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras and all monstrous forms. *Milton, Comus.*

I looked upon that sooty drug, which he held up
in his cruet. *Tatler, No. 131.*

Swift on his sooty pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*
To SOO'TY. *v. a.* [from *soot*.] To make
black with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all sootied with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke. *Chapman.*

SOP.† *n. s.* [*rop*, Sax. *soppe*, Teut. *suppe*,
Germ. from *rypan*, *soppen*, *supen*, macerate,
humectare, intingere panem in jus.
See Wachter, and Kilian.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor; commonly
to be eaten.

The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakespeare.*
Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet
the moon shines: I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine
of you. *Shakespeare.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate
more than wine of itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the sop
given to Cerberus.

The prudent sibyl had before prepar'd
A sop, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard,
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not cured with a sop; quarrelsome
men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for
fair usage. *L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a sop,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOP-in-wine.* *n. s.* A kind of pink.

Bring coronations, and sops-in-wine,
Worne of paramours. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
Sops-in-wine, a flower in colour much like to a
carnation, but differing in smell and quantity. *E. K. Notes on the Shep. Cal.*

SOPE. *n. s.* [See *SOAP*.]

SOPH. *n. s.* [from *sophista*, Lat.] A young
man who has been two years at the uni-
versity.

Three Cambridge sops, and three pert Templars
came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope, Dunciad.*

So'PHI. *n. s.* [Persian.] The emperor of
Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shaks.*

A fig for the sultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

So'PHICAL.* *adj.* [from *σοφία*, Gr. wisdom.]

Teaching wisdom.
All those books which are called *sophical*, such
as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c. tend to teach the
Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.
Dr. Harris on the 53d Ch. of Isaiah, (1739,) p. 256.

So'PHISM.† *n. s.* [*sophisme*, Fr. *sophisma*,
Lat.] A fallacious argument; an un-
sound subtlety; a fallacy.

These *sophisms* and elenchs of merchandize I skill not. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show, False pity to premeditated woe, Will graciously explain great nature's laws, And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

SOPHIST.† *n. s.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Latin.] A professor of philosophy.

The court of Crassus is said to have been much resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SOPHISTER. *n. s.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Latin.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of Christians. *Rogers.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a *sophist*. This sense is antiquated.

Alecidemus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

TO SOPHISTER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maintain by a fallacious argument. Obsolete.

It is well *sophistred* of you both: preposterous are your judgements evermore: yee judge evil good, and good evil.

Ld. Cobham (in 1413), Fox's Acts, &c.
SOPHISTICAL.† *adj.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *SOPHISTICK.*] *sophist.* Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

The subtle persuasions and *sophistical* cavillations of the papistes.

Abp. Cranmer, Def. of Doct. of the Sacr. (1550), fol. 112.
Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* cozenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublimary world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillington.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot. *More.*

Fraud is the ready minister of injustice: — the currency of false pretence and *sophistick* reasoning was expedient to their designs.

Burke, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly.
SOPHISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical.*]

With fallacious subtilty. Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*

TO SOPHISTICATE. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable shew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *sophisticated*. *Shakspeare.*
Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy in this particular, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, un-

changeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicited acts of man's will. *South, Sermon.*

'Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare; They purchase but *sophisticated* ware: 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,

Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

SOPHISTICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far than she 'Tis pure and right, without deceit, And such no woman e'er will be; No, they are all *sophisticated*. *Cowley, Song.*

Since then a great part of our scientific treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticated* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Glanville.*

So truth, when only one supply'd the state, Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticated*. *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICATION. *n. s.* [*sophistication*, Fr. from *sophisticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineness.

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

Besides easy submissions to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasons. *Glanville.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

SOPHISTICATOR.† *n. s.* [from *sophisticate.*]

Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

I cordially commend, that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, (1654), p. 107.*
Great depravers and *sophisticators* of antiquity. *Biblioth. Bibl. i. 306.*

SOPHISTRY. *n. s.* [from *sophist.*]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the natures of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations. *Felton.*

TO SOPORATE. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*

SOPORIFEROUS.† *adj.* [*soporifere*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *soporifer*, Lat. from *sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Swift.*

SOPORIFEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *soporiferous.*] The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORIFICK. *adj.* [*sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SOPOROUS.* *adj.* [*soporus*, Lat.] Sleepy; causing sleep.

In small syncope it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporuous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. *Greenhill, Art. of Embalm. p. 98.*

SOPPER. *n. s.* [from *sop.*] One that steeps any thing in liquor.

SORB.† *n. s.* [*sorbum*, Lat.]

1. The service-tree.

The timber of the *sorb* is useful to the joiner. *Evelyn.*

2. The berry of the tree.

SORBILE. *adj.* [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.

SORBITION.* *n. s.* [*sorbitio*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping. *Cockeram.*

SORBO NICAL.* *adj.* Of or belonging to a Sorbonist. See **SORBONIST**.

Great-bellied braggars, or *sorbornycall* masters in Parys, which, commynge with rede faces from the cherefull banquet of Bacchus, called prandium theologicum, condemned Martyne Luther in 1523. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543), fol. 36.*

The *sorbornical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, p. 626.*

SORBONIST.* *n. s.* A doctor of the theological house of Sorbon, or Sorbonne, in the university of Paris; the Sorbonne was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there.

In school-divinity as able As he that might irrefragable: — Profound in all the nominal And real ways beyond them all; For he a rope of sand could twist As tough as learned Sorbonist. *Hudibras, i. 1.*

SORCERER.† *n. s.* [*sorcier*, French; *sortarius*, low Latin; from *sortes*, Lat. lots; implying a diviner by lots.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage, As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye, Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind, Soul-killing witches that deform the body, And many such like libertines of sin. *Shaks.*

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He saw a sable *sorcerer* arise, All sudden gorgons hiss, and dragons glare, And ten-horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts, Logick.*

SORCERESS. *n. s.* [Female of *sorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakspeare.*

Divers witches and *sorceresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The snaky *sorceress* that sat Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key. *Milton, P. L.*

How cunningly the *sorceress* displays Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine! *Milton, S. A.*

SORCEROUS.† *adj.* Containing enchantments. A word not used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Chapman: but it seems to have been formerly common, both before and after Chapman.

The *sercerous* proceedings of Silvester.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Vol. P. ii. (1550.) B. 6.
Th' art ent'ring Circe's house,
Where by her med'cines, black and *sercerous*,
Thy soldiers all are shut in well arm'd sties,
And turn'd to swine. *Chapman.*

The wine being consecrated, it is carried home,
that therewith they may sprinkle their houses,
to preserve them from witchcraft and *sercerous* in-
cantations.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, (1675,) p. 127.

So'CRERY. *n. s.* Magick; enchantment;
conjunction; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Scorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *serceries* terrible,
Was banish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Adders' wisdom I have learn'd
To fence my ears against thy *sercies*.

Actæon has long tracts of rich soil; but had the
misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of
sercery. *Tatler.*

SORD. *n. s.* [Corrupted from *sward*.]
Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the green sord. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*
An altar — of grassy sord. *Milton, P. L.*

SORDES. *† n. s.* [Lat.] Foulness; dregs.
Dr. Johnson has considered the word
only in its Latin form, in his example
from Woodward. But it had been angli-
cised before his time.

They swear they have found out and can sell
you the true elixir, the philosopher's stone, which
will turn baser metals into gold; while yet, poor
men, their rags, sords, and beggary, sufficiently
confute their rare skill.

Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1653,) p. 219.
The sea washes off the soil and *sordes* wherein
mineral mosses were involved and concealed,
and thereby renders them more conspicuous.

SORDET. *† n. s.* [sourdine, Fr. *sordina*,
SORDINE. *†* Italian.] A small pipe put
into the mouth of a trumpet to make it
sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*

SOR'DID. *† adj.* [sordide, French, in all its
senses; *sordidus*, Latin.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

Never man more affected bravery and pride,
than they did beggary and nastiness: — let these
and their ill-advised followers pass for cynicks in
Christianity; — whatever the original rule of their
sordid founder was. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 262.*

There Charon stands
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean.

2. Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou canst not those exceptions make,
Which vulgar *sordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is strange, since the priest's office heretofore
was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as
a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid*.

South, Serm.

3. Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*

If one should cease to be generous and chari-
table, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful,
it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish
christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*

SOR'DIDLY. *adv.* [from *sordid*.] Meanly;
poorly; covetously.

SOR'DIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *sordid*.]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights,
and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius.

Cowley.

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and
sordidness, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Ray.*

SORDS. ** n. s.* See **SORDES**.

SORE. *n. s.* [rap, Saxon; *saur*, Danish.]

A place tender and painful; a place
excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of
a wound, but of a breach of continuity,
either long continued or from internal
cause: to be a *sore*, there must be an
excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not
called a *sore* before some disruption
happens.

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *sore* that may betide.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.
Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand, to launce the *sore*,
And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground.

Dryden.
By these all fest'ring *sores* her councils heal,
Which time or has disclos'd, or shall reveal.

Dryden.
Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful
instinct to find out convenient places for the
hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their
eggs upon *sores*. *Bentley.*

SORE. *† adj.* [rap, Sax. *gravis*, molestus;
sar, Goth. *tener*. *Serenius*.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes
of before the causal noun.]

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *sore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are
green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful die again?

Dryden.
It was a right answer of the physician to his
patient, that had *sore* eyes, If you have more
pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of
your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of
seeing be greater to you than that of drinking,
wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexa-
tious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy;
but he that can moderate these affections will find
ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*

Laugh at your friends; and, if your friends are
sore,
So much the better, you may laugh the more.

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehe-
ment. See **SORE**, *adverb*.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this *sore*
night

Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though
the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.
My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there
is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd.
Milton, P. L.

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *sore*,
Sweet rest seize thee evermore.

Milton, Ep. M. of Winch.
They are determin'd to live up to the holy
rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal incon-
veniences should attend the discharge of their duty.

Atterbury.

4. Criminal. Out of use.

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.
SORE. *† adv.* [This the etymologists derive
from *seer*, Teut. but *seer* means only an
intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost
always includes pain. Dr. Johnson. —
Dr. Johnson has not rightly stated the
use of this adverb. The German *ser* or
sehr, as well as the Teut. *seer*, means in
a great degree, intensely; a meaning
which *Serenius* considers of the highest
antiquity; and which is certainly the old
English meaning.]

1. Intensely; in a great degree. Not not-
iced by Dr. Johnson.

This worthy Jason *sore* alongeth
To see the strange regions.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.
Good men delight *sore* when they hear of virtu-
ous men. *Thorpe (in 1407), Exam. in Fox's Acts.*
Thou *sore* longest after thy father's house, [in
the Transl. of 1578, "thou greatly longestest."] *Genesis, xxxi. 30.*

2. With painful or dangerous vehemence;
a very painful degree; with afflictive
violence or pertinacity. It is now little
used.

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *sore*,
That headless his unwieldy body lay.

Spenser, F. Q.
Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand
presseth me *sore*. *Common Prayer.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore*.
Daniel.

Though iron hew and mangle *sore*,
Would wounds and bruises honour more.

Hudibras.
Distrust shook *sore* their minds. *Milton, P. L.*
So that if Palamon were wounded *sore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden, K. Tale.*

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon
heard:
At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd.

Dryden.
How, Didius, shall a Roman *sore* repuls'd
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?

How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions?
A. Philips.

To **SORE.** ** v. a.* [from the noun.] To
wound; to make *sore*. The following
is the reading of *Spenser's* first edition
in 1590, and no doubt the true one.
Others read *bor'd*.

The wyde wound —
Was closed up, as it had not been *sor'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 38.

SORE. *† n. s.* [*sor-falcon*, Fr. a *soare*-hawk,
Cotgrave; from *saur*, brown.]

1. A hawk of the first year.

Of the *soar*-falcon so I learn to flye.
Spenser, Hymns.

The distinction of eyess and raninge hawks, of
sores and enterwevers.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 118.
2. A buck of the fourth year, [from *saur*,
Fr.]

A buck is the first year a fawn; the second year,
a pricket; the third year, a sorrell; and the fourth
year, a *soare*. *Return from Parnassus, (1606.)*

So'REHON. *† n. s.* [Irish and Scottish.] A
SORN. *†* kind of arbitrary exaction
or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland,
as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a
chieftain had a mind to revel, he came

down among his tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *gilwiffitts*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorin*, or be a *sorner*. *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorehon*; by which they poll and undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them.

Spenser on Ireland.

SOR'EL, or SOR'REL.* *adj.* [*saur*, Fr.] Reddish; inclining to a red colour: as, a *sorrel* horse.

To redder herrings, lay them on hurdles in a close room, and there smoke them with the dried leaves of elm or oak, or with tanner's bark, until they have gotten their *sorrel* hue.

Cotgrave, in V. Saurir.

SOR'EL, or SOR'REL.† *n. s.* [dimin. of *sore*; from *saur*, Fr.] A buck of the third year. See **SORE**.

I am but a mere *sorrel*; my head's not hardened yet! *A Christian turned Turk, (1612.)*

SOR'ELY. *adv.* [from *sore*.] 1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there! the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakespeare.*

Of the warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakespeare.*

SOR'ENESS.† *n. s.* [from *sore*; Sax. [*sarp-nýrre*.] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Chr. Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed. *Temple.*

SOR'ITES. *n. s.* [*σωριτης*.] Properly an heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sortes*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sortes is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts, Logic.*

SOR'ICIDE. *n. s.* [*soror* and *cædo*.] The murder of a sister.

SOR'RAGE. *n. s.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

SOR'RANCE. *n. s.* [In *farriery*.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*

SOR'REL. *n. s.* [*rupe*, Saxon; *sorel*, French; *oxalis*, Lat.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of

which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

SOR'REL.* *adj.* See **SOREL**.

SOR'RELly.† *adv.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrelly*. *Sidney.*

How does this hero in buskins perform? So wretchedly and *sorrelly*, so exactly to the same tune and his wonted pitch, that he has not struck one right stroke. *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 53.*

SOR'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitableness; despicableness.

To SOR'ROW. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick; *ropjan*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,
Lament nor *sorrow* at. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Wherever *sorrow* is, relief would be;
If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,

By giving love, your *sorrow* and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakespeare.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made *sorry*, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. 2 Cor. vii. 9. I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*

Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton, P. L.*

Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*

SOR'ROW.† *n. s.* [*ropz*, Saxon, from *ropjan*; *saurgan*, M. Goth. *sorga*, Su. Goth. to grieve. *Serenius*.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. *Sorrow* is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, on all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shakespeare.*

A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton, P. L.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But having you, can show no *sorrow* now. *Dryden.*

SOR'ROWED.† *adj.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with *sorrow*. Out of use.

Now the publick body, which doth seldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;
And sends forth us to make their *sorrow* tender. *Shakespeare.*

The much wronged and over *sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton, Doct. and Discov. of Div. Pref.*

SOR'ROWFUL.† *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full*; Sax. *ropzfull*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tob. xiii. 14.*

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat. *Job, vi. 7.*

SOR'ROWFULLY.* *adv.* [from *sorrowful*.] In a *sorrowful* manner. *Barret.*

The matter he hath *sorrowfully* lamented. *Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 471.*

SOR'ROWFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sorrowful*; Sax. *ropzfulnêrre*.] State of being *sorrowful*.

SOR'ROWING.* *n. s.* [*ropzung*, Sax. *lamentatio*.] Expression of *sorrow*.

Marina, hearing sighs, to him drew near;
And did entreat his cause of grief to bear;

Her beauty was the sting;
That caused all this instant *sorrowing*. *Browne, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 1.*

SOR'ROWLESS.* *adj.* [*sorrow* and *less*; Sax. *ropzleap*.] Without *sorrow*.

Huloet, in V. Griefless.

If their repentance be *sorrowless*, it will prove but a *sorry* one. *Hewitt, Serm. (1658.) p. 23.*

SOR'RY.† *adj.* [*rapiz*, *rapu*, *rapu*, Sax.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

The king was *sorry*: nevertheless for the oath's sake he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *St. Matth. xiv. 9.*

I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. Melancholy; dismal.

They espyde
A *sorrie* sight as ever seen with eye;
A headlesse ladie lying him beside,
In her own blood all wallow'd woefully. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. [From *saur*, filth, Icelandic. Dr. Johnson.—Hence our word was at first *sowry*, in this sense. "Sowry or defiled." Prompt. Parv. in V. *Soure*, or *Filth*.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *sorriest* fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should, indeed, have died
With them they think on. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanville.*

Coarse complexions,
And checks of *soury* grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teaze the housewife's wool. *Milton, Comus.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power,
that could not support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *L'Estrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley, Serm.*

SORT. *n. s.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy sort. *Milton, P. L.*

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious sort of men. *Tillotson.*

These three sorts of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of specific names clear, they made their specific ideas of the sorts of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such sort worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal sort
As she doth laugh at me, and makes may pain her sport. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

To Adam in what sort shall I appear?

Milton, P. L.

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some sort, as putting you in mind. *Rom. xv. 15.*

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some sort I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

4. A class, or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious sort can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought

Golden opinions from all sorts of people. *Shakspeare.*
The first sort by their own suggestion fell.

Milton, P. L.

Hospitality to the better sort, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompany each other.

Atterbury, Sermon.

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a sort of traitors here. *Shakspeare.*
A sort of lusty shepherds strive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars? —
I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any sort. *Shakspeare.*

7. [Sort, Fr. *sortes*, Lat.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lotty,

And by decree let blockish Ajax
Draw the sort to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Lat. *assortire*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To sort our nobles from our common men. *Shaks.*
A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and sorted each colour by itself. *Boyle.*
Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and sorted with the insects. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Davies.

With this desire, she hath a native might
To find out every truth, if she had time;
The innumerable effects to sort aright,
And by degrees from cause to cause to climb.

Davies.

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first sorting of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and sorted from one another, and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton, Opt.*

But grant that actions best discover man,
Take the most strong, and sort them as you can:
The few that glare, each character must mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they sorted into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlarded between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Let me not be light;

For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;
And never be Bassanio so from me;
But God sort all! *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when she sorts things present with things past,

And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;
When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,
These acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*

The swain perceiving by her words ill sorted,
That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to choose; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may sort her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only sort and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children makes them base, and sort with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it sorteth with the person. *Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what society
Can sort, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
As sorted best with present things. *Milton, P. L.*

For different stiles with different subjects sort,
As several garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

4. [Sortir, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.

It sorted not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times sorteth to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not sorted to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a flower were put, and it sorted not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from sort, a lot, French.]

And so far am I glad it did so sort,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shaks.*

SoRTABLE.* *adj.* [sortable, Fr.] Suitable; befitting. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

The flourishing state of learning, sortable to so excellent a princess. *Bacon, Adv. of Learning, B. 1.*

Nothing sortable either to his disposition or breeding. *Howell, Lett. ii. 6.*

SoRTABLY.* *adv.* [from sortable.] Suitably; fitly. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SoRTAL. *adj.* A word formed by Locke, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands for. *Locke.*

SoRTANCE. *n. s.* [from *sort*.] Suitableness; agreement.

Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold sortance with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

SoRTILEGE. *n. s.* [*sortilege*, Fr. *sortilegium*, Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SoRTILEGIUS.* *adj.* [from *sortilege*.] Relating to sortilege.

Horace makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in sortilegious charms.

Daubus in the Rev. ed. by P. Lancaster, p. 46.

SoRTILEGY.* *n. s.* [*sortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

Even in *sortilegies*, and matters of greatest uncertainty, there is a settled and preordered course of effect. *Sir T. Brown, Rel. Medici, § 18.*

SoRTITION.* *n. s.* [*sortitio*, Lat.] Selection or appointment by lot. *Cockeram.*

The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat: those poor spoils cannot so much enrich them as glorify thee, whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous sortitions. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

SoRTMENT. *n. s.* [from *sort*.]

1. The act of sorting; distribution.

2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS.† *v. n.* [A cant word. Dr. Johnson.—Perhaps a corruption of *To souse*, from the Fr. *sous*, down.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter sky began to frown,
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air,
To sossing in an easy chair. *Swift.*

Soss.* *n. s.* [See the verb.]

1. A lazy fellow; a lusk.

2. A heavy fall. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

3. A mucky puddle, or sess. *Gloss.*

Hence *sess-pool*, (which see,) according to Grose.

SoT.† *n. s.* [*rot*, Norm. Sax. *rot-ripe*, a state of folly; *sof*, Fr. *sof*, Teut. The word is old in our language: "as it were a *sote*, I stood astonished." Chaucer, Flower and Leaf. Serenius refers the word to the Icel. *saud*, pecus, bestia.]

1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sof*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakspeare.*

Either our brags
Were crackt of kitchen tuts, or his description
Provd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakspeare.*

Soul-blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep. *Drayton.*

Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct; and presently the *sof*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *South.*

2. A wretch stupified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine. *Roscommon.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word:
A brutal *sof*; who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granville.*

To SoT.† *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate.

This *soted* priest, who was gladder than he?
Chaucer, Chan. Yem. Tale.

I am *sotted*,
Utterly lost; my virgin's faith has fled me.
Beaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.
I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

The potion
Turns his brain and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*
TO SOT-† v. n. To tipple to stupidity.
He continued to doze and *sot*, and tell a tedious
story, as most other landlords usually do.
Goldsmith, Essay 19.

SOTTISH. *adj.* [from *sot*.]
1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.

All's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
Upon the report of his approach, more than half
fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more
desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of
whom many were slain. *Hayward.*

He gain'd a king,
Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton, P. L.*
'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be
brought about. *L'Estrange.*

The inhabitants of Soldania, in Africa, are so
sottish and grossly ignorant, that they differ very
little from brutes. *Wilkins.*

How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology!
Swift.

2. Dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sottish*.] Stupidly;
dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over-great
fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent
under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to
succeed him in the inheritance of the crown.
Hayward.

Atheism is impudent in pretending to philoso-
phy, and superstition *sottishly* ignorant in fancying
that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion.
Glanville.

So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and com-
forts of this world, and forego the expectation of
immortality in another; and so desperately to run
the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings,
plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious
folly and deplorable madness in the world.
Bentley.

SOTTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sottish*.]

1. Dulness; stupidity; insensibility.

Sometimes phlegm purifies into *sottishness*, *sot-*
tishness into an ignorance or neglect of all religion.
Holyday.

Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and
confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into.
South.

The first part of the text, the folly and *sottish-*
ness of atheism, will come home to their case; as they
they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity.
Bentley.

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any
complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness*
of his neighbour. *South.*

SOUCÉ. *n. s.* See **SOUSE.**

SOUCHO'NG.* *n. s.* A kind of tea.

SOUVENANCE.* *n. s.* [See **SOUVENANCE.**]
Remembrance.

To dwell in darkness without *souvenace*.

Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

SOVEREIGN-† *adj.* [*souverain*, French:
sovano, Italian, according to which form
Milton wrote this word *sovrain*.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superiour.

As teaching bringeth us to know that God is
our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we
acknowledge him our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*

You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before,
Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate.
Dryden.

Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and
Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave
the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant
over diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* pre-
servative of God's people from the venomous in-
fection of heresy. *Hooker.*

The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen is but
empiric; and, to this preservative, of no better re-
port than a horse-drench. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Love-wounded Protheus,
My bosom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss. *Shaks.*
A water we call water of paradise, by that we do
to it, is made very *sovereign* for health. *Bacon.*
Like the scum starv'd men did draw
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest.
Donne.

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common
sense. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGN-† *n. s.*

1. Supreme lord.

O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakspeare.*
By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands desir'd. *Dryden.*

2. Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-
noble and double rose-noble: first coined
by K. Hen. VII. and continued till the
time of K. James I. inclusive. Now,
while this old word, unnoticed by Dr.
Johnson, was added, (July 1817,) a new
gold coin, of twenty shillings value.

Succeeding kings coined rose-nobles and double
rose-nobles, the great *sovereigns*, with the said in-
scription. *Camden, Rem.*

I gave him four *sovereigns* for his pains.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

TO SO'VEREIGNIZE.* *v. n.* [from *sovereign*.]
To exercise supreme power.

Her royalties were spacious, as *sovereignizing*
over many towns and provinces.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 84.
Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 226.

SO'VEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *sovereign*.] Su-
preinely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY. *n. s.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.]
Supremacy; highest place; supreme
power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and pain'd
Your unknown *sovereignty*. *Shakspeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous
prince

Take on his grace the *sovereignty* thereof. *Shaks.*

To give laws unto a people, to institute magis-
trates and officers over them; to punish and par-
don malefactors; to have the sole authority of
making war and peace, are the true marks of *so-*
vereignty. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be styl'd
Before the Lord; and in despite of heaven,
Or from heaven claiming second *sovereignty*.
Milton, P. L.

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as
this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren.
Gov. of the Tongue.

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, when'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much-lov'd *sovereignty* shall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade.
Dryden.

Let us above all things possess our souls with
awful apprehensions of the majesty and *sovereignty*
of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were
almost exterminated by Sandroctottus; Seleucus
recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was
forced to abandon to him the country along the
Indus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SOUGH-† *n. s.* [from *sous*, French.]

1. A subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains
and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would
be so flown with waters, it being impossible to
make any addits or *soughs* to drain them, that no
gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep
them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another was found in sinking a *sough*-pit.
Woodward.

2. A sound. Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in
his excellent Glossary, thinks that this
meaning is not very clear in the exam-
ple from Ben Jonson; though he states
that Skinner explains *sough* by *sound*.
One of the uses of the word in the
Craven Dialect is that of a hollow
murmur; and one of those in Scotland
is that of a deep sigh. *Swough*, which
Chaucer uses, is both noise and sound,
and also a swoon; which Dr. Jamieson
refers to the Sax. *preze*, clangor. But
see also *To Sough*.

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bade her farewell *sough* unto the burden.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

TO SOUGH.* *v. n.* [*soeffen*, Teut. spirare.]
To whistle: applied to the wind.

A noise like that of a great *soughing* wind.
Hist. of the Royal Soc. iv. 225.

SOUGHT. The pret. and participle pass.
of *seek*.

I am *sought* of them that asked not for me: I
am found of them that *sought* me not. *Isa. lxx. 1.*

SOUL-† *n. s.* [*raul*, Saxon; *saal*, Icel. *seele*,
Germ. *saüwa*, Goth. consent. aliis ling.
et dialect. *benè multis*. Serenius. The
old form of our word was *saul*. "By
Christe's *saule*." Chaucer.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of
man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as
well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven
till then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either.
Hooker.

Perhaps for want of food the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and
good,

Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself, is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals,
and oaths which by public authority had passed
for concluding this marriage, that these being re-
ligious bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could
not by any political act of state be dissolved.
Hayward.

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul's* im-
mortality, and of some *abi* for the future reception
of it, that we find some tract or other of it in most
barbarous nations. *Heylin.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense.

Milton, *P. L.*

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see,
when our bodily eyes are closing. Law.

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,

To hold opinion with Pythagoras,

That *souls* of animals infuse themselves

Into the trunks of men. Shaks. *Merch. of Ven.*

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and

soul. Milton, *P. L.*

Join voices, all ye living *souls*! ye birds,

That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,

Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise.

Milton, *P. L.*

In common discourse and writing, we leave out
the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and
make the word *soul* serve for all these principles.

Watts.

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty. Shakspeare.

Charity, the *soul* of all the rest. Milton, *P. L.*

5. Interior power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,

Would men observingly distil it out. Shaks.

6. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood cry'd

"Alas, good *soul*!" Shakspeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says up and
down the town, that her eldest son is like you.

Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.*

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:

Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.

Shakspeare.

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence.

Dryden.

Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders
of the microscope, discovering animals which equal
not a peppercorn. Watts.

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us.

L'Estrange.

It is a republic; there are in it a hundred
bourgeois, and about a thousand souls.

Addison on Italy.

My state of health none care to learn;

My life is here no *soul*'s concern. Swift.

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas, through empty space would
rowl,

And heaven would fly before the driving *soul*.

Dryden.

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution, he must needs confess;
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success.

Young.

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee.

Milton.

To SOUL* *v. a.* To endure with a *soul*:
an old verb. We still use *souled*; as
narrow-souled, largely souled, and the
like.

That *Fadre*'s Sonne which alle things wrought;
And all that wrought is with a skilfull thought,

The Gost, that from the *Fader* gan procede,

Hath *souled* them withouten any drede,

Chaucer, *Sec. Nun's Tale.*

To SOUL, or SOUL* *v. n.* [rûp], Saxon,
obsonum. Northumb. Gloss. at the
end of Ray, in V. SOOL. Sool, or
soole, any thing eaten with bread.
North. Grose.] To afford suitable suste-
nance.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good
as tooth may chew,

And bread and wildings *souling* well.

Warner, *Albion's England.*

SOUL-BELL* *n. s.* The passing-bell. Ob-
solete. See PASSING-BELL.

We call them *soul*-bells, for that they signify the
departure of the *soul*, not for that they help the
passage of the *soul*.

By. Hall, *Apol. against the Brownists.*

SOUL-DISEASED* *adj.* [*soul* and *disease*.]
Diseased in mind; *soul*-sick.

[He] had great insight

In that disease of grievous conscience,

And well could cure the same; his name was

Patience:

Who, coming to that *soul*-diseased knight,

Could hardly him intreat to tell his grief.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

SO'ULDIER. See SOLDIER.

SO'ULED. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with
mind.

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,

Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely

soul'd,

Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?

Dryden.

SO'ULLESS;† *adj.* [*raul*-leay, Saxon.]

1. Without *soul*; without life.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself,
being a brainless head and *soulless* body.

Sir E. Sandys, *State of Rel.* (ed. 1605.) X. 4.

2. Mean; low; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base!

Shakspeare.

SOUL-SHOT. *n. s.* [*soul* and *shot*.] Some-
thing paid for a *soul*'s requiem among
the Romanists.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to
be paid, called *pecunia sepulchralis* et *symbolum*
anime, and in Saxon *soul-shot*. Ayliffe, *Paregon.*

SOUL-SICK* *adj.* [*soul* and *sick*.] Diseased
in mind: a forcible expression.

Mankind is mortally *soul-sick*.

By. Hall, *Select Thoughts*, § 51.

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon.

Beaumont and Fl. *Maid's Tragedy.*

SOUND. *adj.* [rûnb, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not
diseased; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,

To take the indispos'd and sickly fit

For the sound man. Shakspeare, *K. Lear.*

He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his

tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks,

his tongue speaks. Shakspeare.

He hath received him safe and *sound*.

Luke, xv. 27.

We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*.

Milton.

The king visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;

Honours the princely chiefs, Dryden.

But Capys and the rest of *sounder* mind,

The fatal present to the flames design'd,

Or to the deep. Dryden.

When a word, which originally signifies any
particular object, is attributed to several other ob-
jects, on account of some evident reference or
relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly
called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy
pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so
called with reference to a *sound* and healthy con-
stitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or
sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to
health, and the words are metaphorical.

Watts, *Logick.*

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to
make mention of his name; yet our *soundest*
knowledge is to know that we know him not as
indeed he is, neither can know him; and our safest
eloquence concerning him is silence. Hooker.

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes.

Ps. cxix. 80.

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution.

Felton.

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve
your devotion. Wake.

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and
therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs
wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots
with their bows. Abbot.

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signories
whole and *sound* to themselves. Spenser on Ireland.

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid

In balmy sweat. Milton, *P. L.*

SOUND. *adv.* *Soundly*; heartily; com-
pletely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,

But his waste words return'd to him in vain;

So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

SOUND.† *n. s.* [*sound*, High Dutch, from
the ancient Saxon *rûnb*, as Kilian hath
noted; *sond*, or *sond*, saith he, Vet. Sax.

fretum. Gregory, Posthum. 1640, p. 328.

Sund, Su. Goth. fretum, vadum angustius,

ut transnatariqueat, ab Icel. *synða*,

natare. Serenius. Wachter is of the same

opinion. Gloss. Germ. in V. SUND.]

A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

The *Sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll.

Camden.

Wake,

Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,

As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,

To ingender with the night, and blast the day.

B. Jonson.

Him young Thoosa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcys, drownded in the *sounds* and seas. Pope.

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sonde*, Fr.] A probe, an in-
strument used by surgeons to feel
what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound*
till it meet with some resistance. Sharp, *Surgery.*

To SOUND.† *v. a.* [*Alem. sondan*, maris
profunditatem explorare, à *sund*. V.

SOUND. Serenius.]

1. To search with a plummet; to try
depth.

In this secret there is a gulph, which while we
live we shall never *sound*. Hooker.

You are, Hastings, much too shallow

To *sound* the bottom of the after-times.

Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.*

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *sounded* you in this busi-
ness? Shakspeare.

Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*.

Daniel.

I was in jest,

And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast.

Dryden.

I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man,

And find 'em ripe for a revolt. Addison, *Cato.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding-
line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to
some country, and *sounded*, and found it near
twenty fathoms. Acts, xxvii.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct
notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the

depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion of his *sounding-line*, he reaches no bottom.
Locke.

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sepia*, Lat.] The cuttle-fish.
Ainsworth.

SOUND. *n. s.* [*son*, French; *sonus*, Lat.]
1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasy.
Spenser.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights;
And shew the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antic rowd.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.
Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water maketh a *sound*.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*
When'er he spoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*. *Dryden.*
That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *sound*; though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.
He contented himself with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *sound* in men's ears.
Locke.

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

O lavish land! for *sound* at such expence?
But then, she saves it in her bills for sense. *Young.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to *sound* at general doom.
Milton.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to *sound*.
Dryden.

Thither the silver *sounding* lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires.
Pope.

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.
Why do you start and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair? *Shakespeare.*
They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*.
This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philosophical truth.
Wilkins, *Math. Magicl.*

3. To be conveyed in sound.
From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.
1 Thess. i. 8.

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.
And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*.
Spenser.

Michael bid *sound*
The archangel trumpet. *Milton*, *P. L.*

Misenus lay; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms.
Dryden.

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd.
Waller.

3. To celebrate by sound.

Sun, *sound* his praise. *Milton*, *P. L.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *n. s.* [*sound* and *board*.]
Board which propagates the sound in organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpise at one end of the string.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes.
Milton.

SO'UNDING. *adj.* [*from sound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, where more *sounding* or more significant than those in practice.
Dryden.

SO'UNDING.* *n. s.* [*from To sound*, to try depth.]

1. Act of trying the depth of the water with a plummet.

2. [*From sound*, a noise.] Act of emitting a sound; the sound emitted.

The *sounding* again of the mountains, [in the margin, the echo.] *Esai. vii. 7.*

SO'UNDESS.* *adj.* [*sound* and *less*.]

1. Too deep to be reached by the plummet; not to be fathomed.

Your shallowest help will hold me up afloat,
While he upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
Shakespeare, *Sonn. 80.*

You could make shift to paint an eye,
An eagle towering in the sky,
The sun, or sea, or *soundless* pit.
B. Jonson, *Underwoods.*

2. Without sound.

They rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. — Not stingless too? —
O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing.
Shakespeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

SO'UNDLY. *adv.* [*from sound*.]

1. Healthily; healthily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*.

They did play,
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halsers made me *soundly* fast.
Chapman, *Odyss.*

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid.
Hudibras.

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined,
banished, or converted: they all *soundly* feel
the smart of the last Irish war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge,
that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man can take upon him.
Hooker.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought.
Spenser, *F. Q.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS. *n. s.* [*from sound*.]

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldierish. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time; other odds there was none amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the *soundness* of belief. *Hooker.*

Lesly is misled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the *soundness* or folly of our minds are not less owing to those first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation of our mothers. *Law.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

To SOUP.* *v. a.* [*rupan*, Sax. sorbere; *supa*, Su. Goth. the same.]

1. To sup; to swallow.

Deeth is *sopun* up in victorie. *Wicliffe*, *1 Cor. xv.*

2. To breathe out; to draw out. [*Sax. rpeopan*, exhaurire.]

We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as sweetly, smoothly and moderately, as any of the northern nations of the world, who are noted to *soupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits. *Camden*, *Rem.*

To SOUP.* *v. n.* [*rpeopan*, Sax. vertere.]

To sweep; to pass with pomp.

He vaunts his voice upon an hired stage,
With high-set steps and princely carriage,
Now *souping* in side robes of royalty.
Bp. Hall, *Sat. i. 3.*

Methinks I hear swart Martius cry,
Souping along in war's fein'd maskerie,
By Laïs strait front he'll forthwith die!
Marston, *Scourge of Vill.* (1599.) iii. 8.

SOUP.† *n. s.* [*from rupan*, Sax. to soup.

Use To SOUP.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Spongy morells in strong ragousts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd.
Gay, *Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *adj.* [*rup*, *rupig*, Sax. *sur*, Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.
Bacon.

Their drink is *sour*. *Hos. iv. 18.*

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd.
Dryden.

Both ways deceitful is the wine of power,
When new, 'tis heady, and when old, 'tis *sour*.
Harte.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.

He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not.
Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than *sour* and reserved.
Wotton, *D. of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course.
Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day.

Tailor.

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien
Jocasta frown'd.

Pope.

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour*
countenance.

Swift.

SOUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Acid
substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dead and dainty.

Spenser.

To **SOUR.** *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leaven
which ferments to the *souring* of ours.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapp'ly'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood.

Dryden.

One passion, with a different turn,

Makes wit inflame or anger burn:

So the sun's heat, with different powers,

Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*.

Swift.

2. To make harsh, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleas-
ing.

Hail, great king!

To *sour* your happiness, I must report

The queen is dead.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into
Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the
place.

Dryden.

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace

Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,

Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face.

Shakspeare.

Three crabbed months had *sour'd* themselves to
death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand.

Shakspeare.

In me, as yet, ambition had no part,

Pride had not *sour'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my heart.

Harte.

To **SOUR.** *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asses milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and
they turned *sour*, will purge strongly.

Arbutnot on Diet.

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and
hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity.

Addison.

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased,
they *sour* upon it.

Spectator.

SOURCE. *n. s.* [source, Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule

Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile.

Addison, Cato.

2. Original; first cause.

This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives.

Milton, P. L.

This is the true *source* and original of this mis-
chief.

South.

Of himself is none;

But that eternal Infinite, and One,

Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,

On him all beings, as their *source*, depend.

Dryden.

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,

That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought.

Waller.

SOURDET. *n. s.* [from *sourd*, Fr.] The
little pipe of a trumpet.

SOURDOCK.* *n. s.* [sour and dock.] Sorrel.

VOL. III.

A northern and a western word. See
Craven Dial. and Jennings.

SO'URISH. *adj.* [from *sour*.] Somewhat
sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which
will dissolve coral.

Boyle.

SO'URLY.* *adv.* [from *sour*.]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.

To this reply'd the stern Athenian prince,
And *sourly* smil'd.

Dryden, Kn. Tale.

3. Painfully; discontentedly.

As bad dispositions run into worse habits, the
evening doth not crown, but *sourly* conclude the
day.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 6.

SO'URNES. *n. s.* [from *sour*.]

1. Acidity; austereness of taste.

Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body,
and incorporation doth make the mixture of the
body more equal, which induceth a milder taste.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I the spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;

But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste.

Denham.

He knew

For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plums the *sourness* of the loes.

Dryden, Virgil.

Of acid or *sour* one has a notion from taste,
sourness being one of those simple ideas which one
cannot describe.

Arbutnot.

Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end?

Pope.

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's
apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of
his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof.

Hooker.

He was never thought to be of that superstitious
sourness, which some men pretend to in religion.

King Charles.

Her religion is equally free from the weakness
of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it
is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature.

Addison, Freehold.

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle
with our serious frame of mind.

Nelson.

SO'URSOP. *n. s.* [Guanabana, Lat.] Custard-
apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish
West-Indies, where it is cultivated for
its fruits.

Miller.

Sous. *† n. s.* [sol, Fr.] A French penny.

SOUSE. *† n. s.* [soute, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-
pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.

Tusser.

They were seething of puddings and *souse*.

Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.

I am sent to lay

An imposition upon *souse* and puddings,

Pasties and penny custards!

Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamed.

3. The ear; most properly that of a hog,
from its being frequently pickled or
soused. North.

Grose.

To **SOUSE.** *† v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To parboil; or steep in pickle.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a *soused*
gurnet!

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Kill swine and *souse* 'em,

And eat 'em when we have bread.

Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.

Oil, though it stinks, they drop by drop impart;

But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart.

Pope.

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous
sense.

They *soused* me into the Thames with as little
remorse as they drown blind puppies.

Shakspeare.

Who those were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;

Although the rabble *sous'd* them for't,

O'er head and ears in mud and dirt.

Bulwer.

They *soused* me over head and ears in water when
a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-har-
dened of the Ironsides.

Addison, Guardian.

To **SOUSE.** *† v. n.* [from *sous* or *dessus*,
down, Fr. Mr. Brockett, with great ingenu-
ity, proposes a better etymology in
the old Fr. *sus* for *above* or *upon*; "for
which," he observes, "the French now
use *sur*, though *sus* is still retained in
some phrases; as, *courir sus à quelqu'un*,
to fall upon one. The modern preposi-
tion *dessus*, upon or above, is only a
compound of *de* and the old *sus*." N. C.
Words.] To fall as a bird on its prey;
to fall with violence.

Both together smite,

And *souse* so sore, that they the heavens affray.

Spenser, F. Q.

Thus on some silver swan, or timorous hare,
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;

Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey;

Then out of sight she soars.

Dryden, Æn.

Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear.

Dryden, jun.

Through the lowest region I flew,

Sousing through falling bogs of dew.

Shyman, Trag. of Hen. III. of France, (1678.)

To **SOUSE.** *v. a.* To strike with sudden
violence, as a bird strikes his prey.

The gallant monarch is in arms;

And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,

To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.

Shakspeare.

SOUSE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Violent
attack, as of a bird striking his prey.

Eft fierce returning, as a faulcon fayre,

That once hath failed of her *souse* full near,

Remounts againe into the open ayre.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 36.

With that his murderous mace he up did reare,

That seemed nought the *souse* thereof could beare,

And therewith smote at him with all his might.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 44.

Her conscience and her fears creeping upon her,

Dead, as a fowl at *souse*, she'll sink.

Beaum. and Fl. Chances.

I escap'd the *souse* of his contracted fist.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 56.

SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A

low word.

Such make a private study of the street,

And looking full at every man they meet,

Run *souse* against his chaps, who stands amaz'd.

To find they did not see, but only gaz'd.

SO'UTER.* *n. s.* [rutepe, Sax. sutor, Lat-
in.] A shoemaker; a cobbler.

Prompt. Parv.

A *souter*, a shipman, or a loche.

Chaucer, Reve's Prol.

I should be at least a senator.—A *souter*,

For that's a place more fitted to thy nature.

Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.

A conquerour? a cobbler; hang him, *souter*.

Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.

SO'UTERLY.* *adj.* [from *souter*.] Like a
cobbler; low; vulgar.

You *souterly* knaves, shew you all your man-
ners at once?

Like will to Like, (1587.)

The burden-bearing porter, *souterly* cobbler, and
toilful labourer.

Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, p. 488.

4 G

SOUTERRAIN. *n. s.* [*southern*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *southern*s, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbutnot.*

SOUTH. *† n. s.* [ruð, Saxon; *suȳd*, Dutch; *sud*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—*Sud* is also the German word; which Wachter and Serenius consider as the original, and derive it from the Su. Goth. and Icel. *sioda*, coquere, Su. Goth. *siuda*, adurere, Germ. *sieden*, æstuate, fervere; and Mr. H. Tooke thus deduces *south*, the Saxon form, from *seoðan*, to seethe. The antiquity of the word *sudre* is shewn by Serenius in a citation from the Edda. See **NORTH**. The old French word is also *south*.—See Roquefort's Gloss. Suppl.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to *north*.

East and west have no certain points of heaven, but north and south are fixed; and seldom the far northern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the south. *St. Mat.* xii. 42. From the north to call

Decrepid winter, from the south to bring Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton*, *P. L.*

3. The wind that blows from the south.

All the contagion of the south light on you, You shames of Rome, you! *Shaks. Coriol.*

SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a south sea. *Shaks.* How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the south wind. *Job*, xxxvii. 17.

Meanwhile the south wind rose, and with black wings

Widely hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*

1. Towards the south.

His regiment lies half a mile South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not south. *Bacon.*

SOUTHEAST. *n. s.* [south and east.] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or southeast sun, doth hasten their ripening. *Bacon.*

The three seats of Italy, the Inferiour towards the southeast, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*

SOUTHING. *adj.* Going towards the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way, When next the southing sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

SOUTHING. *n. s.* Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright The southing of the stars and polar light, Sicilia lies. *Dryden, Æn.*

SOUTHERLY. *adj.* [from south.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying towards the south.

Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is above them, that is only southerly which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and southerly parts of England. *Graunt.*

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SOUTHERN. *adj.* [ruðerne, Saxon; from south.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere, And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

2. Lying towards the south.

Why mourn I not for thee, And with the southern clouds contend in tears? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when southern winds blow than when northern. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SOUTHERNLY. ** adv.* [from southern.] Toward the south.

The sun cannot go more southerly from us, nor come more northerly towards us, in this than in former ages. *Hakewill on Prov. p. 102.*

SOUTHERNMOST. ** adj.* [from southern.]

Furthest towards the south.

Shenstone had resolution enough to take a journey of near seventy miles across the country, to visit his friend in the southernmost part of Oxfordshire. *Graves, Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 146.*

SOUTHERNWOOD. *† n. s.* [ruðenpuðe, Sax. *abrotanum*, Lat.] This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

Wine and water, in which are sod southernwood, melilot, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 406.*

SOUTHMOST. *adj.* [from south.] Furthest toward the south.

Next Chemos, the obscene dread of Moab's sons, From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild Of southmost Abairim. *Milton, P. L.*

SOUTHSAY. *† n. s.* [Properly *soothsay*; which see.] Prediction.

Glaucus, that wise *soothsays* understood. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 13.*

TO SOUTHSAY. *v. n.* [See **TO SOUTHSAY**.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *soothsaying* by names. *Camden.*

SOUTHSAYER. *n. s.* [Properly *soothsayer*. See **SOUTHSAYER**.] A predictor.

SOUTHWARD. *n. s.* The southern regions. Countries are more fruitful to the southward than in the northern parts. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

SOUTHWARD. *adv.* [from south.] Towards the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary months, Flies conscious southward. *Thomson, Winter.*

SOUTHWEST. *n. s.* [south and west.] Point between the south and west; winter sun-set.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the southwest. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the southwest, though the southwest be the hotter coast. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SOUVENANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word

which with many more is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance, Life will I grant thee for thy valiance, And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my souvenance. *Spenser.*

Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight, That of his way he had no souvenance, Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

SOW. *† n. s.* [ruza, Sax. *sugga*, Su. Goth. from *so*. Ihre.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar. Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A sow beneath an oak shall lie along, All white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse Than dogs and cats do *sow*-gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow*-gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowen*, *swen*, *swine*. But see **SWINE**.

3. An oblong mass of lead. *Sherwood.*

With clothes upon her head, That they weigh a *sow* of lead. *Skelton, Poems, p. 135.*

4. [Millepeda, Lat.] An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SOW'BREAD. *† n. s.* [cyclamen, Lat.] A plant.

The *sowbread* does afford rich food for swine, Physick for man, and garland for the shrine. *Tate's Coventry.*

TO SOW. *† v. n.* [saian, M. Goth. *sa*, Su. Goth. *japan*, Saxon.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Ps. cxvii. 5.*

He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8.*

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hosea.*

TO SOW. *† v. a. part. pass. sown.*

1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found, Save in that soil where all good things did grow And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From Ireland come I with my strength, And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakspeare.*

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdras.*

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up and abide most of the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn, I sing, *Mecenas*. *Dryden, Georg.*

The proud mother views her precious brood, And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Prov. vi. 14.*

To *sow* a jaugling noise of words unknown. *Milton, P. L.*

Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd: It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division, And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Rowe.*

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And sow dissension in the hearts of brothers.

Addison, Cato.

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou
shalt sow the ground withal. *Is. xxx. 23.*

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capa-
ble of great improvement; and it is the worst
husbandry in the world to sow it with trifles or im-
pertinencies. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. To besprinkle.

All sow'd with glistering stars, more thick than
grass. *Spenser; Hymn to Heaven; Beauty.*
And sows the court with stars.

Donne, Poems, p. 124.

He sow'd with stars the heaven thick as a field.

Milton, P. L.

Morn new sow'd the earth with orient pearl.

Milton, P. L.

To Sow. v. a. For sew. To join by needle-
work.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together
sow'd,

And girded on, may cover round. *Milton, P. L.*

To SowCE. v. a. To throw into the water.

See To SOUSE.

He sowed me up to the middle in the pond.

L'Estrange.

So'WER.† n. s. [from sow; Sax. *raepe.*]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A sower went forth to sow. *St. Matt. xiii. 3.*

It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful sower.

Denham.

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a sower of
words, a very babbler or trifler.

Hakewill on Providence.

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are sowers of suits, which make the court
swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

So'WINS. n. s. Flummery, made of oat-
meal somewhat soured.

These sowins, that is, flummery, being blended
together, produce good yeast.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

See where Norah with the sowins comes. *Swift.*

To SOWLE† v. a. [from sow, as hogs are
pulled by dogs, Skinner; from *solea*, a
strap, a rein, Kennet.] To pull by the
ears. The word is still used for pull, or
lug, in several counties.

He'll go, he says, and soule the porter of Rome
gates by the ears. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

SOWN. The participle of sow. It is used
barbarously by Swift for sowed.

A goodly country, naturally beautified with
roses, sown with peace. *Heylin.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown to-
gether, made up the breadth and length.

Swift, Gulliver Trav.

To SOWNE* v. n. To swoon. So it is
written in our old lexicography, and still so
pronounced in some places. "To
SOWNE, or to be in a trance." Min-
shew, Dict. ed. 1617.

So'WTHISTLE. n. s. [*sonchius*, Lat.] A
weed.

Sonchistiles though coney eat, yet sheep and cattle
will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts
weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive.

Bacon.

Sox* n. s. A kind of sauce: a consider-
able article of commerce in Japan.

Soy-sauce — is prepared from soy-
beans, (*dolichos soja*), and salt, mixed
with barley or wheat.

Thunberg.
Some provinces [of Japan] furnish better soy
than others; but, exclusively of this, it grows better

and clearer through age. Its colour is invariably
brown, and its chief excellence consists in the
agreeable salt taste which it possesses.

Transl. of Thunberg's Travels, vol. iv. (1795,) p. 121.
SPAAD. n. s. [*stella terræ*, Lat.] A kind of
mineral.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called
plaster; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's
hair. *Woodward.*

SPACE. n. s. [*spatium*, Lat.]

1. Room; local extension.

Space is the relation of distance between any two
bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh, undistinguish'd space of woman's wit!

Shakespeare.

This which yields or fills all space. *Milton, P. L.*
Pure space is capable neither of resistance nor
motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite:
they have a power only and a capacity of being in-
creased without end; so that no space can be as-
signed so vast, but still a larger may be imagined;
no motion so swift or languid, but a greater veloci-
ty or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich East to boot. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
There was but two ways to escape; the one
through the woods, about ten miles space to Walpo.

Knolles.

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are
great and hard, it is not possible they should be so
adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow,
and many unfilled spaces would be intercepted
amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The space his spear could reach, aloud he cries.

Dryden.

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man,
and as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis
possible some space before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the space that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton, P. L.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for
so short a space, as may be answerable to that little
distance betwixt the fulcrum and the weight.

Wilkins, Math. Mag.

God may defer his judgments for a time, and
give a people a longer space of repentance: he
may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full;
but sooner or later they have reason to expect his
vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any
tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a
short space after their decease. *Addison, Freeholder.*

4. A small time; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a space. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears

A space, till former thoughts restrain'd excess.

Milton, P. L.

To SPACE* v. n. [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove;
to spatiate.

But she, as fayses are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forest wyld to
space. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 44.*

SPA'CEFUL* adj. [*space* and *full*.] Ex-
tensive; wide. Not in use.

The ship, in those profound
And spacefull seas, stuck as on drie ground.

Sandys, Ov. Met. 3.

SPA'CIOUS. adj. [*spacieuus*, Fr. *spatiosus*,
Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not
narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean-
contented them not: spacious and ample churches
they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty:
And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*

Merab with spacious beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight.

Cowley.

Like an English general will I die,
And all the ocean make my spacious grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie:
The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave.

Dryden.

SPA'CIOUSLY. adv. [from *spacious*.] Ex-
tensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS.† n. s. [from *spacious*.]
Roominess; wide extension.

The spaciousness of the house was such, that it
had three galleries, each of them a mile long.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 409.

Here is visible an elegant taste of architecture,
painting, and gardening, but more remarkable for
the spaciousness of its prospect.

Ashmole, Berk. iii. 209.

SPECT. adj. [*spaca*, Icel. *sapiens*; *spak*,
Ost. Goth. *Ihre*, cited by Wilbraham.]
Apt to learn. *Coles, Dict. 1685.* Mr.
Wilbraham gives it as a Cheshire word
in the sense of quick, comprehensive,
and also of being in one's senses.

SPA'DDLE. n. s. [Diminutive of *spade*.] A
little spade.

Others destroy moles with a spaddie, waiting in
the mornings and evenings for them.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SPADE. n. s. [*spas*, Latin; *spade*, Ice-
landick and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by
digging with the spade, or standing by him that
diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some isthmes
have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by
the spade. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade,
Where if he did not nimble ply the spade,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

Here nature never difference made
Between the sceptre and the spade. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A suit of cards.

SPA'DBONE. n. s. [named from the form.]
The shoulder blade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side
par'd,

Which usually they boil, the spade-bone being bar'd.

Drayton.

SPAD'ICEOUS. adj. [*spadicuus*, Lat.] Of a
light red colour.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was
spadicuus, or of a light red, and two inclining to
red, yet was there not any of this complexion
among them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SPAD'ILLE.† n. s. [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.]

The ace of spades at the game of qua-
drille.

SPAGYRICAL* adj. [*spagyricus*, Lat.
spagiriq, Fr. from the Gr. *σπάω*, to ex-
tract, and *ἀγρία*, to collect; not from
spaher, Teut. a searcher, as Dr. John-
son would have it to be under the adjective
spagyrick, which he has noticed;
where he says, Paracelsus coined the
word, viz. *spagyricus*.] Chymical.

Paracelsus — brought to light in these parts of
the world the use of hermetical, *spagyrical*, or
chymical physick, as they term it.

Hakewill on Prov. p. 244.

They all cried out fire, when *spagyric* preparations came first into use.

Dr. Harris's Descript. of Loo, &c. (1699), p. 65.
SPAGYRICK† *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. See **SPAGYRICAL**.] I know no example of this adjective. Bishop Hall writes the substantive *spagyrick*, which is the more correct spelling.† Chymical.

SPAGYRICK* *n. s.* A chymist.

Those only know how to wait, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skillful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it; or like to some cunning *spagyrick*, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion.

Bp. Hall, Of Content. § 4.

SPA'GYRIST. *n. s.* A chymist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrist*s it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it.

Boyle.

SPA'HEE* } *n. s.* [*espahee*, a horseman,
SPA'HI. } Pers.] One of the Turkish cavalry.

He said, there were certain books in their language pawned to a great *spahie* of that city, [Damascus:] The *spahie* would not part with them under 200 dollars.

Letters to Abp. Usher, p. 323.

SPAKE. The old preterite of *spake*.

So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd.

Milton, P. L.

SPALL† *n. s.* [ancient Fr. *spauile*; mod. *espaule*.] Shoulder. Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergeons dismayed, And naked made each other's manly *spalles*.

Spenser, F. Q.

SPALL* *n. s.* [*spaiell*, Su. Goth. *segmentum*.] A chip. This is a very old word in our language, and is retained in the Exmore and northern dialects. "*Spall* or *chip*, assula." Prompt. Parv. It is also written *spale*.

SPALT, or **SPELT**. *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN† *n. s.* [ʔpan, ʔponne, Sax. *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Dutch. Perhaps originally the expansion of the hand. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius deduces it from the Su. Goth. *spanna*, *spenna*, *extendere*, *distendere*; and hence Dr. Johnson's notion of *span*, as of the hand *extended*, seems just.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth.

Holder on Time.

Will you with counters sum
 The vast proportion of his infinite?
 And buckle in a waste most fatuousless,
 With *spans* and inches so diminutive
 As fears and reasons? *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

Sum how brief the life of man

Runs his erring pilgrimage,

That the stretching of a *span*

Buckles in his sum of age.

Shakspeare.

Our lives are but our marches to our graves:

— Faith, 'tis true, sir:

We are but *spans* and candles' ends.

Beaumont and Fl. Hum. Lieut.

When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules' pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration.

You have scarce time.

To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,

To keep your earthly audit. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,

So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*

Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
 To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*.

Dryden.

Life's but a *span*, I'll every inch enjoy.

Farguhar.

To **SPAN**† *v. a.* [ʔpannan, Sax. *spanna*, Su. Goth.]

1. To measure by the hand extended.

My right hand hath *spanned* the heavens.

Is. xlviii. 13.

Of on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
 And *span* the distance that between us lies.

Tickell.

2. To measure.

My surveyor is false; the o'er great cardinal
 Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already.

Shakspeare.

Our thoughts — not only bestride all the sea
 and land, but *span* the sun and firmament at once.

Donne, Devot. p. 67.

This soul doth *span* the world, and hang content
 From either pole unto the centre;

Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
 He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
 First taught our English music how to *span*

Words with just note and accent, not to scan
 With Mida's ears, committing short and long.

Milton, Sonnet.

SPAN. The preterite of *spin*. See **SPIN**.

Together furiously they ran,

That to the ground came horse and man;

The blood out of their helmets *span*,

So sharp were their encounters.

Drayton, Nymphid.

SPA'NCEL* *n. s.* A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs. North. *Grose.*

To **SPA'NCEL*** *v. a.* To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope. This word is common in the north of England and in Ireland.

Malone.

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *n. s.* [from *span*, *counter*,
SPA'NFARTHING. } and *fartthing*.]

A play at which money is thrown within a *span* or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V.
 in whose time boys went to *spanncounter* for French
 crowns, I am content he shall reign.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Boys shall not play
 At *spanncounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay

Toll to some courtier

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at
spannfartthing with the page.

Swift.

SPAN-LONG* *adj.* Of the length only of a *span*.

There, in the stocks of trees, white fays do dwell,
 And *span-long* elves that dance about a pool,
 With each a little changeling in their arms.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

SPAN-NEW* *adj.* [See the etymon under **SPICK** and **SPAN**.] Quite new.

This tale was aie *span new*.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 1671.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,

Fit for the choicest eyes?

Beaumont and Fl. False One.

To **SPAN**† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson gives this word without any etymon, or authority. It is, however, very old in our language,

and is still common in the north of England. "To *spanyn* or *wany*n children, ablacto." Prompt. Parv. It is the German *spenen*, from *span*, uber, ʔpana, Sax. ubera.] To wean a child.

SPAN† *n. s.* [*spange*, Germ. *spanghe*, Teut.] A thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials: a spangled ornament.

A vesture — sprinkled here and there

With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.

Spenser, F. Q.

In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel, and *spangs*, chains, parlettes, and collets.

Knight, Tr. of Truth, (1580,) fol. 7.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and oes or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

SPA'NGLE† *n. s.* [*spange*, Germ. a buckle, a locket: whence *other spangen*, earrings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal. Ear-rings and *spangles*.

Numb. xxxi. 50. (Matthewe's Translation.)

2. Any thing sparkling and shining. As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire The mossy branches of an oak half dead.

Spenser, F. Q.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry

For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Glennville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,

A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To **SPA'NGLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with *spangles* or shining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
 By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen.

Shakspeare.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
 As those two eyes become that heavenly face.

Shakspeare.

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
 That the eyes of busy fools may be stopt there.

Donne.

Four faces each

Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
 Of Argus. *Milton, P. L.*

Then appear'd

Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
 With the bright luminaries, that set and rose.

Milton, P. L.

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
 Where the most sprightly azure pleas'd the eyes;
 This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
 Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall.

Cowley.

The spacious firmament on high,
 With all the blue ethereal sky,
 And *spangled* heavens, a shining frame,
 Their great Original proclaim. *Addison, Spect.*

SPA'NIEL† *n. s.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat. *espagneul*, Fr. from *Hispaniola*, where the best breed of this species of dog was. See Hyde, Not. on Peristol. Itin. Mundi, p. 173.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience. Divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry : chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow.

I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shaks.*

SPA'NIEL.* *adj.* Like a spaniel.

I mean sweet words,

Low crooked courtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning.

Shakspeare.

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel.

To SPA'NIEL.* *v. a.* To follow like a spaniel.

The hearts that *spaniell'd* me at heels, is so happy a conjecture [in place of *pannell'd*] that I think we ought to acquiesce in it.

Tollet, Note on Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

SPA'NISH.* *n. s.* The language of Spain.

The *Spanish* is nought else but mere Latin, take a few Morisco words away, which are easily distinguished by their guttural pronunciation.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 91.

SPA'NISH *Broom. n. s.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.]

A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

SPA'NISH *Fly. n. s.* [*cantharis*, Lat.]

A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPA'NISH *Nut. n. s.* [*sisyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER.† *n. s.*

1. A small coin.

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*

2. A person that takes long steps with agility : used in some parts of the north. It is also applied to a stout or tall person.

SPA'NNER.† *n. s.*

1. The lock of a fusee or carbine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howell.*

2. In the following example it seems to be the fusee or carbine itself.

This day, as his majesty sat at dinner, there came a tall man with his *spanner* and scarf; whereby every man in the presence supposed him some officer in the army.

Sir J. Bouring, Tr. of K. Ch. I. Ld. Halif. Misc. p. 156.

SPAR. *n. s.* Marcasite.

Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incorporated sometimes with *lac luna*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallic matter.

Woodward.

Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruums, become salts. *Newton, Opt.*

To SPAR.† *v. a.* [ppapan, Sax. *sperran*, German; formerly written *sper* : "To *speryn* or *shut*."] Prompt. Parv. And so Spenser gives it; though Dr. Johnson has converted his word into *sparre*.]

To shut; to close; to bar.

He it *sparred* with a keie.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 3320.

Whan the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.

Skelton, Poems, p. 54.

And, if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sperre the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

The other, which was entered, labour'd fast

To *sperre* the gate. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Calc your windows, *spar* up all your doors.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

SPAR.† *n. s.* [*sparre*, Teut. " *sparre*, *Su-Goth.* a roof-spar." *Spegel's Gloss.*] A small beam; a piece of sawed timber; the bar of a gate.

Wall, and *sparre*, and rafter. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*

He underproppeth it with an olde broken *sparre*.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 71. b.

The prince staid not his aunswere to devise,
But opening streight the *sparre* forth to him came,
Full nobly mounted in right warlike wise.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 4.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams, nor do *spar*s and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

To SPAR.† *v. n.* [perhaps from *sperran*, German, in the sense of to oppose.]

To fight with prelusive strokes. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, who merely notices the word without etymology or authority. It is not perhaps an old word in our language. The boxers understand it better, no doubt, as a term among cock-fighters; when a cock is opposed to another, both having their spurs covered, in order to embolden him to fight.

Now ladies shine from phaetons afar,
And very soon perhaps may learn to *spar*!

Prod. to the Dramatist.

SPA'RABLE. *n. s.* [ppapan, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. s.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common *sparadrapp* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SPA'RAGE.* } *n. s.* Asparagus : which

SPA'RAGUS. } see.

An argument that like Jonas's gourd, or *sparagus*, is in season only at some times.

Bp. Taylor against Transubstantiation.

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ppapan, Saxon; *spareren*, Dutch; *espargne*, Fr.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Thou thy father's thunder didst not *sparre*.

Milton, P. L.

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could *sparre* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God : he oftentimes spent the night alone in church praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him.

He had no bread to *sparre*. *L'Estrange.*

Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *sparre*, but supposed all that they had little enough.

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *sparre* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

I could have better *spar'd* a better man.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *sparre*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band sit neat.

B. Jonson.

Sense of pleasure we may well

Sparre out of life perhaps, and not repine;

But pain is perfect misery. *Milton, P. L.*

Now she might *sparre* the ocean, and oppose

Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *sparre* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have *spar'd* our coming.

Milton, P. L.

Be pleas'd your politicks to *sparre*;
I'm old enough, and can myself take care.

Dryden.

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*

Who will test the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *sparre* me not for my ignorances?

Ecclus. xxiii. 2.

Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel!

Which *sparre*s the body's sheath, but melts the steel.

Cleveland.

Dim sadness did not *sparre*

Celestial viasages. *Milton, P. L.*

Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won

Than in restoring such as are undone :

Tigers have courage, and the rugged bear;

But man alone can whom he conquers *sparre*.

Waller.

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remotest place,

That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;

Where angry Jove did never *sparre*

One breath of kind and temperate air.

Roscommon.

7. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;

And still the blush hangs here.

Dryden, All for Love.

O *sparre* this great, this good, this aged king,

And *sparre* your soul the crime!

Dryden, Span. Friar.

Spare my sight the pain

Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.

Dryden.

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.

He has wherewithal : in him

Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine.

Shakspeare.

Those wants, which they rather feared than felt,
would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience.

Knolles.

In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts, then clad and fed with *sparing*,
Rise to our toils.

Olway.

God has not been so *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational.

Locke.

When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause.

Addison.

Now a reservoir to keep and *sparre*,

The next a fountain spouting through his heir.

Pope.

No statute in his favour says

How free or frugal I shall pass my days;

I, who at sometimes spend, at others *sparre*,
Divided between carelessness and care.

Pope.

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

His soldiers *sparred* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil.

Knolles.

To pluck and eat my fill I *spar'd* not.

Milton, P. L.

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *spar-*

ing and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE.† *adj.* [ppæp, Sax. *parcus*.]

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech; better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare* diet both.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;

Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet.

Milton, Il Pens.

The masters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day.

Locke.

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give, His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad.

Spenser.

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers.

Bacon.

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life.

Addison, Spect.

In my *spare* hours you've had your part;

Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys.

Norris.

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spare* men, and spare the great ones.

Shakespeare.

If my name were liable to fear, I do not know the man I should avoid So soon as that *spare* Cassius.

Shaks. Jul. Cæs.

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*, His arms clung to his ribs.

Milton, P. L.

4. Slow. West of England.

Grose.

SPARE. n. s. [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since uncheck'd they may,

They therefore will make still his goods their prey, Without all *spare* or end.

Chapman.

Our virtuels failed us, though we made good *spare* of them.

Bacon.

SPARELY. adv.* [from *spare*.] Sparingly. Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers use

Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks, On those fresh lap the swart star *sparely* looks!

Milton, Lycidas.

SPARENESS. n. s.* [from *spare*; Sax. *præpnetje*.] State of being *spare*; leanness.

A *spareness* and slenderness of stature.

Hammond, Works, iv. 478.

SPARER. n. s. [from *spare*.] One who avoids expence.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, garrisons, and his feasting, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer.

Wotton.

SPARERIB.† n. s. [*spare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them *spare* or little flesh: as, a *sparerib* of pork.

Brandish no swords but swards of bacon; trail no spears but *sparribs* of pork!

Brewer, Com. of Lingua, (ed. 1657.) A. ii. S. 1.

SPARGEFACTION.† n. s. [*spargo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.

The operation was performed by *spargefaction*, in a proper time of the moon.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 4.

*SPARHAWK.** See *SPARROWHAWK*.

SPARING. adj. [from *spare*.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof.

Bacon.

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise.

Bacon.

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert.

Pope.

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue.

Dryden.

Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent, He seldom does a good with good intent.

Dryden.

SPARINGLY. adv. [from *sparing*.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;

Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off

The Dauphin's meaning?

Shaks. Hen. V.

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees.

Bacon, Ess.

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert.

Hayward.

Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love; But less condemn whom thou dost not approve.

Denham.

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*.

Atterbury.

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil.

Dryden.

Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*.

Atterbury.

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man.

Bacon, Ess.

SPARINGNESS. n. s.* [from *sparing*.]

1. Parsimony; want of liberality.

The same folly it will be in us, if, by the *sparingness* of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter.

Wh. Duty of Man, S. 17. § 11.

2. Caution.

The silence or *sparingness* of turgid eulogies is of more consideration.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

This opinion Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible: but he does it with hesitancy, diffidence, and *sparingness*.

Clarke on the Attributes.

SPARK. n. s. [peapic, Saxon; *sparke*, Dutch.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that dieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire.

Hooker.

I am about to weep; but thinking that We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn

To *sparks* of fire.

Shakespeare.

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments.

King Charles.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown

Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:

And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,

Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire

The last, the meanest, of your sons inspire!

Pope.

2. Anything shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge.

Locke.

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *spark* of life be yet remaining, Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.

Shakespeare.

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used in contempt.

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves!

L'Estrange.

A *spark* like these, of the mankilling trade Fell sick.

Dryden.

As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*.

Collier.

The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux Drip from the shoulders to the toes.

Prior.

I who have been the poet's *spark* to-day, Will now become the champion of his play.

Granville.

Unlucky as Fungoso in the play, These *sparks* with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday.

Pope.

5. A lover.

To *SPARK.† v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not now in use.

Fair is my love, When the rose in her cheek appears, Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*.
Delight upon her face and sweetness shin'd;
Her eyes do *spark* as stars.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vi. 19.

SPARKFUL. adj. [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. Not used.

Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like.

Camden, Rem.

SPARKISH. adj. [from *spark*.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better-humoured than Venus' accosting her son in the deserts of Libya?

Walsh.

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster.

L'Estrange.

SPARKLE.† n. s. [from *spark*.]

1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He, with repeated strokes Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes; Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives: Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise, And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies.

Dryden.

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise.

Hooker.

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky, Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,

Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie Under the ashes, half extinct and dead.

Davies.

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloisa see! It will be then no crime to gaze on die.

See from my cheek the transient roses die, See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye.

Pope.

3. Lustre.

I hold my beauty, Wash but these sorrows from it, of a *sparkle* As right and rich as hers.

Beaumont and Fl. Love's Pilgrim.

To *SPARKLE. v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To emit sparks.

2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To shine; to glitter.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright sparkling colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*
Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who sparkles in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

4. To emit little bubbles, as liquor in a glass.

To SPARKLE.* v. a. [spargo, Latin.] To disperse; to scatter; to throw about.

Cassandra yet there saw I how they had
From Pallas' house, with spangled tress undone.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magi.

What's become
Of my lieutenant? — Beaten, and 't please your grace,
And all his forces sparkled.

Benam. and Fl. Loy. Subject.
March close, and sudden like a tempest; all
executions

Done without sparkling of the body; keeo your phalanx
Sure lin'd, and piec'd together.

SPARKLER.* n. s. [from sparkle.] One whose eyes sparkle.

What would you say, should you see a sparkler
shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and
thumping the table with a dicebox?

SPARKLET.* n. s. [from spark.] A small spark.

Night, spread o'er earth thy sable veil,
Heaven's twinkling sparklets to conceal.

SPARKLINESS.* n. s. [from sparkle.] Vivacity. Not in use.

Sir John [Suckling] threw his repartees about
the table with much sparkliness, and gentleness of
witt, to the admiration of them all.

SPARKLINGLY. adv. [from sparkling.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more sparklingly
than they were wont, and sometimes far
more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPARKLINGNESS. n. s. [from sparkling.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and
sparklingness at some times than at others, though
I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or
foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

SPARKLING.* n. s. [esperlan, Fr. a smelt. Cotgrave.] A name for the smelt in the north of England, and in Wales.

SPARROW.* n. s. [sparwa, Gothick; ppeapa, ppeapa, Saxon.] A small bird.

Dismay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As sparrows eagles, or the hare the lion.

SPARROWGRASS. n. s. Corrupted from asparagus.

Your infant pease to sparrowgrass prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

SPARROWHAWK, or SPARHAWK.* n. s. [ppearhapoc, Sax.] A small kind of hawk.

He lokech as a sparhawk with his eyen.

Chaucer, Non. Fr. Tale.

SPARRY. adj. [from spar.] Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein,
and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the sparry strise, or icicles called stalactites. *Woodward.*

To SPARSE.* v. a. [sparsus, Latin.] To disperse: sometimes written sperse. Obsolete.

They began to sparse pretye rumours in the north.
Remedy for Sedition, (1596.) sign. F. 1.
Making way through spersed ayre. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The sparsed aire. *Fairfax, Tuss. xiii. 2.*

SPARSELY.* adv. [from sparsed.] Scatteredly; dispersedly.

There are doubtless many such soils sparsely
throughout this nation. *Evelyn, Pomona, Pref.*

SPASM. n. s. [spasme, Fr. σπασμα.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton, P. L.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation,
spasm. *Wiseman.*
Carminative things dilute and relax; because
wind occasions a spasm or convulsion in some part.

SPASMODICK. adj. [spasmodique, Fr. from spasm.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The pret. of spit.

He had spat on the ground. *St. John, ix. 6.*

SPAT.* n. s. [perhaps from spad, Su. Goth. humor.] The spawn of shell-fish.

A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and
usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles
of the spat of some sort of shell-fish.

To SPATATE. v. n. [spatiator, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immovable
posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the
mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not
spatiate and transcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could spatiate
at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

To SPATTER. v. a. [spat, spit, Sax.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were spatter'd o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his
friend; his backward voice is to spatter foul
speeches, and to detract. *Shakespeare.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

To SPATTER. v. n. To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They, fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which the offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton, P. L.*

SPATTERDASHES. n. s. pl. [spatter and dash.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPATTLE.* n. s. [spat, Sax.] Spittle. Obsolete.

The spattle of their tongues.
Bale on the Rev. P. III. (1550.) B. h. 5.

SPATTLING Poppy. n. s. [papaver spumum.] White behen. A plant which is a species of campeon. *Miller.*

SPATULA. n. s. [spatha, spatula, Lat.] A spatte or slice.

Spatula is an instrument used by
apothecaries and surgeons in spread-

ing plasters or stirring medicines together.

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my
spatula, I could discover no fault in the bone.

SPAVIN. n. s. [espavent, Fr. spavino, Italian.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness.

Farrier's Dict.
They've all new legs and lame ones; one would
take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shakespeare.*
If it had been a spavin, and the ass had petitioned
for another farrier, it might have been reasonable.

SPAVINED.* adj. [from spavin.] Diseased with spavin.

A fifth wondered what a plague I could do at
the fair with a blind, spavined, galled hack, that
was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel.

SPAW. n. s. [from spaw in Germany, a place famous for mineral waters.] A mineral water.

Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ch. 14.

To SPAWL.* v. n. [pæclian, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He spits, and spawls, and turns like sick men
from one elbow to another.

Overbury, Charact. (ed. 1627.) G. 4. b.

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, spawl, and slaver it,
In vain against the people's favourite?

SPAWL. n. s. [pæcl, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the spawl her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWLING.* n. s. [from spawl.] Moisture thrown out of the mouth.

His marble floors with drunken spawlings shine.

SPAWN.* n. s. [spene, spenne, Teut. spane, old Eng. "To spanyan as fysh." Prompt. Parv.] This word is rarely used in the plural. I have given an instance from Fletcher.

1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying spawn how can it flatter
That 's thousand to one good one? *Shaks. Coriol.*

When the spawns on stones do lie.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

God said, let the waters generate
Reptile, with spawn abundant, living soul!

Milton, P. L.

These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with
frogs, and a great deal of spawn.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And quash'd the stern Æacides. *Roscommon.*

This atheistical humour was the spawn of
the gross superstitions of the Romish church and
court.

Tillotson.

To SPAWN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid spawn'd him. *Shaks.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principles as these may spawn, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

TO SPAWN. *v. n.*

1. To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having spawned before, the fry that goes down hath had about three months' growth under ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown, Trav.*

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that spawn from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPEA'WNER. *n. s.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the spawner and the melter, cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

TO SPAY. *v. a.* [*spado*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the rythming trade, Geld your loose wits, and let your muse be *spay'd*. *Cleveland.*

The males must be gelt, and the sows *spay'd*; the *spay'd* they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inward. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

TO SPEAK. *v. n.* pret. *spake*, or *spoke*; part. pass. *spoken*. [præcan, Saxon; *sprecken*, Teut.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significances. *Holder.*

Hannah *spake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Thersites, though the most presumptuous Greek, Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself when a knave is not. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The general and his wife are talking of it; And she *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shaks. Othello.*

When he had no power, He was your enemy; still *spake* against Your liberties and charters. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do *speak* about? Or have we eaten of the insane root, That takes the reason prisoner? *Shaks. K. Lear.* Lot went out and *spake* unto his sons-in-law. *Gen. xix. 14.*

The fire you *speak* of, If any flames of it approach my fortunes, I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *B. Jonson.*

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it *speaks*. *Hammond.*

They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge, which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson.*

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Caesar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysostom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath, Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakespeare.*

6. To SPEAK with. To address; to converse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails, We'll *speak* with thee at sea. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I *speak* with one that came from thence, That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakespeare.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bazaar; Solyman disdaining to *speak* with him himself. *Knolles.*

TO SPEAK. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Esth. vii. 6.* Consider of it, take advice, and *speak* your minds. *Judges.*

They sat down with him upon the ground, and none *spoke* a word. *Job, ii. 13.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts, xix. 9.*

You, from my youth, Have known and try'd me, *speak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend, But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Wallen.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*, And part of Flanders hath received our yoke. *Wallen.*

He nowhere *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speak* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's music To *speak* your deeds, not little of his care To have them recompens'd. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speak* thee fair, and say, What wastest thou? *Eccus. xiii. 6.*

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heaven's wide circle *speak* The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton, P. L.* SPEA'KABLE. *adj.* [from *speak*.]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.

Say, How can'st thou *speakeable* of mute? *Milton, P. L.* SPEA'KER. *n. s.* [from *speak*.]

1. One that speaks.

These fames grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts, Logic.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phrase is *torret jecur*; And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald, No other *speaker* of my living actions, To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shaks.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryden.*

SPEA'KING.* *n. s.* [from *speak*.] Discourse; act of expressing in words.

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil *speaking*, be put away from you. *Ephes. iv. 31.*

Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and evil *speaking*. *1 Pet. ii. 1.*

SPEA'KING Trumpet. *n. s.* A stentorophonic instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound, And first taught *speaking-trumpet* how to sound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR.† *n. s.* [*ysper*, Arm. and Welsh; deduced from *bér*, veru, or *pâr*, lancea; ppeape, Saxon; *spere*, Teut. *spare*, old Fr. *sparum*, low Lat.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *spears*, From many cities drawn, are they that are our hinderers. *Chapman.*

The Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear, Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton, P. L.*

The flying *spear* Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.* The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow, Advances full on the pretended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunters' mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifference, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear* hunters in taking of salmon. *Carew.*

TO SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

TO SPEAR. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *spire*.

Let them not lie, lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. s.* [*spear* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and then beslobber our garments with it. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

SPEA'RMAN.† *n. s.* [*spear* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight; one who carries a spear: formerly *spearer*.

A pensioner [is] a gentleman about his prince, alwaie redie with his *spear*; a *spearer*. *Barret, Adv. in V. Pensioner.*

Rebuke the company of *spearmen*. *Ps. lxxviii. 30.* The *spearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed, Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. s.* [*mentha Romana*, Lat.] A plant; a species of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *n. s.* [*ranunculus flammeus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SPECHT, or SPEIGHT.* *n. s.* [*specht*, Teut.] A woodpecker. *Sherwood.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.] 1. Noting a sort or species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*

The several books of Scripture having each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

Of all men alive

I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shaks.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give.

Shakspeare.

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one definite and *special* day of every week, was not simply and perpetually moral. *White.*

Our Saviour is represented every where in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

Atterbury.

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their faculties, with the common help of mutual society, may know and be sufficiently assured of, without the help of any *special* revelation. *Wilkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Sprat, Serm.*

He bore

A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn

The *special* head of all the land together.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

SPECIAL.* n. s. A particular.

Promises of long life annexed to some *specials* of his service. *Hammond, Works, iv. 579.*

SPECIALITY.* n. s. [*specialité*, French; *SPECIALITY*.] from *special*.] Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come,

Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shaks.*

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shaks.*
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

To SPECIALIZE.* v. a. [from *special*.] To particularize; to mention *speciality*.

Our Saviour *specializing* and nominating the places. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616), p. 261.*

SPECIALLY.* adv. [from *special*.]

1. Particularly above others.

Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deut.*

A brother beloved; *specialty* to me. *Phil. xvi.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it *specialty*. *Hale.*

SPECIES. n. s. [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a *special*

idea or *species* as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intendeth the care of *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone. *Cowley.*

For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley, Serm.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton, Opt.*

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use; and perhaps, in the following quotation, misprinted for *spectacles*.

Shews and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbutnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECIAL.* adj. [*specifique*, Fr. *species* SPECIAL.* } and *facio*, Lat.]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her *specific* forms I'll show. *Denham.*

The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specific* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specific* uniformities? *Glanville.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities supposed to result from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton, Opt.*

As all things were formed according to their *specific* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specific gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *specific* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt: for the water,

fixt salt, and earth appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbutnot.*

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specific* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specific* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SPECIFIC.* n. s. A *specific* medicine.

If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specifics*, she might enjoy a good health. *Wiseman.*

SPECIFICALLY.* adv. [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South, Serm.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the fantastic reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECIFY.* v. a. [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specifying*, concurrent, new imparate act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICATION.* n. s. [from *specific*; *specification*, French.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally without the *specification* of any place. *Ayliffe, Powergen.*

SPECIFICNESS.* n. s. [from *specific*.] Particular mark of distinction.

A spirit is one simple *specific* essence or substance; and that true *specificness* in its essence is the real and intimate form thereof. *Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682), p. 232.*

To SPECIFY.* v. a. [from *species*; *specifier*, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are *specified*. *Pope.*

SPECIMEN.* n. s. [*specimen*, Lat.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addison, Spect.*

SPECIOUS.† *adj.* [*specieux*, Fr. *speciosus*, Lat.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

Divers sorts are of them, [serpents:] some *specious*, and beautiful to the eye.

Bp. Richardson on Gen. iii. 1. (1655.)

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms,
Religion satisfy'd. *Milton, P. L.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare.

Milton, S. A.

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

Bad men boast

Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory ex-
cites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal.

Milton, P. L.

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recom-
mend themselves to princes; for folly will not
easily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is
covered with the *specious* names of good nature
and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *specious* objection which our
Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of
this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *specious*.] With
fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity;
especially to that personated devotion under which
any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, and
put off more *speciously*. *Hammond.*

SPECIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *specious*.] The
state or quality of being *specious*. *Ash.*

SPECK. *n. s.* [*pecca*, Sax.] A small dis-
coloration; a spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Then are they happy, when

No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;

But the pure æther of the soul remains.

Dryden, Æn.

TO SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in
drops.

Each flower —

Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold.

Milton, P. L.

SPECKLE. *n. s.* [from *speck*.] Small speck;
little spot.

TO SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,

Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,

And often bounding on the bruised grass,

As for great joy of his new comen guest.

Spenser, F. Q.

Speckled vanity

Will sicken soon and die,

And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould.

Milton, Ode.

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent rear

His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?

Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take

The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake. *Pope.*

The tortoise here and elephant unite,

Transform'd to combs, the *speckled* and the white.

Pope.

SPECKLEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *speckle*.]
State or quality of being *speckled*. *Ash.*

SPECKT, or **SPREIGHT.**† *n. s.* A woodpecker.

Ainsworth. The true word *specht* had

been noticed long before by Sherwood.

See **SPECHT**.

SPECTACLE. *n. s.* [*spectacle*, French;
spectaculum, Latin.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing
exhibited to the view as eminently re-
markable.

In open place produc'd they me,

To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

We are made a *spectacle* unto angels and men.

1 Cor. iv. 9.

2. Any thing perceived by the sight.

Forth riding underneath the castle wall,

A dunghill of dead carcasses he spy'd,

The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride.

Spenser, F. Q.

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad;

Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad.

Denham.

3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the
sight.

The sixth age shifts

Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,

With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side.

Shakspeare.

We have helps for sight above *spectacles* and
glasses. *Bacon.*

Shakspeare was naturally learned; he needed
not the *spectacles* of books to read nature; he
looked inwards, and found her there.

Dryden on Dram. Poesy.

The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he
was leading the way to the discovery of new
planets. *Grew.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old
men, and shews why their sight is mended by
spectacles. *Newton.*

This day, then, let us not be told,

That you are sick and I grown old;

Nor think on our approaching ills,

And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPECTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Fur-
nished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared
sights

Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shaks. Coriol.*

SPECTACULAR.* *adj.* [from *spectacle*.]
Relating to spectacles or shows.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.

Dr. Hiches, Sermon. 30 Jan. (1681-2.) p. 4.

SPECTATION. *n. s.* [*spectatio*, Lat.] Re-
gard; respect.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced
from that which concommitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

SPECTATOR. *n. s.* [*spectateur*, Fr. *spectator*,
Lat.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More

Than history can pattern, though devis'd

And play'd, to take *spectators*. *Shakspeare.*

If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the
dish pays the shot. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got
up heavily; but desired the *spectators* that they
would count fourscore and eight before they judged
him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,

To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the
spectator? *Seel.*

SPECTATORSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *spectator*.]

1. Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some
death more long in *spectatorship*, and crueller in
suffering. *Shakspeare.*

2. Office or quality of a spectator.

Your first rudimental essays in *spectatorship*
were made in my shop, where you often practised
for hours. *Spectator.*

SPECTATRESS.*† *n. s.* [*spectatrix*, Latin.

SPECTATRIX. } This form in English
is given by Cotgrave under the French

term *spectatrice*.] A female looker-on,
or beholder.

Amid the general wreck see where she stands,
Like Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.

Rowe, Fair Penitent.

Did reassume its shatter'd throne,
But as *spectatress* of this last of horrors?

Walpole, Mysteries Mother.

SPECTRE.† *n. s.* [*spectrum*, Lat. *spectre*,
Fr. "an image, or figure, seen either
truly, or but in conceit; thence a spirit,
ghost, vision, apparition, fantasm." Cot-
grave.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons
dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of the word for a *spectre*
doth imply an exact resemblance to some real
being it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

These are nothing but *spectres* the understand-
ing raises to itself to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPECTRUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] An image;
a visible form.

This prism had some veins running along within
the glass, from the one end to the other, which
scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but
had no sensible effect in increasing the length of
the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton, Opt.*

SPECULAR.† *adj.* [*specularis*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or
looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart

The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass
vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this
red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and
specular as before. *Boyle.*

A speculum of metal without glass, made some
years since for optical uses, and very well wrought,
produced none of those rings; and thence I un-
derstood that these rings arise not from the *specular*
surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces
of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was
made, and upon the thickness of the glass between
them. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. [Dr. Johnson calls this
usage improper; but assigns no reason
why. It is an old French meaning; of
which he was not aware. *Speculatoire*,
"clear, transparent; also, helping the
sight." Cotgrave.]

The hidden way

Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames

All things in miniature? thy *specular* orb

Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!

In each observe the slender threads

Of first-beginning trends. *Philips.*

3. Affording view. See the first sense of
SPECULATION.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular*
mount. *Milton, P. R.*

TO SPECULATE. *v. n.* [*speculer*, Fr. *specular*,
Lat.] To meditate; to con-
template; to take a view of any thing
with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon
an intrinsecal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great
matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* ac-
cordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures,
become consummate statesmen. *Addison.*

TO SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider atten-
tively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward,
but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only

behold, but speculate their nature with the eye of the understanding.

SPECULATION.† *n. s.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*; Lat. *specula*, a watch-tower.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

Here, as from a turret of speculation, you may look down upon the vulgar.

Codrington, *Marrow of Hist.* (1653.)

Let us descend now therefore from this top of speculation.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found nowhere else, and probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars

Throne and set high? servants

Which are to France the spies and speculations, Intelligent of our state.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should do the like; there remained after speculation, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed.

Hooker.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep, I turn'd all thoughts; and with capacious mind Consider'd all things visible.

Milton, *P. L.*

News-writers afford matter of speculation.

Addison.

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural speculations.

Temple.

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in speculation, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators.

Temple.

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere speculation.

Leslie.

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold; Thou hast no speculation in those eyes

Thou star'st with.

Shakespeare.

SPECULATIST.* *n. s.* [from *speculate*.]

A speculator. *Speculatist* is perhaps the older word; and though Dr. Johnson has overpassed it in his Dictionary, he was fond of it in his writings.

Let the profoundest speculatist, or curious practitioner, turn the edge of his wit which way he will to find some new thing; yet sure it is, the same things have been.

Granger on *Eccl.* (1621,) p. 24.

The observation of a few retired speculatists.

Covey, *Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. 2.

The perplexity which has entangled the speculatists of all ages.

Johnson, *Review of Jenyns's Free Enquiry*.

It would seem impossible to a solitary speculatist, that a human being can want employment.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 124.

Such are the conceits of speculatists, who strain their faculties to find in a mine what lies upon the surface.

Johnson, *Life of Prior*.

SPECULATIVE.† *adj.* [*speculatif*, Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature speculative, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake.

Hooker.

It encourages speculative persons who have no turn of mind to increase their fortunes.

Addison.

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a speculative platform, that reason and nature would say that the best should govern, but no wise to create a right.

Bacon, *Holy War*.

These are not speculative flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings.

Law.

3. Belonging to view. Shakespeare's combination means the eyes.

My speculative instruments.

Shaks. *Othello*.

Speculative glasses. Hooke, *Hist. R. S.* iv. 30.

4. Prying.

Counsellors should not be too speculative into their sovereign's person.

Bacon.

SPECULATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

These were with Mary to be speculatively affected; mean time those Marthas, who were troubled about many things, were not for their provident care in domestic affairs altogether condemned.

Comment on Chaucer, (1665,) p. 70.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

It is possible that a man may, speculatively, prefer the constitution of another country, or an Utopian of his own, before that of the nation where he is born and lives.

Swift, *Exam.* No. 29.

SPECULATIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *speculative*.] The state of being speculative.

Scott.

SPECULATOR. *n. s.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced speculators in those great theories.

More.

2. [*Speculateur*, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural speculators, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion.

Brown.

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one speculator, to give notice when the fish approached.

Broomie on the *Odys.*

SPECULATORY.† *adj.* [from *speculate*.]

1. Exercising speculation.

Both these were nothing more than speculative out-posts to the Akeman-street.

Warton, *Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 58.

SPECULUM.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a speculum, to reflect the artificial rainbow.

Boyle on Colours.

2. An instrument in surgery used for dilatation.

SPEED. The preterite and part. passive of speed.

His horse full of windgalls, sped with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows.

Shakspeare.

Barbarossa, sped of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy.

Knolles.

With all his harness soon the god was sped; His flying hat, his wings upon his heels.

Dryden.

SPEECH.† *n. s.* [jæc, Sax. from *To speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by speech, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts.

Holder on Speech.

Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called speech.

Watts.

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In speech be eight parts.

Accidence.

The acts of God to human ears Cannot without process of speech be told.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. Particular language as distinct from others.

There is neither speech nor language, but their voices are heard among them.

Ps. Comm. Fr.

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick visage! Smile you my speeches as I were a fool?

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners, Concerning the French journey.

Shakspeare.

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom.

Bacon, *Ess.*

6. Oration; harangue.

The constant design of these orators, in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point.

Swift.

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of speech implor'd, reply'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

TO SPEECH.* *v. n.* To harangue; to make a speech.

He saved continually of the merlin: he stood upon the bulks in Westminster hall, and speeched against him from morning till night.

Account of T. Whigg, Esq. (1710,) p. 9.

And were you supposed to have the tongues of angels and archangels to speech it in your behalf, their words would have no weight!

Fyfe, *Serm.* ii. 435.

SPEECHLESS. *adj.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was speechless.

Shakspeare.

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become speechless.

Raleigh.

A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs.

Dryden.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear.

Addison.

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him; 'Twas very faintly he said, rise: dismiss'd me

Thus, with his speechless hand.

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

From her eyes

I did receive fair speechless messages.

Shakspeare.

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain speechless; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes.

Holder on Speech.

SPEECHLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *speechless*.]

State of being speechless.

Immediate preceding signs of death are great unquietness — the memory confused, speechlessness, cold sweats.

Bacon, *Hist. of Life and Death*.

TO SPEED.† *n. n.* pret. and part. pass. sped and speeded. [*spoeden*, Teut. *spuden*, Germ. to hasten; jpeb, Sax. celerity, haste. Wachter derives the word from the Gr. *σπεῖδα*, (*speudo*), to hasten; Serenius from the Goth. *spo sig*, the same.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

So well they *sped*, that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day.

Spenser, *P. Q.*

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet?
Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the
expedition of thought? I *sped*ed hither with the
very extremest inch of possibility.

Shakespeare.

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard.

Milton, *P. L.*

See where Idwall *speeds*! a trusty soldier.

A. Philips.

2. [Spebian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *speed*.

Shakespeare.

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly should you *speed*!
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from
hell,

I told you then he should prevail, and *speed*
In his bad errand.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. To succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk:
I've look'd on thousands, who have *sped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

Macians shewed them what an offence it
was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto
them dangerous, although they should *speed* never
so well.

Knolles.

These were violators of the first temple, and those
that profaned and abused the second, *sped* no better.

South.

4. To have any condition good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed.

Waller.

To *SPEED*. *v. a.*

1. To hasten in haste; to send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began
To feel his heart relict with meek compassion;
But not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then;
He *sped* him thence home to his habitation.

Fairfax.

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love.

Shakespeare, *All's Well*.

Satan, tow'r'd the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the ecliptick *sped* with hop'd success,
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel.

Milton, *P. L.*

The priest reply'd no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding
shore.

Dryden.

3. To furnish in haste.

4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came rushing through the
wound.

Dryden.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped*;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead.

Pope.

5. To execute; to dispatch.

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters
which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped*
in open court at the instance of one or both of the
parties.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

6. To assist; to help forward.

Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes.

Dryden.

Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night
With rising gales, that *sped* their happy flight.

Dryden.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.

Pope.

7. To make prosperous; to make to succeed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into
your house, neither bid him God *speed*.

2 John, 10.
He was chosen, though he stood low upon the
roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential
events, happened to be *sped*.

Fell.

SPEED.† *n. s.* [p̄pec, Saxon.]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, such a sunless journey brought
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to describe whose swiftness number fails.

Milton, *P. L.*

We observe the horse's patient service at the
plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docile-
ness, and desire of glory.

More.

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.

When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is
still the wanted distance between them and their
aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no ac-
quests.

Dec. of Chr. Plety.

3. The course or pace of a horse.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol
kills a sparrow flying.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.

The prince your son, with mere conceit and
fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone.

Shakespeare.

O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed*.

Gen. xxiv. 12.

*SPE'DFUL** *adj.* [*speed* and *full*; Sax. p̄p̄biz, lucky, prosperous.] Serviceable; useful. Not in use.

All things ben leful to me, but not alle
things then *spedful*.

Wicliffe, 1 Cor. vi.

SPE'DILY. *adv.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to your husband,
Shew him this letter.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

Send *speedily* to Bertrand; charge him strictly
Not to proceed.

Dryden, *Span. Friar*.

SPEEDINESS. *n. s.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.*SPE'EDWELL*. *n. s.* [*veronica*, Lat.] Fluellin.

A plant.
In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of
its raining millet-seed; but 'twas found to be only
the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small hen-
bit.

Derham, *Phys. Theol.*

SPE'EDY.† *adj.* [from *speed*; *sp̄dig*, German. The Sax. p̄p̄biz is prosperous.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near 's the other army?
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main decry
Stands on the hourly thought.

Shaks. *K. Lear*.

Back with *speediest* sail
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
Came flying.

Milton, *P. L.*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through every
street,

With poison'd darts, which not the good could
shun,

The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet.

Dryden.

*TO SPEET** *v. a.* [*speten*, Teut. to pierce or bore.] To stab.

If he came, [he] had me not sticks to *sp̄et* hym.

Com. of Gamma. Gorton's Needle, (1551.)

*SPEIGHT** *n. s.* A woodpecker. See *SPECHT*.

SPELK.† *n. s.* [rpelc, Sax. fascia, a kind
of splint applied to fractured limbs.
See Lye.] A splinter; a small stick to
fix on thatch with. A northern word.

Ray and Grose.

SPELL.† *n. s.* [rpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus Horace uses words:

*Sunt verba et voces quibus hunc lenire
dolorem
Possis.*

Start not; her actions shall be holy:
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her,
Until you see her die again; for then
You kill her double.

Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale*.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that
they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and con-
junctions, letters, characters, notes, and dashes.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Had not *spells*.

And black enchantments, some magicians's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong, Milton, *S. A.*

Youself you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
That, like a spirit, with this *spell*

Of my own teaching I am caught.

Waller.

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the
throes,
And spoke the powerful *spells* that babes to birth
disclose.

Dryden.

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. [from the Sax. p̄p̄han, vices alicujus obire. Lye. A word frequent among seamen, as he adds, denoting their respective turns of labour.]

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure
it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by
spells: the residue of the time they wear out at
coytes and kayles.

Carew.

3. [Spel, Sax. historia, narratio.] A tale. Obsolete.

Now—hearken to my *spell*:
Of battaille, and of chevalerie,
Anon I will you tell. Chaucer, *Rime of Sir Thopas*.

TO SPELL.† *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt*. [*spellen*, Teut. *spellen*, Germ. which Wachter derives from *spalten*, to split, to divide.]1. To write with the proper letters. In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *sative* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout.

Dryden, *Jur. Ded.*

2. To read by naming letters singly. I never yet saw man,

How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would *spelt* him backward: if fair fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister.

Shakespeare.

3. To read; to discover by characters or marks. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

In this manner to sit *spelling* and observing
divine justice upon every accident, and slight dis-
turbance, that may happen humanly to the affairs
of men, is but another fragment of his broken re-
venge.

Milton, *Eiconoclast*. § 26.

4. To charm.

I have you fast:
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

For a time he was much *spelled* with Elianor
Talbot, daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrews-
bury.

Sir G. Buck, *Life of Rich. III.* p. 116.

This gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *spelt* with words of
power,
Dire step-dames in the magick bowl infuse.

Dryd.

5. [Speltan, Sax.] To relate; to teach. This meaning also is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies *spelt* in mystic rhymes,
To teach enquiring later times,
What open force, or secret guile,
Dash'd into dust the solemn pile. *Warton, Ode 11.*
TO SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*.
Dryden.

By pasting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into *spelling*.
Locke.

The Latin, being written of the same character with the mother-tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling-book*, it is legible.
Spectator.

Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak.
Swift.

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,
Or heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
Sorrow and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee.
Milton, P. L.

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*.
Milton, Sonnet.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may sit, and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven's doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton, Il Pens.*

3. To read unskillfully.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void
of all notion, a rude unwritten blank, sent into
the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the
works of creation.
South.

TO SPELT. *v. n.* [Dr. Johnson gives no
derivation, and pronounces the word
bad; but why, it is difficult to say. It
is evidently the Germ. *spalten*, to divide.]
To split; to break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal,
or ground malt mixed with beer.
Mortimer.

SPELT.* *n. s.* [pelc, Sax. *spelte*, Teut.] A
kind of corn.

Lentils, and millet, and fitches, [in the margin
spelt.]
Ezek. iv. 9.

SPELTTER. *n. s.* A kind of semi-metal.

Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a
copious fume, except *spelter*, which fumes copiously,
and thereby flames.
Newton.

SPENCE.* *n. s.* [*despence*, old Fr.] A but-
tery; a larder; a store-room; a place
where any provisions are kept. "*Spence*,
cellarium, promptuarium." Prompt.
Parv. See also Cotgrave, and Sher-
wood. This is the old sense of the
word, and is still so used in many places.
Spens, Cornish. In some parts of the
north, it is used for a kind of little par-
lour or inner room of a country-house.

As botel in the *spence*. *Chaucer, Sonyn. Tale.*

SPENCER.* *n. s.* [from *spence*.] A butler;
any who has the care of the *spence*:
cellarius, Lat. Obsolete. *Prompt. Parv.*
TO SPEND. *v. a.* [penban, Saxon; *spen-*
dere, Ital.]

1. To consume; to exhaust; to waste.

Our cannons' malice vainly shall be spent
Against the invulnerable clouds. *Shakspeare.*
I will very gladly *spend* and be spent for you.
2 Cor. xii. 15.

There is oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a
foolish man *spendeth* it up.
Prov. xxi. 20.

We must exasperate
The almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage.

Milton, P. L.

Money is brought into England by nothing but
spending here less of foreign commodities than what
we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To bestow as expence; to expend as
cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is
not bread? *Isa. lv. 2.*

3. To bestow for any purpose: often with
upon.

When we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would *spend* it in some words upon that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to
spend any more time upon the debate, thought not fit
to make any mention to him of the proposed
opinion. *Boyle.*

4. To effuse.

Coward dogs
Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to
threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

5. To squander; to lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this,
what course we are to take to pass our time; some
to get, and others to *spend* their estates. *Wake.*

6. To pass; to suffer to pass away.

In those pastoral pastimes, a great many days
were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors.

Sidney.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a mo-
ment go down to the grave. *Job, xxi. 13.*

He *spends* his life with his wife, and remem-
bereth neither father nor mother. *1 Esdr. iv. 21.*

Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights,
How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights,
Till the Ledaean stars, so fam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther ac-
complishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his
time in travelling. *Pope.*

7. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of
force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their
violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last.
Burnet, Theory.

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings
around;
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground.
Dryden.

The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head.
Addison, Cato.

8. To fatigue; to harass.

Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve
them, having scarce clothes to cover their naked-
ness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and
thirst. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden, Æn.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching,
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *spent* with toil, some with despair op-
press'd;

Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames con-
sum'd the rest. *Dryden, Æn.*

Thou oft hast seen me,
Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou seest me
Spent, overpower'd, despairing of success.
Addison, Cato.

TO SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser
rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *spends* as a person who knows that he must
come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil.
Temple.

3. To be lost or wasted.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open
air; but in such concaves it is conserved and con-
tracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that
spend before they come to the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter
made of wild vines; for the vines that they use
for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth*
into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPENDER. *n. s.* [from *spend*.]

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of
your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh
you. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who
were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any
that were sparing, to tell them that they must
needs have, because they laid up; and if they were
spenders, they must needs have, because it was
seen in their port and manner of living.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

SPE'NDING.* *n. s.* [penbung, Saxon.]
Act of consuming, expending, or bestow-
ing for any purpose.

The great mogul's wealth and revenues, treasure,
or *spendings*. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 404.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. s.* [*spend* and *thrif*.] A
prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and
the *spendthrift*. *L'Estrange.*

Some fawning usurer does feed
With present sums th' unwary *spendthrift's* need.
Dryden.

Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little
in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a
profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar.

Swift.

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [sperabilis, Lat.] That
may be hoped. Not in use.

We may cast it away, if it be found but a blad-
der, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not
sperable. *Bacon.*

SPE'RATE.* *adj.* [speratus, Lat.] Hoped
to be not irrecoverable.

We have spent much time in distinguishing be-
tween the *sperate* and desperate deeds of the clergy.

Repr. to Q. Anne, in Ecton's St. of Q. A.'s
Bounty, (1721.) p. 108.

TO SPERE.* *v. a.* [piyuan, Sax.] To ask;
to enquire. Still a northern word, and
in some parts pronounced *spere*.

SPERM. *n. s.* [sperme, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.]

Seed; that by which the species is con-
tinued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones
at a burthen, and some but one; this may be
caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the
partitions of the womb which may sever the *sperm*.
Bacon.

There is required to the preparation of the *sperm*
of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secre-
tions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations.

Ray.

SPERMACE'TI. *n. s.* [Latin.] Cor-
ruptly pronounced *parmasia*.

A particular sort of whale affords the
oil whence this is made; and that is very
improperly called *sperma*, because it is
only the oil which comes from the head
of which it can be made. It is changed
from what it is naturally, the oil itself
being very brown and rank. The pecu-

liar property of it is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the crystallization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent.

Quincy.

SPERMATICAL. } *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr.]
SPERMATICK. } [from *sperm.*]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *More, Div. Dial.*

Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*

Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the most spiritous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SPERMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm.*] To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. s.* [*σπέρμα* and *κῆλη*.]

A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMOLOGIST. *n. s.* [*σπερματολόγος*.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE.† *v. a.* [*sparsum*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. A word not now in use. See **To SPARSE.**

The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian
new

That *spers'd* those clouds. *Spenser.*

To SPET.† *v. a.* [*spæcan*, Sax.] To eject from the mouth; to throw out. This is the old form of *spit*.

To *spet* out his poison; to speak the worst that he can. *Barret, Adv.* (1580.)

Mysterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air. *Miltons, Comus.*

SPET.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Spittle; matter ejected from the mouth.

The speckled trout—
Defies his foe with a fell *spet*.

Love, Lucast. Posth. p. 42.
To SPEW.† *v. a.* [*speiwan*, Goth. *spīpan*, Sax. *spewen*, Germ. *spouwen*, Teut.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue.

Spenser.

2. To eject; to cast forth.

When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spew* their watery store. *Dryden.*

When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show;
And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

3. To eject with loathing.

Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out.

Lev. xviii. 28.

Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon, Ess.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn;
But better 'twas that they should sleep or *spew*,
Than in the scene to offend or him or you.

B. Jonson.

SPE'WER.* *n. s.* [*spīpepe*, Sax.] One who spews.

SPE'WINESS.* *n. s.* [from *spewy*.] Moistness; dampness.

These would in time bear good fruits, if the coldness and *spewiness* of the soil did not make them dwindle.

Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1653), p. 551.

SPE'WING.* *n. s.* [*spīpinze*, Sax.] Act of vomiting.

Shameful *spewing* shall be upon thy glory.
Hab. ii. 16.

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *spew*.] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.

The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer.*

To SPHACELATE. *v. a.* [from *sphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHACELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.

The skin, by the great distension, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacellate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer.

Sharp.

SPHACELUS. *n. s.* [*σφακέλος*.] *sphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*. *Wise man.*

SPHERE. *n. s.* [*sphere*, French; *sphæra*, Latin.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd.
Milton, P. L.

2. Any globe of the mundane system.

What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,
What if in every other star unseen,
Of other worlds he happily should hear?

Spenser, F. Q.

And then mortal ears
Had heard the music of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.

Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *sphere*,
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year?

Dryden.

4. Orb; circuit of motion.

Half unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. [From the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in't. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good store,
while moving in so high a *sphere*, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Ye know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the æthereal kind. *Pope.*

The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd,
Soon in an higher *sphere* Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shakspeare.*

2. To form into roundness.

Light from her native east
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton, P. L.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*spherique*, Fr. from
SPHE'RIK. } *sphere*.]

1. Round; orbicular; globular.

What descent of waters could there be in a *spherical* and round body, wherein there is not high nor low. *Raleigh.*

Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb or *spherical* area of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Bacon.*

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Clavius.*

A fluid mass necessarily falls into a *spherical* surface. *Keil.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be *spherick*; and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be *spherical*.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shakspeare.*

SPHE'RICALITY.† *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

Birds build their nests *spherically*.
Wotton, Rem. p. 14.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *n. s.* [from *sphere*.]
SPHE'RICITY. } Roundness; rotundity;

globsity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *sphericalness* they aim at. *Digby.*

Water consists of small, smooth, *spherical* particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon one another; the *sphericity* keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one.

Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

SPHE'RICKS.* *n. s. pl.* The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHE'ROID. *n. s.* [*σφαῖρα* and *εἶδος*.] *spher-uide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'ROIDICAL. } *adj.* [from *spheroid*.]
SPHE'ROIDAL. } Having the form of a

spheroid.

If these corpuscles be *spheroidal*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

If the surface of the earth was covered with water, it would put on a *spheroidal*, or egg-like figure. *Adams on the Globes.*

SPHE'ROIDITY.* *n. s.* [from *spheroid*.] Deviation from a sphere. *Mason.*

The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more than double in proportion to the *spheroidity* of its globe. *Adams.*

SPHE'RULE. *n. s.* [*sphærule*, Lat.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy *spherules*. *Cheyne.*

SPHERY.* *adj.* [from *sphere*.]

1. Spherical; round.

What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's spheric eye?
Shakespeare, M. N. Dream.

2. Belonging to the spheres.

Mortals, that would follow me,
Love Virtue; she alone is free:
She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the spheric chime. *Milton, Comus.*

SPHINCTER.* *n. s.* [*sphincter*, Lat.] One of the circular and constrictory muscles of the human body.

SPHINX.* *n. s.* [*σφίγξ*.]

The sphinx was a famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SPIAL.* *n. s.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears be as spials, alarum to crie. *Tusser.*
He privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

For he by faithful spial was assured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good spials and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE.† *n. s.* [*espices*, Fr.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatic substance used in sauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream. *Shakespeare.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue,
the spice and salt that seasons a man? *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Garlick, the northern spice, is in mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned. Dr. Johnson. — *Spice*, in this sense, means a sample, a specimen; and is perhaps no other than the old word *spece*, (Fr. *espece*), which was used for sort or species; as, "*species* of things and progressions," Chaucer, Kn. Tale; and, "*every speece* of storm," B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd. Mr. Tyrwhitt has also given *spice* as a reading of Chaucer, according to this meaning: "How many maneres ben of actions, — how many *spices* there ben of penance." *Persones Tale.*

Think what they have done,
And then run stark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *spices* of it. *Shakespeare.*

It containeth singular relations, not without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the saints have not a *spice*. *Hudibras.*

To SPICE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To season with spice; to mix with aromatic bodies.

His mother was a vot'ress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shaks.*

With a festivity
She'll first receive thee; but will *spice* thy bread
With flow'ry poysons. *Chapman.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great-grand-children of thy praises grow;

And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a freight
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

2. To render nice; to season with scruples. This figurative sense escaped Dr. Johnson.

Come near, my spouse, —
Ye shouldest be al patient and meke,
And han a swete *spiced* conscience. *Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.*

They dallied out the matter like Chaucer's friar at the first, under pretence of a *spiced* holiness. *Questions of Profitable Concernings*, (1594,) p. 15.
You have such a *spic'd* consideration,
Such qualms upon your worship's conscience!
Beaumont and Fl. Chances.

SPICER.* *n. s.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as *Salter* and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPICERY.* *n. s.* [*espiceries*, Fr. from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices. Their camels were laden with *spicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africa, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found. *Donne.*

2. A repository of spices.

The *spicery*, the cellar, and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addison on Italy.*

SPICK and SPAN.† [This expression I should not have expected to have found authorised by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by Chaucer, and is supposed to come from *ppannan*, to stretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Lat. whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick* and *span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters: it is however a low word. Dr. Johnson. — In Dutch they say *spikspelder-nieuw*; and *spijker* means a warehouse or magazine. *Spil*, or *spel*, means a spindle, *schiet-spiel*, the weaver's shuttle; and *spoelder*, the shuttle-thrower. In Dutch, therefore, *spikspelder-nieuw* means new from the warehouse and the loom. In German they say *span-neu* and *funckel-neu*. *Spange* means any thing shining; as *funckel* means to glitter or sparkle. In Danish, *funckel-ny*. In Swedish, *spitt-spangande-ny*. In English we say *spick* and *span-new*, *fire-new*, *brand-new*. The two last, *brand* and *fire*, speak for themselves. *Spick* and *span-new* means shining new from the warehouse. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purley, i. 527. — Dr. Jamieson considers our expression as perhaps a corruption of the Su. Goth. *sping spaangande ny*; which *Ihre* derives from *spinga*, a chip or splint, from *spaan*, the same; as the Sax. *ppon* also is. This, carrying us to the Scottish *split-new* and the German *splitter-new*, is intended to explain our phrase, "new as a splinter or chip from the block." A writer in the Gent. Mag. for March 1755, imagines it to be a corruption of the Italian *spiccata da la spanna*, "snatched from

the hand, *opus ablatum incude*; or, according to another expression of our own, *fresh from the mint*; in all which the same idea is conveyed by a different metaphor."] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour thou hast got,
Is *spick* and *span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Buller.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick* and *span* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick* and *span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPICKNEL.* *n. s.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPICY.* *adj.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromatics.

Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabeau odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest; with such delay
Well pleas'd they slack their course; and many a
league, *Milton, P. L.*

Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles.

For them the Idumean balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceilon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatic; having the qualities of spice.

The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales! *Pope.*

SPICO'SITY.* *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

To SPICULATE.* *v. a.* [*spicula*, Lat.] To make sharp at the point.

Plant thy thick row of thorns, and, to defend
Their infant shoots, beneath, on oaken stakes,
Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling, in such sort
As, round some citadel, the engineer
Directs his sharp stoccard. *Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 2.*

SPIDER.† *n. s.* [Skinner thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*; Junius, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from *σπίς*, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spieden*, Dutch, *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to lie upon the catch. *Dop*, *bopa*, Saxon, is a beetle, or properly an humble bee, or stingless bee. May not spider be *spy* *dor*, the insect that watches the *dor*? Dr. Johnson. — Ingeniosissima et autore acutissima digna est origo, quam adducit Johnson ab Angl. *spy*, (Sueth. *spēja*, insidiosè speculanti,) et Sax. *dop*, musca quædam. Ast ut ab ipso recedam, et cum Skinnero, rescisso *n*, à *spinna* (spinner) emanatam vocem statuum, suadet analogia linguarum affinium. Serenius.] The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads. *Shaks.*

The spider's web to watch we'll stand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Insidious, restless, watchful spider,
Fear no officious damsel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy banners round my room;

While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confined to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr. Littleton.*
The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.

Pope.

SPIDER-CATCHER. *n. s.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *piscus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.
SPIDERLIKE.* *adj.* [*spider* and *like*.] Resembling a spider in shape or quality.

Spider-like,
Out of his self-drawing web, he gives us note.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

I can bend my body no farther than it is bent by nature. For this reason, when ladies drop a fan or glove, I am not the first to take them up; and often restrain my inclination to perform those little services, rather than expose my *spider-like* shape.
Hay, Ess. on Deformity, p. 18.

SPIDERWORT. *n. s.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lilyflower, composed of six petals.
Miller.

SPINGEL. *n. s.* [*meum*, Latin.] A plant. See **SPICKNEL**.

SPINGOT. *n. s.* [*spijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou' the *spigot* wield?
Shakespeare.
Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth.
Swift.

SPIKE.† *n. s.* [*spica*, Lat.]

1. An ear of corn.
Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes*
Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes.
Denham.

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year.
Dryden.

The gleaners,
Spike after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick.
Thomson.

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn. [*spik*, Su. Goth.]

For the body of the ships, no nation equals
England for the oaken timber; and we need not
borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to
fasten them.
Bacon.

The head of your medal would be seen to more
advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower.
Dryden.

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun.
Addison.

SPIKE. *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender.
The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated.
Hill, Mat. Med.

TO SPIKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.
Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked*
down to the pieces of oak on which they lie.
Moxon, Mech. Ex.

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning
them down fast.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To set with spikes.
A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was
suddenly frightened down, and in his falling he was
caught by those spikes.
Wiseman.

3. To make sharp at the end.

SPIKED.* *adj.* [from *spike*.] Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds.

The clover white,
That in a *spiked* ball collects its sweets.
Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 2.

SPIKENARD. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages.
Hill, Mat. Med.

A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head.
St. Mark, xiv. 3.

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub.
Spectator.

SPIKY.* *adj.* [from *spike*.] Having a sharp point.

The tapering pyramid, the Egyptian's pride,
And wonder of the world; whose *spiky* top
Has wounded the thick cloud.
R. Blair, The Grave.

Leicesterian fleeces, which the sinewy arm
Combs through the *spiky* steel in lengthen'd flakes.
Dyer, Fleece.

SPILL.† *n. s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron; a splinter.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern.
Carew.

The smallest *spill*, or mote, is restless agony to the eye; it never leaves to force out tears.
Allestree, Serm. (1684), P. II. p. 75.

Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole, stopped with a *spill*.
Mortimer.

2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.
Ayliffe.

3. A small slip of paper. The word has lately been revived, Mr. Archdeacon Nares observes, in order to this signification. Mr. Jennings states it as now a West Country word for a stalk, particularly that which is long and straight.

TO SPILL. *v. a.* [*ppillan*, Saxon; *spillen*, Dutch; *spilla*, Icelandic.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.
Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*.
Shakespeare.

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another.
Shakespeare, Timon.

Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to *spill*.
Daniel, Civ. War.

They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,

Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth.
Milton, P. L.

Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage.
Roscommon.

Orbellan did disgrace
With treacherous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour.
Philips.

2. To destroy; to mischief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*.
Sidney.

Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill*.
Spenser.

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakespeare, X. Lear.*

Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me.
B. Jonson.

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either.
Davies.

3. To throw away.

This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest.
Tickell.

TO SPILL. *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.
Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
Sidney.

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.
He was so toptful of himself, that he let it *spill*
on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he
spoke too long.
Watts.

SPILLER. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILT.* *part. adj.* [perhaps intended for *spelt*, i. e. divided. See **TO SPELT**.] Variegated.

Though all the pillows of the one were gilt,
And all the other's pavement were with yvory *spilt*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 5.

SPILTH. *n. s.* [from *spill*.] Any thing poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine.
Shakespeare.

TO SPIN.† *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun*. [*spinnan*, Goth. *ppinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Germ. and Dutch; *spinia*, Icel. from *spenna*, to extend, to draw out. Serenius.]

1. To draw out into threads.
The women *spun* goats' hair. *En. xxxv. 26.*

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn she *spun* in Ulysses' absence, did but fill
Ithaca full of moths. *Shakespeare.*

The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em.
L'Estrange.

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last.
Addison, Cato.

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes.
Digby.

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against intangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing clients.
Collier.

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size.
Locke.

The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say:
Lord Fanny spins a thousand such a day. *Pope.*

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that spin. *More.*

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;

Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,

They neither know to spin, nor care to toil.

Prior.

For this Alcides learn'd to spin;

His cure laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*

2. [*Spigare*, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,

That to the ground came horse and man;

The blood out of their helmets span,

So sharp were their encounters.

Drayton, Nymphid.

3. To move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,

Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,

He from the east his flaming road begin,

Or she from west her silent course advance

With inoffensive pace, that spinning sleeps

On her soft axle, while she paces even,

And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,

Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton, P. L.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,

Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;

Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,

The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SPINACH. } *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Lat.] A plant.

SPINAGE. }

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Miller.*

Spinage is an excellent herb crude, or boiled.

Mortimer.

SPINAL. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone.

All spinal, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are somewhat analogous thereto.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Arbutnot.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall

Lux'd his joint neck, and spinal marrow bruise'd.

Philips.

SPINDLE. *n. s.* [*spinbēl*, *spinbēl*, Saxon.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed,

and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of spindles. *Bacon.*

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,

And turn the adamantine spindle round

On which the fate of gods and men is wound.

Milton, Arcades.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute reprobation as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.

Jasper Maine.

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And when Imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Resum'd her female arts, the spindle and the clew;

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Forgot the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
And with that mildness, she had rul'd, obey'd.

Stepney.

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the spindle and the loom?

A. Philips.

2. A long slender stalk.

The spindles must be tied up, and, as they grow in heights, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those spindle legs of yours will carry you to the next chair.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

The marriage of one of our heires with an eminent courtier gave us spindle shanks and cramps.

Tatter.

To SPINDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to spindle, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLELEGGED.† } *adj.* [*spindle* and
SPINDLESHANKED. } *shank.*] Having small legs.

Many great families are insensibly fallen off from the athletic constitution of their progenitors, and are dwindled away into a pale, sickly, spindle-legged generation of valetudinarians.

Tatter, No. 148.

Her lawyer is a little ravelled, spindle-shanked gentleman. *Addison.*

SPINDLETREE.† *n. s.* [*enonymus*, Latin.]

Prickwood. A plant.

There is a shrub called the spindle-tree, commonly growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard wood. *Evelyn.*

SPINE. *n. s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The back bone.

The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the spine. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,

Which in the spine, while he was living, ran;

When dead, the pith corrupted will become

A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryd.*

SPINE.† *n. s.* [*espine*, Fr. *spina*, Lat.] A thorn.

Roses, their sharp spines being gone.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

SPINEL. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

Spinel ruby is of a bright red; red; it is softer than the rock or balass ruby. *Woodward.*

SPINET.† *n. s.* [*espinette*, French; *spinetta*, Ital.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

When miss delights in her spinnet,

A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINET.† *n. s.* [*spinetum*, Lat.] A small wood; a place where briars and bushes grow.

In this sense spiny is still used

in some of our midland counties.

The invention was to have a satyr lodged in a little spinet, — who advanced his head above the top of the wood, &c.

B. Jonson, Entert. at Althorpe.

SPINIFEROUS. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK.† *n. s.* [*spinckot*, Su. Gothick. Dr. Jamieson has overpassed this derivation of our word. Dr. Johnson has offered none. And Mr. Moor, in his Suffolk Words, applying spink, as indeed in other places it is applied, to the chaf-

finch, says, "that the origin of this

appellation is difficult to imagine, and would perhaps be impossible to trace."

A finch; a bird.

Want sharpens poesy, and grief adorns;
The spinck chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns.

Harte.

SPINNER.† *n. s.* [from spin.]

1. One skilled in spinning.

A practised spinner shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for sixpence. *Graunt.*

2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.

Weaving spiders come not here!

Hence, you long-legg'd spinners, hence! *Shaks.*

3. The common spider that spins webs for flies.

Spynners ben tokens of divynation, and of knowing what wether shal fal.

Transl. of Bartholom. de Prop. Rer. fol. 314.

Where the bee gathereth honey, even there the spinner gathereth venome.

Latimer in Fox's Acts and Mon.

SPINNING Wheel. *n. s.* [from spin.]

The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My spinning wheel and rake,

Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

SPINNY.† *adj.* I suppose small, slender.

A barbarous word. Dr. Johnson. —

It is an old, however barbarous word,

which Dr. Johnson might have shewn

by the following example.

The Italians proportion it [beauty,] big and plum; the Spaniards, spynie and lanke; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown. *Flor. Tr. of Montaigne, (1613), p. 269.*

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some spinny grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINNY, or SPINNY.† *n. s.* A small wood.

See SPINET.

SPINOSITY.† *n. s.* [*spinus*, Lat.] Crab-

bedness; thorny or briary perplexity.

The spinosity of harsh and dry opinions.

More, Myst. of Godliness, p. 276.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry spinosities, lean notions, and endless alterations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

SPINOUS.† *adj.* [*spinus*, Lat.] Thorny;

full of thorns.

Our senses are pricked and wounded with this spinous or thorny matter.

W. Mountague, Den. Ess. P. I. (1648), p. 72.

SPINSTER.† *n. s.* [from spin, Su. Goth. spinnersta.]

1. A woman that spins.

The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,

And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,

Do use to chaunt it. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

One Michael Cassio,

That never set a squadron in the field,

Nor the division of a battle knows

More than a spinster. *Shaks. Othello.*

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed spinster, she may abate the writ. *Sir E. Coke.*

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, spinster, during her life. *Swift.*

SPINSTRY.† *n. s.* [from spinster.] The work of spinning.

What new decency can then be added to this by your spinstry?

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2. ch. 2.

SPINNY.† *adj.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The first attempts are always imperfect ; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject. *Digby.*

The *spiny* desarts of scholastick philosophy. *Warburton on Prod.* p. 61.

SPIRACLE. *n. s.* [*spiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole ; a vent ; a small aperture.

Most of these *spiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

SPIRAL. *adj.* [*spiral*, French ; from *spira*, Lat.] Curve ; winding ; circularly involved, like a screw.

The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the systole of the heart is a muscular constriction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray.*

Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep ? In *spiral* tracts why through the zodiac creep ? *Blackmore.*

The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral* cylinder. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SPIRALLY. *adv.* [from *spiral*.] In a *spiral* form.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPIRATION. *† n. s.* [*spiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

To other substances, void of corporeal bulk and concretion, the name of spirit is assigned to imply the manner of their origin, because God did, by a kind of *spiration*, produce them. *Barrow*, vol. ii. S. 84.

SPIRE. *† n. s.* [*spire*, old Fr. *spira*, Ital. and Lat. *spira*, Su. Goth.]

1. A curve line ; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane ; a curl ; a twist ; a wreath. His head

Crested aloft, and caruncle his eyes ; With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass Floated redundant. *Milton, P. L.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god, Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass ; it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*

2. Any thing growing up taper ; a round pyramid, so called perhaps because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles, would be a *spire* ; a steeple. With glistering *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he bath made. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky, Inglorious change ! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*

3. The top or uppermost point. 'Twere no less than a traducement, To hide your doings, and to silence that, Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd, Would seem but modest. *Shaks. Coriol.*

To **SPIRE.** *† v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To shoot up pyramically. The sithe sheers up the *spiring* grass. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 16.

It is not so apt to *spire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

The *spiring* turrets glitter through the skies. *Shenstone, Judg. of Hercules.*

2. [*Spiro*, Latin.] To breathe. Not in use.

To **SPIRE.** ** v. a.* To shoot forth. Not in use.

In gentle ladie's breste, and bounteous race Of woman-kind, it fayrest flowre doth *spyre*. And beareth fruit of honour and all chaste desyre. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. v. 52.

SPIRED. ** adj.* [from *spire*.] Having a steeple or spire.

Or pinnaced, or *spired*. *Mason.*

SPIRIT. *† n. s.* [*spiritus*, Lat.]

1. Breath ; wind.

All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatual parts within them ; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *spirits* of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is ; and the *spirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort ; but the *spirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*

2. [*Esprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance ; an intellectual being.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing,

doubting, and a power of moving do subsist. *Locke.*

She is a *spirit* ; yet not like air, or wind,

Nor like the *spirits* about the heart or brain ;

Nor like those *spirits* which alchymists do find,

When they in every thing seek gold in vain ;

For she all natures under heav'n doth pass,

Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see ;

Or like himself, whose image once she was,

Though now, alas ! she scarce his shadow be :

For of all forms she holds the first degree,

That are to gross material bodies knit ;

Yet she herself is bodiless and free,

And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Davies.*

I shall depend upon your constant friendship ;

like the trust we have in benevolent *spirits*, who,

though we never see or hear them, we think are

constantly praying for us. *Pope.*

If we seclude space, there will remain in the

world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*. *Watts, Logick.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean

that you have not bodies that want meat and drink,

and sleep and clothing ; but that all that deserves

to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*. *Law.*

3. The soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Ecc.* xii. 7.

Look, who comes here ! a grave unto a soul,

Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will

In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Every thing that you call yours, besides this

spirit, is but like your clothing ; sometimes that

is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and

die, and wear away. *Law.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had

seen a *spirit*. *St. Luke, xxiv.* 37.

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the

glass ; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from

all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper ; habitual disposition of mind.

He sets

Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise

Quite out their native language. *Milton, P. L.*

That peculiar law of christianity which forbids

revenge, no man can think it grievous who con-

siders the restless torment of a malicious and re-

vengeful *spirit*. *Tillotson.*

Nor once disturb their heavenly *spirits*

With Scapin's cheats, or Caesar's merits. *Prior.*

Let them consider how far they are from that

spirit, which prays for its most unjust enemies, if

they have not kindness enough to pray for those, by whose labours and service they live in ease themselves. *Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God. *Law.*

6. Ardour ; courage ; elevation ; vehemence of mind.

'Tis well blown, lads ;

This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth

That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shaks.*

Farewell the big war,

The *spirit*-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing file. *Shakspeare.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to

recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*

7. Genius ; vigour of mind.

More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont,

Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors

Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,

By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To a mighty work thou goest, O king,

That equal *spirits* and equal powers shall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he spies

A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,

If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit

His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve

enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of

heroick virtue. *Temple.*

8. Turn of mind ; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were us'd

To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,

That common chances common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me, Cowley,

A perfect judge will read each work of wit,

With the same *spirit* which its author writ :

Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,

Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon

the mind and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was

inclined to adventures, that he was transported

with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

In *spirit* perhaps he also saw

Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Sentiment ; perception.

You are too great to be by me gainssaid :

Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakspeare.*

11. Eagerness ; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times,

and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of

pulling down. *South.*

12. Man of activity ; man of life, fire, and enterprise.

The wat'ry kingdom is no bar

To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shaks.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.

Romish adversaries, from the rising up of some

schismatical *spirits* amongst us, conclude, that

the main body of our church is schismatical, because

some branches or members thereof were such. *White.*

Of pitying God did well-form'd *spirits* raise,

Fit for the toilsome business of their days,

To free the groaning nation, and to give

Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live. *Cowley.*

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would

I chase for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind ; the purest part of the

body, bordering, says Sydenham, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didst but jest,
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
When I sit and tell

The warlike feats I've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern?

It was the time when gentle night began
To indrench with sleep the busy *spirits* of man.

To sing thy praise, would Heav'n my breath
prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays.

All men by experience find the necessity and
aid of the *spirits* in the business of concoction.

By means of the curious inoculation of the
auditory nerves, the organs of the *spirits* should
be altered.

In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains.

He is always forced to drink a heavy glass,
to drive thoughts of business out of his head, and
make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep.

15. Characteristical likeness; essential
qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where
the windows are high, because they are commonly
made to a descending light, which of all other doth
set off men's faces in their truest *spirit*.

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.
Nor doth the eye itself,

17. That which hath power or energy.
There is in wine a mighty *spirit*, that will not
be congealed.

18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation;
as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the
name to so many different things, that they seem
to have no settled notion of the thing. In general,
they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled
volatile liquor.

All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last
extinguish the natural heat of the stomach.

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of
the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil;
if it will, it is *spirit*.

19. Mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation.

That the press should have stripped these broken
ends of verses [Homer's] of the unnecessary and
troublesome luggage of *spirits* and accents, is
neither the compositor's nor the corrector's fault.

Dalgerno, Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor, (1680), p. 126.
20. It may be observed, that in the poets
spirit was a monosyllable, and therefore
was often written *sprite*, or, less properly,
spright.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was.

To *SPÍRIT*.† v. a.

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. [*spirato*, Italian, from *spirare*, possessed
with an evil spirit.]

So talk'd the *spirited* slily snake. *Milton, P. L.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage;
to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a
counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees
of a general diet.

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and
spiriting the ambition of private men.

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and
assist those obstinate people to continue in their
rebellion.

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern
point of the needle varieth toward the land, as
being disposed and *spirited* that way by the meridional
and proper hemisphere.

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried
abroad as a dangerous person.

SPÍRITALLY. adv. [from *spiritus*, Latin.]
By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritually*, the
other vocally.

SPÍRITED. adj. [from *spirit*.] Lively;
vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.

SPÍRITEDLY.* adv. [from *spirited*.] In a
lively or strong manner.

SPÍRITEDNESS.† n. s. [from *spirited*.]
Disposition or make of mind.

To leave the world, and live in wildernesses,
was not counted by [the] ancients an act of perfection,
but of cowardice and poor *spiritedness*; of flight
to shade and shelter, not of fight in dust,
and blood, and heat of the day.

Oley, *Life of G. Herbert*, (1671), sign. N. 5.
He showed the narrow-*spiritedness*, pride, and
ignorance of pedants.

SPÍRITFUL.* adj. [*spirit* and *full*.] Lively;
full of spirit.

SPÍRITFULLY.* adv. [from *spiritful*.] In a
sprightly or lively manner.

SPÍRITFULNESS. n. s. [from *spirit* and
full.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to
singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*.

SPÍRITLESS.† adj. [from *spirit*.]
1. Dejected; low; deprived of vigour;
wanting courage; depressed.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain.

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n.

Much more is it needful now, against all the
casualties of this life, to have an intimate and
speaking help, a ready and reviving associate in
marriage; whereof who misses, by chancing on a
mute and *spiritless* mate, remains more alone than
before.

Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die.

Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him.

2. Having no breath; extinct.

The very condition of human nature admonishes
us, that the *spiritless* body should be restored to the
earth from whence it was derived.

SPÍRITLESSLY.* adv. [from *spiritless*.]
Without spirit; without exertion.

The same [external profession] will this church
of Laodicea hold on *spiritlessly* and lazily, with
little life or zeal.

SPÍRITLESSNESS.* n. s. [from *spiritless*.]
State of being spiritless.

SPÍRITOUS.† adj. [from *spirit*.]
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to
spirit.

More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending.

2. Fine; ardent; active.
The *spiritous* and benign matter most apt for
generation.

SPÍRITOUSNESS. n. s. [from *spiritous*.]
Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and
spiritousness of the liquor, did lift up the upper
surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a
small hemisphere.

SPÍRITUAL. adj. [*spirituel*, French; from
spirit.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence
of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion
should be created by like instruments with the
original sound.

Both visibles and audibles in their working emit
no corporeal substance into their mediums, but
only carry certain *spiritual* species.

All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare
their absolute dependence upon the first
Author of all beings, the only self-existent God.

2. Mental; intellectual.
Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults.

The same disaster has invaded his *spiritu*als;
the passions rebel; and there are so many governours,
that there can be no government.

3. Not gross; refined from external things;
relative only to the mind.

Some who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and
refined religion, spend their time in contemplation,
and talk much of communion with God.

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of
heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or
spiritual.

Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,

As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did.

Those servants, who have believing masters, are
forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly respect,
as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or
to honour them less, because they are become
their brethren in believing.

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor
is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation
of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to
make themselves as agreeable as they can in the
conversations of the world.

She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they
revere her as their *spiritual* mother, with an
affection far above that of the fondest friends.

SPÍRITUALIST.* n. s. [from *spiritual*.] One
who professes regard to spiritual things
only; one whose employment is spiritual.

Those high-flown *spiritualists*, the quakers, are
of the same mind.

Hallywell, Acc. of Familism, (1673), p. 19.
May not he that lives in a small thatched house
— preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one
of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?

Echard, Gr. of the Cont. of the Cl. (ed. 1696), p. 140.
SPÍRITUALITY. n. s. [from *spiritual*.]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence
distinct from matter.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth
nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporeality,
then of all other the most subtle and pure.

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*
 3. [*Spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPIRITUALTY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the *spirituality*
 Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
 As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*

SPIRITUALIZATION. *† n. s.* [from *spiritualize*.]

1. The act of spiritualizing.
 2. [In chymistry.] The action of extracting spirits from natural bodies.

Chambers.
To SPIRITUALIZE. *† v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth, which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.
 If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

2. To extract spirits from natural bodies.
 Spirit of wine is sometimes *spiritualized* to that degree, that, upon throwing a quantity into the air, not a drop shall fall down, but the whole evaporate, and be lost. *Chambers.*

SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*.] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.
SPIRITUOUS. *† adj.* [*spiritueux*, Fr. from *spirit*.]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun.

Arbutnot.
 2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy: applied both to persons and things.

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests.

Wotton on Architecture.
 What, my good *spirituous* spark?

B. Jonson, Cynthia Revels.
 He was to the last but of a thin and spare constitution; yet otherwise exceeding lively and *spirituous* with it.

Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More, p. 96.
 3. Ardent; inflammable: as, *spirituous* liquors.

SPIRITUOSITY. *n. s.* [from *spirituous*.]
SPIRITUOUSNESS. } The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *† v. n.* [*spryten*, Dutch, to shoot up, Skinner; *spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, Lye. *Sprout* is the past participle of the Sax. *spytan*, to shoot out, to cast forth: *spurt* is the same word by a customary metathesis. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 247.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirteth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
 Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
 Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,
 His finny flocks about their shepherd play,
 And rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dryden.*

When rains the passage hide,
 Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
 Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

SPIRT. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.
 2. Sudden and short effort; a fit.
 What, old hooson, art then a chiding?
 I will play a *spirt*, why should I not?
 What hast thou to do, and if I lose my cote?
 I will trill the bones while I have one grote.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

To SPIRITLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt*.]
 To shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirited* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirited* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator.

Derham, Phys. Theol.
SPIRY. *adj.* [from *spire*.]

1. Pyramidal.
 Waste sandy vallies, once perplex'd with thorn,
 The *spiry* fire and shapely box adorn. *Pope, Messiah.*

In these lone walls, their days' eternal bound,
 These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,
 Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
 And the dim windows shed a solemn light,
 Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
 And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hide in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
 I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*spissus*, Lat.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages. *Brewerwood.*

SPISSITUDE. *n. s.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude*. *Bacon.*

Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SPIIT. *† n. s.* [*spicu*, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Ital. *spit*, Su. Goth. "forsan idem quod Phenicum et Vett. Britan-

norum spatha; Ital. *spada*; Chald. *spuad* quod signif. *spit*; Holl. *spett*; Angl. *spit*." Spegel, Su. Goth. Gloss.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
 'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
 Let thy thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
 In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
 They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney-corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit*. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
 Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To SPIIT. *† v. a.* preterite *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted*. [*speten*, Teut. to pierce. See *To SPEET*.]

1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost,
 Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
 Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare.*
 I'll strow him on the waves, his men first kill'd
 And *spitted* upon swords. *Fanshawe, Tr. of Æn. Poems*, p. 295.

2. To thrust through.

I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To SPIT. *† v. a.* [*spætan*, *spittan*, Sax. *spyta*, Icel. *spytter*, Danish. See also *To SPET*.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
 That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shakespeare.*

Commissions which compel from each
 The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,
 Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
 Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*

The sea thrusts up her waves,
 One after other, thick and high, upon the groaning shores.

First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks she roars,
 And all her back in bristles set, *spits* every way her fume. *Chapman.*

To SPIT. *† v. n.*

1. To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit*. *Shakespeare.*

I dare meet Surrey,
 And *spit* upon him, whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head,
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
 To stop the foreign spirits; but they come.

Shakespeare.

He *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *St. John*, ix. 6.

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at him, were it not for fear he should something more than *spit* at them. *South.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out. *Swift, Rules for Servants.*

2. To mizzle; to rain slightly. A colloquial expression in many places.

SPIIT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] What is thrown from the mouth. See *SPEET*.

SPI'TAL. *† n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*, Dr. Johnson says; yet the Su. Goth.

spetal is the same word.] A charitable foundation. See **SPITTLE**.

Prayers made only for a shew or colour; and that to the basest and most degenerate sort of villainy, even the robbing the *spital*, and devouring the houses of poor, helpless, forlorn widows.

South, Serm. ii. 153.

TO SPITCHCOCK.† *v. a.* To split an eel in two, longwise, and having laid on it the yolk of an egg with crumbs of bread, spice, sweet herbs, and parsley, to broil it. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel, Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock* eel. *King.*

SPITCHCOCK.* *n. s.* An eel spitchcocked. Will you have some crayfish and a *spitchcocke*? *Decker, Northward Hoe, (1607.)*

SPITE. *n. s.* [*spijt, Dutch; despit, Fr.*] 1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*, Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*

Done all to *spite* The great Creator; but their *spite* still serves His glory to augment. *Milton, P. L.*

Begone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*; Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. **SPITE of, or In SPITE of.** Notwithstanding, in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I'll guard thee free, And save thee in her *spite*. *Chapman.*

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in *spite* of the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

In *spite* of me I love, and see too late My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd sake, *spite* of my boding fears, I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate, In *spite* of all the fortune that shines Before my face in Cato's great example, Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addison.*

In *spite* of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbutnot.*

TO SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorced, wrong'd, *spited*, slain, Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love, To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fill with *spite*; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that courtesy, than one that did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

SPITEFUL. *adj.* [*spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done Hath been but for a wayward son, *Spiteful* and wrathful. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Our publick form of divine service and worship is in every part thereof religious and holy, maugre the malice of *spiteful* wretches, who have depraved it. *White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down, And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPITEFULLY. *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn! That fatal beast like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

Vanessa sat, Scarce listening to their idle chat, Further than sometimes by a frown, When they grew pert, to pull them down;

At last she *spitefully* was bent To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*

SPITEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil against Burnet.*

SPITTED. *adj.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branced. *Bacon.*

SPITTER.† *n. s.* [from *spit*.]

1. One who puts meat on a spit.

2. One who spits with his mouth. *Huloet.*

3. A young deer. *Barret.*

SPITTLE.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*, and therefore better written *spital*, or *spittal*. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Gifford, the recent editor of Ben Jonson's Works, denies that *spittle* means generally an hospital or almshouse; and says that, with our ancestors, it had an appropriate signification, viz. a lazaret-house, a receptacle for wretches in the leprosy, and other loathsome diseases, the consequence of debauchery and vice. B. Jonson, i. 17. And see Massinger's Works, iv. 53. Mr. Gifford, therefore, opposes the use of *spital* or *spittal* in this sense. Our ancestors, however, were not uniformly thus scrupulous: — Bryand Lyle, lord of Abergervenny, having two sons both leprous, built for them a lazaretto or *spittall*. The Younger Brother's Apology, Oxf. 1635, p. 50. But the distinction is observed at a later period: "He should rather pity such, as knowing in himself the misery of poverty, than oppress them and rob the *hospital* and *spittle*." Bishop Richardson on the Old Test. 1655, p. 301.] A kind of hospital; a place for the reception of sick and diseased persons. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the *spittle* go, And from the powdering-gub of infancy Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

This is it That makes the waned widow wed again; She whom the *spittle*-house, and ulcerous sores, Would cast the gorge at, this embalsms and spices To th' April-day again. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Spittles, pest-house, hospitals. B. Jonson, Forest. Cure the *spittle*-world of maladies. *Cleveland.*

SPITTLE.† *n. s.* [part, Saxon. *Wicliffe*, *spotil*: "He made clay of the *spotil*." St. John, ix.] Moisture of the mouth.

The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred, And never hatch'd within the labouring head; No blood from bitten nails those poems drew, But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*

A genius for all stations fit, Whose meaneast talent is his wit; His heart too great, though fortune little, To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

SPITTLY.* *adj.* [from *spittle*.] Slimy; full of *spittle*. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

SPITVENOM. *n. s.* [*spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNOLOGY. *n. s.* [*splanchnologie*, Fr. *σπλάνγγνα* and *λογία*.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Dict.*

TO SPLASH.† *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swedish. They have both an affinity with *plash*.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

Then answer'd squire Morley, pray get a calash, That in summer may burn, and in winter may *plash*. *Prior.*

SPLASH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or the like.

SPLASHY. *adj.* [from *plash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

TO SPLAY. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

TO SPLAY.* *v. a.* For display. Baners *splayed*. *Lib. Fest. fol. 99.*

Each bush a bar, each spray a banner *splayed*, Each house a fort, our passage to have stayed. *Mir. for Mag. p. 414.*

SPLAY.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Displayed; spread; turned outward, not inward, as Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Ash after him, has asserted, in respect to *splay-foot*.

Her face and her *splay foot* have made her accused for a witch. *Sidney, Arc. b. 1.*

He hath a *splale foot*. *Barret, Abv. 1580.*

SPLA'YFOOT.† *adj.* [*splay* or *display*, *SPLA'YFOOTED*.] and *foot*.] Having the foot turned outward.

Sure I met no *splea-footed* baker. *Machin, Dumb Knight, (1633.)*

Though still some traces of our rustic vein And *splay-foot* verse remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

SPLA'YMOUTH. *n. s.* [*splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind: Hadst thou but Janus-like a face behind, To see the people when *splaymouths* they make, To mark their fingers pointed at thy back, Their tongues lo'd'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN.† *n. s.* [*splen*, Latin; *σπλήν*, Greek.]

1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wiseinan.*

2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.

His solemn queen, whose *spleene* he was disposed

To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it inclos'd,

And how wives' angers should be us'd. *Chapman.*

If she must teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwartdisnatur'd torment to her. *Shaks.*
Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.

All env'y'd; but the Thestyan brethren show'd
The least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen*
aloud: *Donne.*
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*
In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakspeare.*
4. Inconstancy; caprice.

A hare-brain'd Hotsprig, govern'd by a *spleen*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.
A mad-brain rudesby, full of *spleen*.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

5. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heaven and earth;
And ere a man hath power to say, Behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakspeare.*

6. Melancholy; hypocondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with sullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain,
How'er the cause fantastick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackmore.*
Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all.
Pope.

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. *Pope.*
Whether idleness be the mother or the daughter
of *spleen*? *Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 362.*

7. Immoderate merriment.

They that desire the *spleen*, and would die with
laughing. *Shakspeare.*

SPLEENED. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLEENFUL. *adj.* [*spleen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down;
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. *Dryden.*
If you drink tea upon a promontory that
overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better
music to contented minds than the opera to the
spleenful. *Pope.*

SPLEENISH.* See SPLENISH.

SPLEENLESS. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we fetcht
The syren's isle; a *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

SPLEENWORT. *n. s.* [*spleen* and *wort*; *asplenion*, Lat.] Miltwaste. A plant.

The leaves and fruit are like those of
the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at
their basis. *Miller.*
Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick
band,
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

SPLEENY. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
our cause. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The heart, and harbour'd thoughts of ill, make
traitors,

Not *spleeny* speeches. *Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian.*
SPLENDENT. *adj.* [*splendens*, Lat.]

1. Shining; glossy; having lustre.

They assigned them names from some remarkable
qualities, that is very observable in their red
and *splendent* planets. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their
great density, reflect all the light incident upon
them, and so be as opaque and *splendent* as it is
possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

2. Eminently conspicuous. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson or any of our lexicographers.

In comparison of his own free contemplations,
he did think divers great and *splendent* fortunes of
his time little more than commodious capivities.

Wotton, Rem. p. 66.

God's third attribute is his goodness; and this is
splendent in two respects; first, in that he is the
cause efficient of things; and next, the cause ap-
petible. *Shelford, Learned Discourses, (1635), p. 181.*

SPLENDID. *adj.* [*splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heaven, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton, P. L.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade:

Fast by his side Pisisstratus lay spread.
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope, Oidys.*

SPLENDIDLY. *adv.* [from *splendid*.] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet
when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your
fingers. *Bp. Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it
cannot be denied but that you live neatly and ele-
gantly. *More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. *Dryd.*

He, of the royal store
Splendidly frugal, sits whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

SPLENDOUR. *n. s.* [*splendeur*, French; *splendor*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially
if there be a little repulsion; for a looking-
glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than
glass simple. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much;
the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some
eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

The first symptoms are a chiliness, a certain *splendour*
or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Ro-
mans, found no better way to procure an esteem
and reverence to them, than by first procuring it
to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expense,
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. *Pope.*

SPLENDROUS.* *adj.* [from *splendour*.] Having splendour. Not in use.

Whose *splendrous* arms shone like a mighty flame.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

SPLENETICAL.† *adj.* [*splenétique*, Fr.] SPLENETICK. } Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish.

I have received much benefit touching my *sple-
netical* infirmity. *Wotton, Rem. p. 368.*

Horace purged himself from these *splenetick*
reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook
his satyrs. *Dryden.*

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetick*? *Pope.*

SPLENETICK.* *n. s.* A splenetick person.

This daughter silently lours; the other steals a
kind look at you; a third is exactly well behaved;
and a fourth a *splenetick*. *Tatler.*

SPLENICK. *adj.* [*splenique*, Fr. *splen*, Lat.] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts
and *splenick* branch, a potent heat causeth the orgas-
mus to boil. *Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into
it near its extremities in human bodies; but in
quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the
splenick veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPLENISH.† *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Fretful; peevish.

Yourselves you must engage,
Somewhat to cool your *splenisn* rage,
Your grievous thirst; and to assuage
That first, you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

Luxury, pride, ambition, rebellion, murder, the
common and known fruits of fiery and *splenisn*
tempers.

Achd. Arway, Tablet of Mod. (1661), p. 8.

SPLENITIVE. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenetick* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

SPLENT.† *n. s.* [or perhaps *splint*; Ital. *spinella*.]

1. A callous hard substance, or an insen-
sible swelling, which breeds on or ad-
heres to the shank-bone of a horse;
and when it grows big, spoils the shape
of the leg. When there is but one, it
is called a single *splint*; but when there
is another opposite to it on the outside
of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged
or pinned *splint*. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. A splint or splinter. See SPLINT.

TO SPLICE. *v. a.* [*spissen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.SPLINT.† *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut. and also *splenter*, and *spletter*, the same; from *splijten*, to split, to cleave. An old form of our word is *splent*. See Barret, and Sherwood.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.

The *splints* and spavins too.

Cleveland's Poems, (1659), p. 144.

2. A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*,
which not only kept the members steady, but
straight; and of these some are made of tin, others
of scabbard and wood, sewed up in linen cloths.

Wisenan, Surgery.

TO SPLINT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To shiver; to tear asunder; to break into fragments. *Florio, (1598.)*

2. To secure by splints.

The broken rancour of your hewn swoln hearts,
But lately *splinted*, knit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserv'd, cherish'd, and kept. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

SPLINTER. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Teut.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the
splinters of Montgomery's staff going in at his
bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall;
And some by aromatic *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort,
made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread

out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grev, Mus.*

To SPLINTER.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To shiver; to break into fragments.

The splintered aperture
Of attic pane demolished.

Hurd's Favourite Village, (1800.)

2. To secure by splints; to support.

This broken joint entreat her to splinter, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Those men have broken credits,
Loose and dismember'd faiths, my dear Antonio,
That splinter them with vows.

Beaumont and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

That place I find so strangely shattered, that it will be very hard for me to splinter up the broken confused pieces of it.

Bp. of Wren, Monarchy Asserted, p. 148.

To SPLINTER.† v. n. [from the noun.]

To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

Oak-timber is fitted for ship-building by the property of not readily splintering.

Woodland Companion, p. 5.

To SPLIT.† v. a. pret. and part. pass.

split. [splijten, splitten, Teut. from the Icel. *splita*, to tear.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

That self-hand

Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Split the heart. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy sire into a double father? *Cleveland.*

Cold Winter *split* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to split a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it.

Ray on the Creation.

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.

Their logic has appeared the more art of wrangling, and their metaphysics the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts on the Mind.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn shew, he *splits* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh! would it please the gods to split
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair

Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.

God's desertion, as a full and violent wind,
drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but
on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*.

Dec. of Cir. Piety.

Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd

gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

To SPLIT. v. n.

1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split*
asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is 't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*

The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*.

Blackmore.

2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pope.*

3. To be broken against rocks.

After our ship did *split*,
When you, and the poor number say'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakespeare.*

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe
of lovers daily *splits*, and on which the politician,
the alchemist, and projector, are cast away.

Addison, Spect.

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so
strong that they were driven directly upon it, and
immediately *split*. *Swift.*

SPLITTER. n. s. [from *split*.] One who

splits.
How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst!

Swift.

SPLUTTER.† n. s. [perhaps a corruption

of *sputter*.] Bustle; tumult. A low
word.

To SPLUTTER.* v. n. To speak hastily

and confusedly.
A Dutchman came into the secretary's office,
spluttering and making a great noise.

Carleton, Mem. p. 83.

To SPOIL. v. a. [*spolio*, Lat. *spolier*, Fr.]

1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods,
knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an
enduring substance. *Heb. x. 34.*

This mount

With all his verdure *spoils* 'd, and trees adrift.

Milton, P. L.

2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with of

before the thing taken.
Yielding themselves upon the Turks' faith, for
the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were
most injuriously *spoiled* of all that they had.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Thou shalt not gain, what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoils't* the
field. *Prior.*

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless.

[This is properly *spoil*, *rpillan*, Sax.]
Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philo-
sophy and vain deceit. *Col. ii. 8.*

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Bp. Taylor.*

Women are not only *spoiled* by this education,
but we *spoil* that part of the world which would
otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent
and exalted piety. *Law.*

To SPOIL. v. n.

1. To practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws,
which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to
rob and *spoil*. *Spenser.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves, *Ps. xlv. 14.*

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns,
or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was
only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*,
else he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. n. s. [*spolium*, Lat.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our heroes hopes long toil
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his *spoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy *spoils*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shaks.*

Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy
soil,
To be the only cause of unrevolv'd *spoil*. *Drayton.*

Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin, are my gain. *Milton, P. L.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the
spoil of me. *Shakespeare.*

6. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*,
live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPOILER. n. s. [from *spoil*.]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey. *B. Jonson, Cat.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns
itself to own and assert the interests of religion,
by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and
places. *South.*

Came you then here, thus far, through waves,
to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world!

A. Phillips.

SPOILFUL.† adj. [*spoil* and *full*.] Waste-
ful; rapacious.

Having oft in battles vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There all the host as towards Nice we past,
With *spoilful* hands laid all the country wast. *Mir, for Mag. p. 642.*

SPOKE.† n. s. [ῥακ, ῥακα, Saxon; *speiche*,
German; *spaecke*, Teut.]

1. The bar of a wheel that passes from the
nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellics of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven. *Shakespeare.*

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

2. The spar of a ladder.

The *spokes* by which they scal'd so high.
Lovelace, Lucret. Posth. p. 71.

SPOKE. The preterite of *speak*.

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Sprat.*

SPO'KEN. Participle passive of *speak*.

Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king?

2 *Kings*, iv. 13.

The original of these signs for communication is found in *visa voce*, in *spoken* language.

Holder on *Speech*.

SPO'KESMAN. *n. s.* [*spoke* and *man*.] One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reason.

— To do what?

— To be a *spokesman* from madam Sylvia. *Shaks.*

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people.

Ez. iv. 16.

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, *Lat.*] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPO'LIATION. *n. s.* [*spoliation*, French; *spoliatio*, *Lat.*] The act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure et facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suffers a spoliation by his own act.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

SPO'NDALIC.* *adj.* [from *spondeë*.] **SPO'NDAL'ICK.** } longing to a spondee; like a spondee.

Pythagoras caused the musician to change the tones; and so by a heavy, grave, *spondalick* music he presently appeased their fury.

Ferrand on Love Mel. (1640), p. 315.

The measure of time in pronouncing may be varied, so as very strongly to represent not only the modes of external action, but the quick or slow succession of ideas, and consequently the passions of the mind. This at least was the power of the *spondalick* and dactylic harmony.

Dr. Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 94.

SPO'NDÉE. *n. s.* [*spondée*, Fr. *spondæus*, *Latin.*] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone, and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open.

Broome.

SPO'NDYLE.† *n. s.* [*σπονδυλῶς*; *spondile*, Fr. *spondylus*, *Latin.*] A vertebre; a joint of the spine.

At Trimalcion's banquet in Petronius was brought in the image of a dead man's bones, of silver, with *spondiles* exactly turning to every of the guests, and saying to every one, that you, and you must die.

Bp. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, ch. 2. § 1.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances.

Brown.

SPO'NGE.† *n. s.* [*spongia*, *Latin*; and *Dr. Johnson* might have added the Saxon *spungea*. The old Fr. word also is *esponge*. Our word therefore, which *Dr. Johnson* says is too often written *spunge*, ought to be written *sponge*. Yet *spunge* is the pronunciation.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. It is too often written *spunge*. See **SPO'NGE**.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss.

Bacon.

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*.

Sandys.

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away.

L' Etrange.

To SPO'NGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to wipe away as with a *sponge*. Except between the words of translation and the mind of Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged* out. *Hooker*.

2. To cleanse with a sponge: applied to the act of cleansing cannon.

3. To drain; to squeeze; to harass by extortion.

How came such multitudes of our nation, at the beginning of that monstrous rebellion in the year 1641, to be *sponged* of their plate and money?

South, *Serm.* i. 450.

4. To gain by mean arts.

Here went the dean, when he's to seek,

To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift*.

To SPO'NGE.† *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to live by mean arts; to hang on others for maintenance.

The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *sponges* upon other people's trenchers.

L' Etrange.

SPO'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *spongers*.

L' Etrange.

SPO'NGINESS.† *n. s.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

The *sponginess* of it [wood] would suck up the blood. *Fuller*, *Holy War*, p. 130.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*.

Harvey.

SPO'NGIOUS. *adj.* [*spongieux*, French; from *sponge*.] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongieous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres.

Cheyne.

SPO'NGY.† *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the lasertree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes.

More.

Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,

Those rivers to replenish which he drinks.

Denham.

Return, unhappy swain!

The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain.

Dryden.

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together.

Greuv.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death, What cannot you and I perform upon

Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon

His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt?

Shakspeare.

3. Having the quality of imbibing. See **SPO'NGY**.

SPO'NK. *n. s.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, Any *sponks* will ye buy? Touchwood. See **SPO'NK**.

SPO'NSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, *Lat.*] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSIBLE.* *adj.* [for *responsible*.] Worthy of credit. Craven Dialect. A

Scottish expression also nearly in the same sense. See *Dr. Jamieson's Dict.*

SPO'NSION.† *n. s.* [*sponsio*, *Lat.*] The act of becoming a surety.

A mockery, rather than a solemn *sponsion*, in too many.

Burnet, *Hist. of his Own Times*, *Concl.*

This is a great and weighty *sponsion*.

Napleton, *Adv.* p. 35.

SPO'NSOR. *n. s.* [*Latin*.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety.

Broome.

The rash hermit, who with impious pray'r

Had been the *sponsor* of another's care.

Harte.

SPONTANEITY. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school *Lat.* *spontaneité*, Fr. from *spontaneus*.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord un-compelled.

Necessity and spontaneity may sometimes meet together, so may spontaneity and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never.

Bramhall against *Hobbes*.

Strict necessity they simple call;

It so binds the will, that things foreknown

By spontaneity, not choice, are done.

Dryden.

SPONTANEOUS. *adj.* [*spontaneë*, Fr.; from *sponte*, *Latin*.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analog motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*: I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical.

Hale.

They now came forth

Spontaneous; for within them spirit mov'd

Attendant on their lord.

Milton, *P. L.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,

And Roger loves to pitch the bar,

Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,

Which was the thing I meant to prove.

Prior.

Begin with sense, of every art the soul,

Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;

Spontaneous beauties all around advance,

Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance,

Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.

Pope.

SPONTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.]

Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it.

Benley.

They turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

SPONTANEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter.

Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

SPONTO'ON.* *n. s.* [*esponent*, French.] A military weapon, a kind of half-pike, or halberd.

Says Johnson, in a tone of admiration, How the little fellow brandished his *sponent*! There is nothing in it, replied Goldsmith, starting up with impatience; Give me a *sponent*; I can do it as well myself.

Murphy, *Life of Johnson*.

SPOOL. *n. s.* [*spule*, German; *spohl*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *† v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence spumes, or raises a foam.] To go on swiftly; a sea term. Rather perhaps to go on smoothly or steadily.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

SPOON. *n. s.* [*spaen*, Dutch; *spone*, Dan. *spønn*, Icelandic.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Would'st thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up.

Shakespeare, K. John.
This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no long spoon. *Shaks. Tempest.*
Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.

Pope.
To SPOON. *† v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship under sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

To *spoon* before the winds and seas.
Otia Sacra, Poems, (1648), p. 162.

SPOONBILL. *n. s.* [*spoon and bill*; *platea*, Lat.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel; but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew, Mus.*

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill*.

Derham, Phys. Theol.
SPOONFUL. *n. s.* [*spoon and full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt,
That he take such a pill or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*. *Arbutnot.*

SPOONMEAT. *n. s.* [*spoon and meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeats*. *Wiseman.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gewgaws cry,
Be sullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden, Pers.*
Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal or cock
broths. *Harvey.*

SPOONWORT. *n. s.* *Scurvygrass.*

Spoonwort was there, scorbutics to supply,
And centaury to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte.*

SPORADICAL. *† adj.* [*σποραδικός*, Gr. *sporadique*, Fr.] Opposed to epidemical; in medicine.

A *sporadical* disease is — what in a particular season affects but few people. *Arbutnot.*

SPORT. *n. s.* [*spott*, a make-game, Icel.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolic; and tumultuous merriment.

Her *sports* were as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

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As flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
When their hearts were merry, they said, call
for Samson, that he may make us *sport*; and they
called for him, and he made them *sport*.

Judg. xvi. 25.
As a mad-man who casteth firebrands, arrows,
and death; so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour,
and saith, Am not I in *sport*? *Shakespeare.*

The discourse of fools is irksome, and their
sport is in the wantonness of sin. *Eccles. xxvii. 13.*
2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport*
at me; then let me be your jest. *Shakespeare.*
They had his messengers in derision, and made
a *sport* of his prophecies. *1 Esdr. i. 51.*

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour
to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book
into railery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotson.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton, P. L.*
Commit not thy prophetic mind
To fitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air. *Dryden.*

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more
just,

Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Tro'd under foot, the *sport* of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
Their secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's
eye. *Dr. Madden on Bp. Boulter.*

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of
words upon our stage, would meet with small
applause. *Broomo.*

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling,
hunting, fishing.

Now for our mountain *sport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting,
and the *sports* of the field, had a great desire
to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer,
between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is used
only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed,
while they *sported themselves* in his pain, and
delighted in his prayers as the argument of their
victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *sport herself*
With that she's big with. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves*? against
whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the
tongue? *Isa. lvii. 4.*

What pretty stories these for a man of his
seriousness to *sport himself* withal! *Atterbury.*

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril,
and *sport themselves* in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on the lyre thy love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part. *Dryden.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolic; to game; to wanton.

They, *sporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

Larissa, as she *sported* at this play, was drowned
in the river Peneus. *Broomo on the Odyssey.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into railery, by bold
jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he
sports with his own life. *Tillotson.*

SPORTER.* *n. s.* [*from sport*.] One who
sports. *Sherwood.*

SPORTFUL. *adj.* [*sport and full*.]

1. Merry; frolic; wanton; acting in jest.
How with a *sportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakespeare.*

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful*
damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. *Walton.*
Behold your own Ascanius, who he said,
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil,
but did once belong to real and living fishes; seeing
each of them doth exactly resemble some other
shell on the sea-shore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in *Albericus*
Gentilis; which, because it is too *sportful*, I forbear
to mention. *Baker.*

SPORTFULLY. *† adv.* [*from sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks
with any woman alone, but in the audience of
others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious
manner, never jestingly, or *sportfully*. *Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 9.*

There is nothing more surprising in its own
nature than to see or hear a serious thing *sportfully*
represented. *Scott, Christ. Life, P. 2. ch. 3.*

SPORTFULNESS. *† n. s.* [*from sportful*.]
Wantonness; play; merriment; frolic.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded
himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking
of his *sportfulness*. *Sidney.*

When sadness dejects me, either I countermeine
it with another sadness, or I kindly squibs about
me again, and fly into *sportfulness* and company.

Donne, Lett. to Sir G. H. Poems, p. 288.

SPORTINGLY.* *adv.* [*from sporting*.] In
jest; in sport.

The question you there put, you do it I suppose
but *sportingly*. *Hammond, Works, i. 193.*

SPORTIVE. *adj.* [*from sport*.] Gay;
merry; frolic; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now;
Tell me, and daily not, where is the money? *Shakespeare.*

Is it I

That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky muskets? *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

While thus the constant pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We must not hope wholly to change their original
tempers, nor make the gay pensive and
grave, nor the melancholy *sportive*, without spoiling
them. *Locke.*

No wonder savages or subjects slain,
Were equal crimes in a despotic reign;
Both doom'd alike for *sportive* tyrants bled,
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*

SPORTIVENESS. *n. s.* [*from sportive*.]
Gaiety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her
time to begin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I
have? *Walton, Angler.*

SPORTLESS.* *adj.* [*sport and less*.] Joyless; sad.

Her weeping eyes in pearled dew she steeps,
Casting what *sportless* nights she ever led.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. vii. 1.
4 K

SPORTSMAN. *n. s.* [*sport* and *man.*] One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert : he speaks of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman*. Addison.

SPORTULARY.* *adj.* [from *sportulare*, low Lat.] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions.

These *sportulary* preachers are fain to soothe up their many masters ; and are so gagged with the fear of a starving displeasure, that they dare not be free in the reprehension of the daring sins of their uncertain benefactors.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 7.

SPORTULE. *n. s.* [*sportule*, Fr. *sportula*, Lat.] An alms ; a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity.

Ayliffe, Paeragon.

SPOT.† *n. s.* [*spette*, Danish ; *spotte*, Flemish ; *spuit*, Su. Goth. from *spatula*, spuer, to spit, according to Serenius ; and so Mr. H. Tooke considers our *spot* as formed from the Sax. *spitan*, to spit, but offers no corresponding substantive.]

1. A blot ; a mark made by discoloration.

This three years day, these eyes, though clear To outward view of blenheim or of *spot*, Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot.

Milton, Sonnet.

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advantage ; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least *spot* is visible on ermine. Dryd.

2. A taint ; a disgrace ; a reproach ; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a *spot*, 'Tis true, but something in her was forgot. Pope.

3. I know not well the meaning of *spot* in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee, And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians ; Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot* Of all thy sex. Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

4. A small extent of place.

That *spot* to which I point is paradise, Adam's abode, those lofty shades his bower.

Milton, P. L.

He, who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those perishing things in it. Locke.

About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these vapours. Addison.

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of flowers. Guardian.

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. Swift.

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn, Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed, Fix'd to one *spot*, and not just as I grow. Otway.

As in this grove I took my last farewell, As on this very *spot* of earth I fell, So she my prey becomes ev'n here. Dryden.

Here Adrian fell : upon that fatal *spot* Our brother died. Granville.

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual *spot*, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined portrait. Reynolds.

6. A kind of pignon.

7. Upon the *Spot*. Immediately ; without changing place. [*Sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately upon the *spot* ; and yet he was resolved he should not escape. L'Estrange.

It was determined upon the *spot*, according as the oratory on either side prevailed. Swift.

To *Spot*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations ; to maculate.

They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd Than spotted livers in the sacrifice. Shakespeare.

Have you not seen a handkerchief,

Spotted with strawberries in your wife's hand ? Shakespeare.

But serpents now more amity maintain ; From spotted skins the leopard does refrain ; No weaker lion's by a stronger slain. Tate, *Juv.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the Tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the Whig ; but next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces spotted after the Whigish manner. Addison, *Spect.*

3. To corrupt ; to disgrace ; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain, My virgin life no spotted thoughts shall stain. Sidney.

The people of Armenia have retained the Christian faith from the time of the apostles ; but at this day it is spotted with many absurdities. Abbott, *Desc. of the World.*

SPOTLESS. *adj.* [from *spot*.]

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity ; immaculate ; pure ; untainted.

So much fairer And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise, When the king knows my truth. Shakespeare.

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless* In the eyes of Heaven. Shakespeare, *Wint. Tale.*

You grac'd the sev'ral parts of life, A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. Waller.

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour ; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. Atterbury.

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind, Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. Pope.

SPOTLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *spotless*.]

State or quality of being spotless.

Lord, if thou look for a *spotlessness*, whom wilt thou look upon ! Donne, *Dev. p. 322.*

Seek for a *spotlessness* above. *Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 305.*

SPOTTED. *n. s.* [from *spot*.] One that spots ; one that maculates.

SPOTTINESS.* *n. s.* [from *spotty*.] State or quality of being spotty.

SPOTTY.† *adj.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots ; maculated. Huloet.

The moon, whose orb Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views At evening from the top of Fesolè Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands, Rivers or mountains, on her *spotty* globe. Milton, *P. L.*

SPOUSAGE.* *n. s.* [from *spouse*.] Act of espousing.

The glorious *spousage* of the Lambè Jesus Christ is come. Bale on the Rev. P. iii. C. 4.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of *spousage*. Wheatley on the Comm. Pr. ch. 10. § 5.

SPOUSAL. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Nuptial ; matrimonial ; conjugal ; connubial ; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites, Shakspeare.

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maid-enhead, Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. Crashaw.

This other, in her prime of love, *Spousal* embraces viated with gold. Milton, *S. A.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day ? Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies ; Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. Pope, *Odys.*

SPOUSAL. *n. s.* [*esposuilles*, Fr. *spousalia*, Lat.] Marriage nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love, So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*, That never may ill office, or fell jealousy, Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms, To make divorce of their incorporate league. Shakspeare.

The amorous bird of night Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the evening star, On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. Milton, *P. L.*

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen, What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. Dryden.

Ethereal music did her death prepare, Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air : A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. Dryden.

SPOUSE.† *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Latin ; *esponse*, French, Dr. Johnson. — We had formerly, like the Latins, the masculine and feminine distinction of this word ; *spouse* being the wife, and *spouse* the husband. Wicliffe uses *spouse* ; and it continued to be used in the seven-

teenth century : " Commanding her his *spouse* to write to a certain king," Sheldon, *Mir. of Antichr. 1616, p. 304.* One joined in marriage ; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem ; Beside so qualified as may besem The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. Shakespeare.

At once, Farewel, O faithful *spouse* ! they said ; At once the encroaching rinds their closing lips invade. Dryden.

To *Spouse*.* *v. a.* To espouse ; to wed ; to join together as in matrimony.

New *spoused*. Chaucer, *Cl. Prol.*

Who being freed from Proteus cruel hand By Marinell, was unto him affide, And by him brought againe to faerie laud, Wher he her *spous'd*, and made his joyous bride. Spenser, *F. Q. v. iii. 2.*

In the happy choice, The *spouse* and *spoused* have the foremost voice. B. Jonson, *Maques at Court.*

The world the temple was, the priest a king, The *spoused* pair two realms, the sea the ring. B. Jonson on the Union.

They led the vine To wed her elm ; she, *spous'd*, about him twines Her marriageable arms. Milton, *P. L.*

SPOUSELESS. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles, Resort the nobles from the neighb'ring isles. Pope.

SPOUT. *n. s.* [*spuyt*, Teut.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes Became two *spouts*. Shakspeare, *Wint. Tale.*

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*.

B. Jonson.

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*.

Donne.

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms.

Bacon.

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores that it stay little.

Bacon.

In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments.

Addison on Italy.

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide.

Pope.

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*

Which shipmen do the hurricane call,
Constraining'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water.

Burnet, *Theory.*

To SPOUT.† v. a. [from the noun; *spuyten*, Teut. *sputa*, Su. Goth.]

1. To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a *spout*.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town.

Shakespeare.

I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water.

Bacon.

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw

To heav'n, that Heav'n men's cruelties might know.

Waller.

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:
He *spouts* the tide.

Creech.

2. To pour out words with affected grandeur; to mouth.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.

Beaumont and Fl. *Coxcomb.*

To SPOUT. v. n. To issue as from a *spout*.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills.

Sidney.

No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood.

Dryden.

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground.

Woodward.

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson, Autumn.*

SPRACK.* adj. See SPRAG.

SPRAG.† adj. Vigorous; spritely. A provincial word, as Dr. Johnson observes; and in some places, it may be added, is pronounced *sprack*. It is probably of the same origin with *sprey*, [*spraeg*, Swed.] See SPURCE.

A good *sprag* memory.

Shakespeare; M. W. of Windsor.

SPRAG.* n. s. A young salmon. North. *Grose.*

To SPRAIN.† v. a. [corrupted from *strain*. Dr. Johnson. — Referred by Serenius to the Swedish *spraenga*, to tear asunder: *spraenga* en haest, to over-ride a horse, to lame him by riding him beyond his strength; and hence, I suppose, our *springhalt*, the lameness of a horse.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. n. s. [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis.

Temple.

SPRAINTS. n. s. The dung of an otter.

Dict.

SPRANG. The preterite of *spring*.

Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be universally diffused.

Tillotson.

SPRAT. n. s. [*sprot*, Dutch; *sarda*, Lat.] A small sea-fish.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings.

Sidney.

All *sprats* do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurtings for their house. *Tusser.*

Of round fish there are brit, *sprat*, barn, smelts.

Carew.

To SPRAWL.† v. n. [*spradle*, Danish; *spar-telen*, Dutch; *spralla*, Su. Goth.]

1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child that he may see it *sprawl*;
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged, but upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled.

L'Estrange.

Telamon happ'd to meet
A rising rook that held his fasten'd feet;

So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.

Dryden.

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race; who were then there in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches?

Bentley.

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

SPRAY.† n. s. [of the same race with *sprit* and *spout*. Dr. Johnson. — Rather of the same race with *sprig*; which see.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*
And every beast that to his den was fled,

Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head.

Spenser, *Hubb. Tale.*

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*;

Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days.

Shakespeare.

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*
Maintains the consort of the song;
And hidden birds with native lays

The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the sea: commonly written *spry*.

Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbutnot.*

To SPREAD.† v. a. [*ppæban*, *ppæban*, Saxon; *spreyden*, Teut. Serenius, noticing the Swed. *sprida*, expandere, refers it to *breda*, dilatare, *bred*, latus. In like manner the Sax. *bræban*, dilatare, and *bræb*, breadth, *brab*, broad, are to be noticed. Spenser has once, for the sake of his rhyme, written the participle *sprad*, R. Q. vi. ii. 5. *Spred* was, anciently, common.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before.

He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen. xxiii.*

Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock. *2 Sam. xxi.*

Faire attendants then,

The sheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,

Spred and made soft. *Chayman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than they use to be. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarslish. *Jer. x.*

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

2. To cover by extension.

Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face.

Granville.

3. To cover over.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold.

Isa. xl. 19.

4. To stretch; to extend.

Spred o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakespeare.*

He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven, and he blessed the congregation.

1 Kings, viii. 54.

The stately trees fast *spread* their branches.

Milton, P. L.

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay *spread*,

In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.

They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. *St. Matth. ix. 31.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.

Their course through thickest constellations held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton, P. L.*

To SPREAD. v. n. To extend or expand itself.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs.

Bacon.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.

Bacon.

Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there.

Addison, *Cato.*

The valley opened at the further end, *spreading* forth into an immense ocean.

Addison.

SPREAD.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass.

Professions of Christianity that have any large *spread* in the world.

Abp. Usher, Serm. (Ans. to the Jesuit,) p. 21.

I have got a fine *spread* of improvable lands, and am already ploughing up some, fencing others.

Addison.

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower hath *spread* like that of the woodbind.
Bacon.

SPREADER.† *n. s.* [from *spread*.]

1. One that spreads.

By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our conformity with them in ceremonies.
Hooker.

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news.
Swift.

3. One that expands or extends.

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other.
Watton on Education.

SPREADING.* *n. s.* [from *spread*.] Act

of extending or expanding.

Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job*, xxxvi. 29.

SPRENT. part. [from *sprene*, to sprinkle, *pppenzan*, *pppenan*, Saxon; *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.

O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears *sprent*.
Sidney.

SPREY.* *adj.* Spruce. Exm. dial. See **SPRUCE**.

SPRIG.† *n. s.* [*brig*, Welsh, a twig, shoot, or sprig, of a tree: the English *spring* seems to be hence derived, *q. d. ys brig*, Davies, and Richards. Nevertheless, Dr. Johnson considers it of the same race with *spring*; and Serenius, not however overpassing the Welsh word, refers it also to the Swedish *spricka*: as, loefven *spricka ut*, the leaves come out.]

1. A small branch; a spray.

The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some *spring* to keep.
Bacon.

Our chilling climate hardly bears

A *spring* of bays in fifty years;

While every fool his claim alleges,

As if it grew in common hedges.
Swift.

2. A brad or nail without a head.

To SPRIG.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small branches; to work in sprigs.
Ash.

SPRIG *Crystal. n. s.*

In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *spring* or rock *crystal*.
Woodward.

SPRINGGY.† *adj.* [from *spring*.] Full of small branches.
Sherwood.

SPRIGHT. *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit*, *spiritus*, Latin; it was anciently written *sprete*, or *spryte*; and *spirit*, as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *spritely*, *spriteful*; but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.

She doth display

The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way.

To bear the message of her *spright*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Forth he called out of deep darkness dread
Legions of *sprights*, the which, like little flies,

Fluttering about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their service he applies.

Spenser, F. Q.

While with heav'nly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright*.
Dryden.

2. Walking spirit; apparition.

The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again.
Locke.

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

O chastity, the chief of heavenly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*:
To only thee my constant course I bear,
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly,
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney*.

4. An arrow. Not in use.

We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a *spright*.

A ludicrous use.

I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

SPRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [*spright* and *full*.]

Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

The spirit of the time shall teach me speed. —
— Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
Shakspeare.

Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:

My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,

At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys.
Otway.

SPRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprightful*.]

Briskly; vigorously.

Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,

Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet.
Shakspeare.

SPRIGHTFULNESS.* *n. s.* [from *sprightful*.]

Sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity.

Sharpness of apprehension is a *sprightfulness* of the mind, and is there liveliest where there be most spirits.
Hammond, Works, iv. 629.

SPRIGHTLESS.† *adj.* [from *spright*.] Dull; enervated; sluggish.

Cloths, and images of men,

But *sprightless* trunks.

Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599.) Pref.

Are you grown

Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold?
Cowley.

I could not but reflect on the absurdity of parents, who educate crowds to spend their time in pursuit of such cold and *sprightless* endeavours to appear in publick.
Tatler, No. 197.

SPRIGHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sprightly*.]

Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself.
Addison.

SPRIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *spright*.] Gay;

brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,

And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

When now the *sprightly* trumpet from afar

Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn' they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay:

Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day.
Prior.

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* pret. *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*; part. *sprung*. [*ppunzan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.

All blest secrets,

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,

Sprung with my tears; be aidant and remediate

In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare.*

To his music, plants and flowers

Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers

There had made a lasting *spring*.
Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth,
Job, xxxviii. 27.

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprung* up and increased. *St. Mark*, iv. 8.

Tell me, in what happy fields

The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

2. To begin to grow.

That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *sprung*, are effects of Providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which *springs* of the same. *2 Kings*.

Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,

Giving no ground unto the house of York,

They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shakspeare.

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips

it part,

And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart.
Pope.

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go.
Judges.

To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *St. Matth.* iv. 16.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,

Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day

With your dull influence: it is for you

To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.

Do not blast my *springing* hopes,

Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul.
Rowe.

6. To issue with effect or force.

Swift fly the years, and rise the expected morn!

Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born!
Pope.

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a country.

How youngly he began to serve his country,

How long continued; and what stock he *springs*

of;

The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Our Lord *sprung* out of Judea. *Heb.* vii. 14.

All these

Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragons' teeth,

Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em.
B. Jonson.

Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,

In search of fame did all the world embroil;

Thus to their gods each then ally'd his name,

This *sprung* from Jove, and that from Titan came.
Granville.

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.

They found new hope to *spring*

Out of despair. *Milton, P. L.*

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that

the inheritance of rule over men, and property in

things, *sprung* from the same original, and descend

by the same rules. *Locke.*

9. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we spring?
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
I sprang not more in joy at first hearing he was
a man child, than now in first seeing he had
proved himself a man. *Shakespeare.*

He called for a light, and sprang in and fell
before Paul. *Acts.*

When Heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold
again;

Then sprang she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

Afraid to sleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She sprang from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life; and, fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew
flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And, *springs* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

The mountain stag, that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the
plains,

Nor has a master to restrain his course;
That mountain stag would Vaneer rather be,
Than be a slave. *Philips, Briton.*

11. To fly with elastick power; to start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten
to the end of the stick that *springs*. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers, when their game will *spring*. *Ottway.*

A covey of partridges *springs* in our front,
put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found
a well of *springs* water. *Gen. xvi. 19.*

Let the wide world his praises sing;
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roscommon.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

'Tis true from force the noblest title *springs*,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the
temple bright:

The power, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *springs* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

To SPRING. v. a.

1. To start; to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other fawknars use,

I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before you 'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock-pheasant he *sprung* in one of the
neighbouring woods. *Addison, Spect.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I
can *spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I
am following one character, I am crossed by an-
other, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *springs* the
prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpris'd with fright,
Starts up, and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would
soar,

And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!

These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But drop from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such a burning zeal, and *springs*
such mighty discoveries, must needs be an ad-
mirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by starting, applied to a ship.

People discharge themselves of burdensome re-
flections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung*
a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* at a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*

Whether she *sprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*

4. To discharge, applied to a mine.

Our miners discovered several of the enemies'
mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did
little execution. *Taitler.*

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was
overthrown. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprung* a new project,
and it was advertised that the crisis could not ap-
pear till the ladies had shown their zeal against the
pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.

Unbeseeching skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

7. Of the verb spring the primary sense

is to grow out of the ground, so plants
spring, thence *spring* for the season;
so water *springs*, thence *spring* for a
fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and
waters break out violently; thence any
thing done suddenly, or coming hastily,
is said to *spring*; thence *spring* means
an elastick body. Thus the active sig-
nifications all import suddenness or
force.

SPRING.† n. s. [spring, Saxon, from the

verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and ve-

getate; the vernal season.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:

To his music, plants and flowers
Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely
as the eastern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. An elastick body; a body which when

distorted has the power of restoring itself
to its former state.
This may be performed by the strength of some
such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring*
may be applied to one wheel, which shall give
an equal motion to both the wheels. *Wilkins.*

The *spring* must be made of good steel, well
tempered; and the wider the two ends of the
spring stand asunder, the milder it throws the
chape of the vice open. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the
configuration of the minute particles of the *spring*
of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its
elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover
something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastick force.

Heav'n's, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry
blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as
to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one
another: impenetrability makes them only stop.
If two equal bodies meet directly in *vacuo*, they
will by the laws of motion stop where they meet,
lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they
be elastick, and receive new motion from their
spring. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers
that *spring* which is weakened, when she op-
erates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any
more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbutnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which

motion or action is produced or propa-
gated.
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryden.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same; has
the same affections and passions, and the same
springs that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move. *Pope.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent

effort; a sudden struggle.
The pris'n'r with a *spring* from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his
might,
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground!
Addison, Cato.

6. A leak; a start of plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails;
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop
'em. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the

earth.
Now stop thy *springs*; my sea shall suck them
dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Springs on the tops of hill pass through a great
deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other
waters. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When in the effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring*
doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root be-
low:
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *springs* and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.

Dryden.

Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews' fates.

Dryden.

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the
midst of winter.

Locke.

The water that falls down from the clouds, sink-
ing into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in
springs, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground.

Locke.

8. A source; that by which any thing is
supplied.

To that great *spring*, which doth great kingdoms
move,
The sacred *spring*, whence right and honour
streams;

Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.

Davies.

I move, I see, I speak, discourse and know,
Though now I am, I was not always so;

Then that from which I was, must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore.

Dryden.

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages,
from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it
the filth of the Goths and Vandals.

Dryden.

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the
continual feast of a good conscience within, that
forbids him to be miserable.

Bentley.

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul
to the top of the house.

1 Sam. ix. 26.

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination
of this distemper, arises from these three *springs*.

Blackmore.

The first *springs* of great events, like those of
great rivers, are often mean and little.

Swift.

11. A plant; a shoot; a young tree; a
coppice.

Birds, which in the lower *spring*
Did shroude in shady leaves from sunny ray.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Thy groves and pleasant *springs*
The painful labourer's hand shall stock, the roots
to burn.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 14.

The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd *springs*
sits alone in sorrow.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

From haunted *spring* and dale,
Edg'd with poplar pale.

Milton, Ode Nativ.

In yonder *spring* of roses intermix'd
With myrtle.

Milton, P. L.

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw
part of it for quick-setts.

Evelyn, B. iii. ch. 7. § 23.

12. A youth. See SPRINGAL.

She pictur'd winged Love,
With his young brother Sport; —
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move.

Spenser, Musopotmos.

13. A hand or shoulder of pork.

These *springs* of pork.

Beaum. and Fl. Prophetess.

SPRINGAL.† *n. s.* [Of this word Dr.
Johnson has given no etymology, nor
example. It is evidently from the Sax.
ppungan, germinare; and was also for-
merly written *springe*. See the twelfth
sense of SPRING. This sense of *spring*
Dr. Johnson illustrated from Spenser:
but *springal* was the more usual word.
It may be added, that the old French
word *springaller* meant to leap, to
bound.] A youth; an active, nimble,
young man. Not now in use. *Bullok.*

Yonge *springals* in the flower of their youth.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1550), Min. 2. b.

Two *springals* of full tender years.

Spenser, F. Q.

I do not rail against the hopeful *springal*,
That builds up monuments in brass.

Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.

SPRINGE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a
noose, which, fastened to any elastic
body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shaks.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares employ.

Dryden.

With hairy *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey.

Pope.

To SPRINGE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
ensnare; to catch in a trap.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogis.

Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

SPRINGER.† *n. s.* [from *spring*.]

1. One who rouses game.

2. A young plant.

The young men and maidens go out into the
woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young
springers to dress up their May-booths.

Evelyn, B. iv. § 4.

SPRINGHALT.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *spraen-*
ga, Swed. to sprain a horse's legs by rid-
ing him beyond his strength; and *halt*,
the consequence of it. See To SPRAIN.]
A lameness by which the horse twitches
up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would
take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reign'd among them.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

SPRINGHEAD.* *n. s.* [*spring* and *head*.]
Fountain; source.

The nearer the *spring-head*, the purer streams.
Proceed. against Garnet, (1606), Ll. 3. b.

The wolf, drinking at the *spring-head*, quarrelled
with the lamb for troubling his draught when he
was quenching his thirst at the stream below.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 199.

Now this *spring-head* of science is purely fantas-
tical.

Bolingbroke to Pope.

SPRINGINESS. *n. s.* [from *springy*.] Elas-
ticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the
parts of a body to put themselves into another
state, the progress may be much more slow, since
it was a great while before the texture of the cor-
puscles of the steel were so altered as to make
them lose their former *springiness*.

Boyle.

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elas-
ticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and
rarefaction.

Bentley.

SPRINGING.* *n. s.* [from *spring*.]

1. Growth; increase.

Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blestest
the *springing* thereof.

Ps. lxx. 10.

2. [In architecture.] The side of an arch
contiguous to the part whereon it rests.

Archaeol. vol. xvii. p. 4. n.

SPRINGLE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A spring;
an elastic noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where
every plash-shoot serveth for *springles* to take them.

Carew.

SPRINGTIDE. *n. s.* [*spring* and *tide*.] Tide
at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear.

Dryden, Tyr. Love.

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns;
that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide*.

Grew, Cosmol.

SPRINGY. *adj.* [from *springe*.]

1. Elastic; having the power of restoring
itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless
pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein.

Blackmore, Creation.

This vast contraction and expansion seems un-
intelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be
springy and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by
any other means than a repulsive power.

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute
the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong
and *springy*.

Arbuthnot.

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no
animal could have exercised the very function of
respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not
served by that springiness, but by some other un-
known quality.

Bentley, Scrm.

2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs and
fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy*
or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

To SPRINKLE.† *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*,
sprencelen, Teut. *sprengen*, Germ. *ppen-*
zen, Saxon.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.
Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let
Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven.

Ex. ix. 8.

2. To scatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them.

Num. viii. 7.

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust
by scattering in small particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full
assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from
an evil conscience.

Heb. x. 22.

Wings he wore

Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold.

Milton, P. L.

The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch.

Dryden, Æn.

To SPRINKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act
of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger.

Lev. xiv.

Baptism may well enough be performed by
sprinkling, or effusion of water.

Ayliffe, Purgation.
When dextrous damsels twirl the *sprinkling*
mop,

And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know *Springal* appears.

Gay, Trivia.

SPRINKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small quantity scattered.

2. An espergoire; an utensil to sprinkle
with.

She always smyl'd, and in her hand did hold
An holy water *sprinkle* dipt in dew,
With which she sprinkled favours manifold
On whom she list.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 13.

SPRINKLER. *n. s.* [from *sprinkle*.] One
that sprinkles.

SPRINKLING.* *n. s.* [from *sprinkle*.]

1. The act of scattering in small drops.
Your clerical shavings, your crossings, *sprink-*
lings, your cozening miracles.

Bp. Hall, Epist. D. 1. E. 1.

2. A small quantity scattered.

To SPURT.† *v. a.* [See To SPIRT, and To
SPROUT.] To throw out; to eject with
force.

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

TO SPRIT. v. n. [*ppp̄tan*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT.† n. s. [*pppote*, Sax. *serculus*.]

1. Shoot; sprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. [*Sp̄p̄ot*, Sax. *contus*.] A pole; hence our word *boltsprit*. This meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

SPRITSAIL. n. s. [*sprit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fire-ship, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wiseman.*

SPRITE.† n. s. [Contracted from *sprit*.] A spirit; an incorporeal agent. See **SPRIGIT**.

The *sprites* of fiery temeragants in flame Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*
Of these am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

SPRITFEUL.* adj. [See **SPRIGITFEUL**.] Gay; lively; cheerful.

A *spritleful* gait that leaves no print,
And makes a feather of a flint.
Sivoad, in Wit Restor'd, (1658.)

SPRITFEULLY. adv. [See **SPRIGITFEULLY**.] Vigorously; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *spritlefully* drew from the darts the corse,

And heast it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman, Iliad.*

SPRITELESS.* adj. See **SPRIGITLESS**.

SPRITELINESS.* n. s. See **SPRIGITLINESS**. Wit and *spritleliness* of conversation.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 436.

SPRITELY.* adj. See **SPRIGITELY**.

SPRITELY. adv. [from *sprite*.] Gayly.

You have not seen young heifers, hilly kept;
Full'd full of daisies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all so *spritlely* given,
That no roome can contain them. *Chapman.*

SPROD.* n. s. A salmon while in its second year's growth; so called by fishermen in many parts of England. *Chambers.*

SPRONG. The old preterite of *spring*.

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *spring* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein misspent, or the time wastefully consumed.

Hooker.
TO SPROUT. v. n. [*ppp̄tan*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *sprit*, and by a very frequent transposition *sprit* or *sput*, are all the same word.]

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight. *Cowley.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hang'd up; and afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding *sprouted*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*

Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:

For physic some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*

Envid Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enlivening dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*

SPROUT.† n. s. [from the verb; Saxon, *pppote*, *pppauta*.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early ere the odoriferous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassell'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton, Arcades.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

SPROUTS. n. s. pl. [from *sprout*.] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE.† adj. [Skinner derives this word from *preux*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: Junius thinks it comes from *sprout*; Casaubon trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers the word to the Swed. *spraeg*, *formosus*; *spraecht* et *spraeg*, *clarus* et *splendens* (de pannis). With this our provincial word *sprey*, or *spry*, in great measure, accords; which in some places is used for *smart*, *elegant*, and also for *lively* or *acute*. "SPREY: *spruce*, ingenious. Exm. dialect." Grose. And so *sprack*, or *sprag*; which see. Dr. Johnson's conjecture of *pruce*, weighed with the following extract, at least will amuse the reader: "Sir Edw. Howard then admiral, and with him Sir Thomas Parre in doublets of crimson velvet, &c. were apparell'd after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*." Holinshed's Chron. p. 805. Prussia, it might hence be supposed, gave, in old time, the law as to fashionable and costly apparel. Barret describes *Prussian* leather under the simple name of *spruce*. Alv. 1580. Thus, in reference to fine habiliments, a *sprusado* likewise became a term to denote one who paid great attention to dress: "They put me in mind of the answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him." Comment on Chaucer, 1665, p. 19.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently used of things

with a serious meaning: it is now used only of persons, and with levity.

Another neat in clothes, *spruce*, full of courtesy. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref. p. 34.*

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton, Comus.*
I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists. *Boyle.*
He put his band and beard in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*
He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tailler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbutnot.*

TO SPRUCE.† v. n. [from the adjective.] To dress with affected neatness.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
TO SPRUCE.* v. a. To trim; to dress.

Then 'gan Don Psittaco
To *spruce* his plumes.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 39.

What is truth would, I hope, nevertheless be truth in it, however oddly *spruced* up by such an author.

Vindict. of the Reasonab. of Christ. (1695,) p. 24.
Sprucing up the hairy cheeks. *Ainsworth.*

SPRUCE.† n. s. A species of fir.

Those from Prussia (which we call *spruce*) and Norway are the best. The hemlock-tree (as they call it in New England) is a kind of *spruce*. *Evelyn.*

SPRUCE-BEER. n. s. [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys *spruce-beer* is a good balsamick. *Arbutnot.*

SPRUCE-LEATHER. n. s. Corrupted for *Prussian leather*. *Ainsworth.*

The leather was of *Pruce*. *Dryden, Fob.*

SPRUCELY.† adv. [from *spruce*.] In a nice manner.

Under that fayre ruffe so *sprucely* set
Appears a fall, a falling band forsooth!

Marston, Sat. (1598,) S. 3.

SPRUCENESS.† n. s. [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance; trimness; quaintness; delicacy; fineness.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
Now, in the time of *spruceness*, our plays follow the niceness of our garments.

Middleton, Roar. Girl. Prol.
Polished periods, gaudy embellishments, artificial transitions; words that sound big, and signify little; formal figures; an affected *spruceness*, and excessive delicacy of style.

Blackwall, Sac. Class. i. 251.

TO SPRUG.* v. a. To make smart. See **SPRAG**, and **SPRUCE**. This word is still used in some places.

They are the very ticklings of nature's heart, that make her *sprug* up herself in the season of the spring, to court the world with in her best array. *Parth. Sacra, (1683,) p. 211.*

SPRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*.

Tall Norway fir their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks *sprung* leaks and planks restore. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height,
Aloft she *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight.
Pope.
Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy
than I.
Pope.

To SPRUNT.* *v. n.* [*sprengen*, Teut.
[*ppingan*, Sax.]]

1. To spring up; to germinate. This is an ancient verb: "To *spruntone* or *buttone*, *pullo*." Prompt. Parv.
2. To spring forward.

See this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach.

Somerville, Rural Games, C. iii.

SPRUNT.† *n. s.*

1. Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend. Dr. Johnson. — The recent editor of Ben Jonson's Works, Mr. Gifford, has in a note on the word *spruntly* stated, that Dr. Johnson has here merely copied Ainsworth. In the English part of Ainsworth's dictionary, before me, "*Sprunt*, very active, agilis, alacris, strenuus, &c." occurs, but no mention whatever of the substantive. This sense of *sprunt*, as a substantive, appears to want authority.
2. A leap, or a spring in leaping; *sprunt* is so used in Derbyshire.

SPRUNT.* *part. adj.* [from *To sprunt*.] Vigorous; active. Kersey, Dict. 1702. Hence Ainsworth took the word. It means grown out, becoming strong; and is applied, in some parts of the north, to a stout youth.

SPRUNTLY.* *adv.* [from *To sprunt*.] Mr. Mason and Mr. Gifford define this adverb *spruntly*; the latter of these gentlemen acknowledging that he knows not the etymon of the word, but that *sprunt* has the same derivation, and bears the same import, as *spruce*. Notes on Ben Jonson, vol. v. p. 105. The etymon of *sprunt* is shewn under the verb, and the reader may therefore appreciate the alleged identity. *Spruntly* means perhaps youthfully, like a young person. The speaker is a vain, affected woman.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jonson, Dev. an. Ass.*

SPRY.* *adj.* Lively; active; acute. See SPRUCE, and SPRAG.

SPUD.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *spada*, Ital. a kind of sword. See the etymology of SPRT.] A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones be-
twixt:

My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.

Swift.

SPULLERS of Yarn. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and to fit for the loom.

Dict.

SPUME.† *n. s.* [*spuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth.

She — lette it [the medicine] boyle in such a
pille,
Till that she sigh the *spume* white.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light.

Milton, P. L.

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution,
leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are
caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable
mixture. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Lat.] To foam;
to froth.

SPUMOUS.* *adj.* [*spumeus*, Latin; from
SPUMY.*] the noun.] Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by un-
natural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence,
and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend
into the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the watery war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore.

Dryden.

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in
passing through the lungs, arises from its own
elasticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles
expanding themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.
The nymph nor *spun*, nor dress'd with artful
pride;

Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd.

Addison.

SPUNGE. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] A sponge.
See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but
squeezing you, and, *sponges*, you shall be dry again.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Considering the motion that was impressed by
the painter's hand upon the *sponge*, compounded
with the specific gravity of the *sponge* and the re-
sistance of the air, the *sponge* did mechanically and
unavoidably move in that particular line of motion.

Bentley, Serm.

To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [rather *To sponge*.] To
hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of
sponging while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*

SPUNGINESS.* *n. s.* Spunginess: which
see. *Cotgrave.*

SPUNGINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*sponge* and *house*.]

A house to which debtors are taken
before commitment to prison, where the
bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their
cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spong-*
inghouse. *Swift.*

SPUNGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a
sponge.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *spongy* stuff made,
Did into France or colder Denmark room,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spongy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

3. Having the quality of imbibing.
There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spongy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shaks.*

SPUNK.† *n. s.* [*voncke*, Teut. scintilla.
Dr. Jamieson.] See also SPONK.

1. Touchwood; rotten wood.

To make white powder, the best way is by the
powder of rotten willows; *spunk*, or touchwood
prepared, might perhaps make it russet.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Vivacity; spirit; activity. A low and
contemptible expression. — Dr. Jamieson
and Mr. Brockett on the contrary ob-

serve, that in Scotland, and as a north-
ern English word, it is very good and
forcible, and may be considered as a
natural transition from the idea of touch-
wood. Several northern glossaries, now
before me, old and modern, take no
notice of it. Nor has Grose in his Pro-
vincial Glossary mentioned it; though
in his dictionary of the vulgar tongue,
or collection of satirical and burlesque
words, it exists:

SPUR.† *n. s.* [*rpup*, Sax. *spore*, Danish,
Icelandick, and Dutch; *esperon*, Fr.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel,
with which he pricks his horse to drive
him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of
a better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Phi-
loclæa's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politic be
A horse whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*.

Shakespeare.

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed
with the rest of the company.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Was I for this entitled, sir,
And grid with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation. It is used with
to before the effect. Dryden has used it
with *of*; but, if he speaks properly, he
means to make the following word per-
sonal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there
be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto
motion, how should that divine power of the soul,
that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action,
unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made
upon the *spur* of a particular occasion, but out of
providence of the future to make his people more
and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts,
all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the
other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular
rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only *spur* to human industry
and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur* to the latter, till age
makes him in love with the study, without any
childish bait. *Cheyne.*

3. The longest and largest leading root
of a tree: hence probably the *spur* of a
post, the short wooden buttress affixed
to it, to keep it firm in the ground.

Malone.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

The strong-had's promontory
Have I made shake, and by the *spurs*
Pluck'd up the pine and cedar. *Shaks. Tempest.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock
with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth:
as for their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and
offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and
beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing standing out; a snag; as, the
spur of a post. See the third definition.
6. A sea-swallow.

The sea-swallows they there [in Caldey isle]
call *spurs*. *Ray, Rem. p. 245.*

To SPUR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. Addison.

Your father, when he mounted, Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard. Dryden.

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is caressed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. Collier on Pride.

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours, Unless it be to come before their time; So much they *spur* their expedition. Shakspeare.

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their duty. Locke.

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loaths. Shakspeare.

4. To fix a spur to.

Castor the flame of fiery steed, With well *spurr'd* boot, took down; As men, with leathern buckets, do Quench fire in country town. Old Ballad of St. George for England.

TO SPUR. v. n.

1. To travel with great expedition. With backward bows the Parthians shall be there, And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear: A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's brows. Dryden.

2. To press forward.

Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led, And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. Dryden, Æn. Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. Greuv.

TO SPURGALL.* v. a. [*spur* and *gall*.] To wound or hurt with the *spur*. Dr. Johnson has introduced into his Dictionary *spurgalled*, as an adjective, with the examples from Shakspeare and Pope; but, in both, the word is a participle; and it was a common verb. See also Barret, and Sherwood.

I was not made a horse, And yet I bear a burthen like an ass, *Spurgall'd*, and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. Shakspeare, Rich. II.

I am ridden, Tranio, And *spurgall'd* to the life of patience. Beaumont and Fl. Tam. Tamed. Spare yourself, lest you bejude the good gallop, your own opinatious wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with *spurgalling*. Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.

What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day, Or each new pension'd scycphant, pretend To break my windows, if I treat a friend? Pope.

SPURGALL.* n. s. A hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur. Ash.

SPURGE. n. s. [*espurge*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch, from *purgo*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. Skinner.

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of *cataputia minor*. The milky juice in these plants is used by

some to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustic. Miller.

That the leaves of *cataputia*, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. Brown, Vulg. Err.

SPURGE Flax. n. s. [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE Laurel, or Mezereon. n. s. [*chamaedaphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE Olive. n. s. [*chamaelea*, Lat.] A shrub.

SPURGE Wort. n. s. [*xiphion*, Latin.] A plant.

SPURGING.* n. s. [from *spurge*.] Act of purging; discharge. Obsolete.

I have been gathering wolves' hairs, The mad dog's foam, and the adder's ears; The *spurgings* of a dead man's eyes; And all since the evening star did rise.

SPURIOUS. adj. [*spurius*, Lat.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith. White.

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentic by the present Roman medalists. Addison on Italy.

If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. Swift.

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos, These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood Of violated maids. Addison, Cato.

SPURIOUSLY.* adv. [from *spurious*.] Counterfeitly; falsely.

The deposition, — confessing that the child had been *spuriously* passed upon Virginus for his own. Webster, Trag. of Apianus and Virginia.

SPURIOUSNESS. n. s. [from *spurious*.] Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. Waterland.

SPURLING. n. s. [*esperlan*, Fr.] A small sea-fish.

All-saints, do lay for porke and sowse, For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. Tusser.

TO SPURN.† v. a. [from *spurnan*, *spurnan*, Saxon, to kick; and so in our old lexicography: "To *spurnyn* or *wyncyn*, calcitro." Prompt. Parv. And Barret: "I will *sporne* or strike thee with my foote."] 1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.

They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel, And *spurn* in pieces points of adamant. Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Say my request's unjust, And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so, Thou art not honest. Shakspeare, Coriol.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard, And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger eur Over your threshold. Shaks. Merch. of Ven.

He in the surging smoke Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. Milton, P. L.

So was I forc'd To do a sovereign justice to-myself, And *spurn* thee from my presence. Dryden, Don Sebast.

Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot. Addison, Spect.

A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand, That threatens a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand. Pope.

When Athens sinks by fates unjust, When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. Pope.

Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown, Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. Pope.

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name; But since they outside looks so fair and warlike, What safe and nicely I might well delay, By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. Shakspeare.

3. To treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service, when they find themselves not *spurned*, because fortune has laid them at their master's feet. Locke.

TO SPURN. v. n.

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword That guards the peace and safety of your person; Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. Shakspeare.

I, Pandulph, do religiously demand Why thou against the church, our holy mother, So wilfully dost *spurn*? Shakspeare, K. John.

Instruct me why Vanoc should *spurn* against our rule, and stir The tributary provinces to war. Philips, Briton.

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or spurge.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*, The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. Gay.

SPURN.† n. s. [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns* That patient merit of the unworthy takes. Shakspeare, Hamlet.

What defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the *spurn*? Milton, Colasterion.

SPURNER.* n. s. [from *spurn*.] One who *spurns*. Sherwood.

SPURNEY. n. s. A plant.

SPURRED.* adj. [from *spur*.] Wearing spurs; as, he was booted and *spurred*.

SPURRER. n. s. [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER.† n. s. [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.

Gramercy, Lether-leg; get me the *spurrer*, An' thou hast fitted me. B. Jonson, Staple of News.

SPUR-ROYAL.* n. s. A gold coin, first coined in Edward the Fourth's time: it was of fifteen shillings value in James the First's time. It is sometimes written *spur-rial* or *ryal*.

Twenty *spur-royals* for that word! Beaumont and Fl. Tam. Tamed. I have a paper with a *spur-ryal* in't. B. Jonson, Alchemist.

SPURRY.† n. s. [*spurius*, Fr. Cotgrave. *spergula*, Latin.] A plant.

TO SPURT. v. n. [See TO SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurting* out of the blood will shew it. Wiseman, Surgery.

SPURT.* n. s. Sudden and short effort. See SPIRT.

That happiness is so exceeding great, that at present they may very well be glad to hear of the way to attain it, and for a *spurt* set cheerfully about it. Bragge on the Parables, (1724,) vol. i. p. 9.

SPUR'WAY. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse-way; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTATION. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough.

Harvey on Consumptions.

SPUTATIVE.* *adj.* [*sputum*, Lat.] Spitting much; inclined to spit.

I made a short retirement, with intention to have visited the city of Bath, and to see whether among all kind of affected persons, confluent thither, I could pick out any counsel to allay that *sputative* symptom, which yet remaineth upon me from my obstructions of the spleen. Wotton, Rem. p. 370.

TO SPUTTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops. If a manly drop or two fall down, It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood, That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outwards into tears. Dryden.

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies, Foresees the storms impending in the skies, When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advance, And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. Dryden.

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. L'Estrange.

They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. Congreve.

Though he *sputter* through a session, It never makes the least impression; What'er he speaks for madness goes. Swift.

TO SPUTTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade, Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall; And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. Dryden.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! Swift.

SPUTTER. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

SPUTTERER. *n. s.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.

SPY. *n. s.* [*espio*, French; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin.] It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed; thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which, among the nations of *Caucasus*, still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that *sees*. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rogues Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too, And take upon 's the mystery of things, As if we were God's *spies*. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Spies of the Volscians

Held me in chase, that I was forc'd to wheel Three or four miles about. Shakespeare, Coriol.

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. Clarendon.

I come no *spy*, With purpose to explore, or to disturb, The secrets of your realm. Milton, P. L.

Such command we had, To see that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*, Or enemy, while God was in his work. Milt. P. L.

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes; All they subdue become their *spies*: Secrets, as chosen jewels, are Presented to oblige the fair. Waller.

Over my men I'll set my careful *spies*, To watch rebellion in their very eyes. Dryden.

These wretched *spies* of wit must then confess, They take more pains to please themselves the less. Dryden.

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. Atterbury.

TO SPY. *v. a.* [See *SPX. n. s.*]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to *espy*.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye; If it could speak as well as *spy*, This were the worst that it could say, That being well I fain would stay. Donne.

As tiger *spy'd* two gentle fawns. Milton, P. L. A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. L'Estrange.

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*; Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. Dryden. One in reading skip'd over all sentences where he *spy'd* a note of admiration. Swift.

2. To discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *spy'd* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they repair that error? Decay of Chr. Piety.

3. To search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. Numbers.

TO SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy Shapes faults that are not. Shakespeare, Othello.

SPY'BOAT. *n. s.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. Arbuthnot.

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson.—*Squab*, Sueth. corpus molle et pingue; *squabba*, obesula: præfixo sibilis ab Icel. *quappa*, obesum quid et luxurians pinguedine. Serenius.]

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest, When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest? King.

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round; Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice, Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. Betterton.

SQUAB. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread, Like a fat corpse upon a bed. Pope, Imit. of E. of Dorset.

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. L'Estrange.

SQUABPIE. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwall *squab-pie*, and Devon whitepot brings; And Leister beans and bacon, food of kings. King.

TO SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squals.

SQUAB'BISH. *adj.* [from *squab*.] Thick heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. Harvey.

TO SQUABBLE. *v. n.* [*kaebla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! Shakespeare, Othello.

I thought it not improper, in a squabbling and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. Glanville.

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder? Collier on Duelling.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. Watts, Logic.

SQUABBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves rear the benefit. L'Estrange.

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. Arbuthnot.

SQUABBLER. *n. s.* [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUAD.* *n. s.* [*escouade*, Fr.] A company of armed men: usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise.

SQUADRON. *n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadra*, Ital. from *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd. Milton, P. L.

2. A part of an army; a troop.

Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by; The king a foot-man, and so scowres the *squadrons* orderly. Chapman.

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on. Knolles.

Then beauteous Atys, with Tilius bred, Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. Dryden.

3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.

Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. Arbuthnot.

SQUADRONED. *adj.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into *squadrons*.

They gladly thither haste, and by a choir Of *squadron'd* angels, hear his carol sung. Milton, P. L.

SQUALID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

A doleful case desires a doleful song, Without vain art or curious compliments; And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. Spenser.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire, Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. Dryden, Kn. Tale.

All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds, With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds. Dryden;

SQUALIDITY.* *n. s.* [from *squalid*.] The *SQUALIDNESS* } state or quality of being *squalid*. Scott.

To SQUALL.† v. n. [*squæla*, Su. Goth. Serenius explains this word as denoting the cry of sick infants; and therefore refers it to the Icel. *quilla*, to complain on account of sickness or sorrow.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife.

I put five into my coat pocket; and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly. Swift.
Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squalled*.

SQUALL.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Loud scream.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.

2. Sudden gust of wind. [The Arabic word *chual*, signifying a sudden gust of wind, is still retained in use by our English sailors, who only have prefixed an *s* or *hiss* before it, calling it *schuauil*, or, as we should choose now to spell it, a *squall* of wind. Dr. Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, ed. 1739. p. 199.]

SQUALLER. n. s. [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.

SQUALOR. n. s. [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

What can filthy poverty give else but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst?

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others' dyes and *squalor*.

SQUALLY.† adj. [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

Capt. Crow remarked that it was *squally* weather.

SQUAMOUS. adj. [*squameus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with scales.

The sea was replenished with fish, of the cartilaginous and *squamous*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds.

Those galls and balls are produced, in the gums of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak-cones.

To SQUANDER.† v. a. [*schwenden*, Germ. *perdere*, in nihilum redigere. — Hodiè utimur composito *verschwenden*, dilapidare, nepotando perdere, quod dicitur de patrimonio; unde *verschwender*, prodigus. Wachter.]

1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play.

They often *squander'd*, but they never gave.

Never take a favourite waiting maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander*.

Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men; To *squander* some, and some to hide agen. Pope.
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world. Pope.

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now *squander* away.

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad.

The troops we *squander'd* first again appear From several quarters, and enclose the rear.

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers' hearts: upon the skirts Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies.

SQUANDER.* n. s. [from the verb.] The act of squandering.

The waste of our resources, and the *squander* of our opportunities.

Ing. into the State of the Nation, (1806,) p. 92.

SQUANDERER. n. s. [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavishish.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters.

SQUARE.† adj. [*ysgwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Lat.]

1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows.

Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round.

2. Forming a right angle.

This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work.

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, three *square*, five *square*.

Catching up in haste his three-*square* shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field.

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker, and almost three-*square*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternum.

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.

5. Strong; stout; well set: as, a *square* man.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands, Are not inherited.

Let's have fair play,
Square dealing I would wish ye.

7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewise 6 is the *square* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE.† n. s. [*quadra*, Latin.]

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level see.

Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All Autumn pil'd.

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town.

3. Content of an angle.

In rectangle triangles, the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides, containing the right angle.

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles. Dr. Johnson. — This word was formerly written *squire*; and is so given in our old lexicography. [Fr. *esquierre*.]

Temperance, said he, with golden *squire*,
Betwixt them both can measure out a means.

It is said, that the Lesbians builded with so good grace, that they measured their *squires* and rules with their walls, and not their walls with their *squires* and rules.

Summary of Du Bart. (1621,) Adv. a. 2.
And span the massy trunk before you cry, 'tis fair.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. Not now much used.

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reprov'd; they of Galatia much more out of *square*.

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *squares*, to that disorder which it is now come unto.

I have not kept my *square*, but that to come Shall all be done by th' rule.

Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education.

6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not now in use.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hiding foe.

7. A *square* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the *square*. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;
Add one round hundred, and, if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*.

8. Quaternion; number four. Though perhaps in the following lines, *square* may mean only *capacity*.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love.

9. Level; equality.
Men should sort themselves with their equals;
for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him.

We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please.

10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To the other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy.

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.
I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not.

12. **SQUARES** *go.* The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.

One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

2. To reduce to a square.

Circles to *square*, and cubes to double, Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior.*

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure. Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme For depravation, to *square* all the sex By Cressid's rule. *Shakespeare.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.

Dreams are toys;

Yet for this once, yea superstitiously, I will be *squar'd* by this. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

How frankly I *square* my talk! *Shakespeare.*

Thou 'rt said to have a stubborn soul, That apprehends no further than this world, And *squar'st* thy life accordingly. *Shakespeare.*

He employs not on us the hammer and the chisel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;

A living sermon of the truths he taught;

For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*, That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*

This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate; to fit.

Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial To my proportion'd strength. *Milton, Comus.*

Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South.*

6. To respect in quartile.

O'er *Libra's* sign a crowd of foes prevails, The icy Goat and Crab that *square* the scales. *Creech.*

To SQUARE. *† v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.

I set them by the rule, and, as they *square*, Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*

His description *squares* exactly to lime. *Woodward.*

These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete. The French word *contre-carrier* has the same import. Dr. Johnson, in a Note on Shakespeare.—The French *quarrer* has also been referred to; *se quarrer*, "to strut or *square* it; to take big; to carry the arms a-kembo, braggadochio-like." Cotgrave.

But they do *square*, that their elves for fear Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shaks. Mids. N. Dream.*

Are you such fools?

To *square* for this? would it offend you then That both should speed? *Titus Andronicus.*

SQUA'RELY.* *adv.* [from *square*.] Suitably; in conformity.

Conform my manners *squarely* to their mode.

Imago Seculi, Poems, (1676,) p. 63.

SQUA'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Mozon.*

Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts, Logick.*

To SQUASH. *† v. a.* [from *quash*; *schiasciare*, Ital.] To crush into pulp; to batter or make as flat as a cake.

SQUASH. *n. s.* [from *quash*.]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before it is a peacock, or a codling, when it is almost an apple. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

2. [*Melopepo*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,

This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbutnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUAT. *† v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

Let it *squat* till then, and in that order be started up. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, (1693,) p. 125.

To SQUAT.* *v. a.* To bruise or make flat by letting fall. Grose notices this as a provincial word. Barret thus gives it, under the verb *throw*: "To *squatte* or throw any thing against the ground."

Alv. 1580.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,

Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton, P. L.*

Her dearest comrades never caught her

Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

Alma in verse, in prose the mind, Throughout the body, *squat* or tall, Is *bond fide* all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. s.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close. A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw; Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw For an old grandam ape, when with a grace She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To SQUAWL.* See **To SQUALL.**

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*sqwaeka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead

Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare.*

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

I see the new Arion sail,

The lute still trembling underneath thy nail: At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore, The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole go off at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an enuch? *Addison.*

How like brutes' organs are to ours: They grant, if higher powers think fit, A bear might soon be made a wit; And that, for any thing in nature, Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

In florid impotence he speaks, And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope, Odys.*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

SQUEAK. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs, In panic horror of pursuing dogs: With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*, Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

2. A shrill quick cry, not of pain.

The coquette—with a great many skittish notes, affected *squeaks*, and studied inconsistencies, distinguished herself from the rest of the company. *Tatler, No. 157.*

SQUEA'KER.* *n. s.* [from *squeak*.] One who cries with a shrill acute tone.

Mimical *squeakers* and blowers, the vain-glorious admirers only of themselves, and those of their own fashioned face and gesture. *Echard, Obs. on Answ. to Cont. of the Cl. p. 137.*

To SQUEAL. *† v. n.* [*sqwaela*, Su. Goth. See **To SQUALL.**] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

He *squealeth* out, as though he had heard some marvelous strange sounds. *Dr. Fulke, Conf. of the Pop. Quar. &c.* (1583,) p. 25.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* child. *Tatler, No. 15.*

SQUEA'MISH. *† adj.* [for *quawmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm*. Dr. Johnson.—

And thus formerly our word was *squawmish*: "To be *squawmish* or nice." Barret, Alv. 1580.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamish*, That takes a basting for a blemish; For what's more honourable than scars, Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His musick is rustick, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *South.*
It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHLY.† *adv.* [from *squeamish*.] In a fastidious manner. *Sherwood.*

Too palpable therefore is the modern delicacy of the writer of the battle of Hastings, who thus *squeamishly* introduces this tale of Saxon perfidy:

"I, tho' a Saxon, yet the truth will telle."

Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 70.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *squeamish*.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*

SQUEA'SINESS.* *n. s.* [from *squeasy*.] Nausea; queasiness; fastidiousness.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart between any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men. *Hammond, Works, iv. 614.*

SQUEA'SY.* *adj.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous.

He is as *squeasy* of his commendations as his courties. *Bp. Earle, Charact. of a Bunt Man.*
In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall. *Dryden.*

To SQUEEZE.† *v. a.* [*cprian*, Saxon; *gwagsu*, Welsh, to squeeze, to press. So in Armorick. From *sz gwagsu* comes the English word. See Davies and Richards. But the Sax. *cprian*, to quash, is the preferable origin; according to which form our word was once written: "To *squise* or thrust together, presso." Barret, Alv. 1580.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Wilkins.*

The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground, And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

None acted mournings forc'd to show,
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops,

like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton, Opt.*

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A subtle artist stands with wond'rous bag,
That bears imprisonment winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneless *squeeze*
Of labouring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm. *Philips.*

SQUEE'ZING.* *n. s.* [from *squeeze*.] Act of squeezing.

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and squeezings of the brain! *Pope.*

To SQUELCH, or **SQUELSH.*** *v. a.* [a corruption perhaps of *squash*.] To crush. Dr. Johnson, in defining the verb *squab*, has used this word; not then intending, perhaps, to call the substantive a low ludicrous word.

He has almost trod my guts out: —
O, 'twas your luck and mine to be *squelch'd*. *Beaum. and Fl. Nice Valour.*

SQUELCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dr. Johnson calls this substantive a low ludicrous word; and defines it a heavy fall. It is indeed a very common expression, but is rather, as Grose terms it, a flat fall on one side.

He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIB.† *n. s.* [*schieben*, Germ. to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon them. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The forest of the south compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. *Howell, Voc. For.*

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;

But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays. *Wallar.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Criticks on verse, as *squibs* on triumphs wait,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the state. *Young.*

2. Any sudden flash.

Dead clouds of sadness, or light *squibs* of mirth. *Donne, Poems, p. 341.*

3. A lampoon: a frequent colloquial expression.

4. Any petty fellow. Not now in use. Asked for their pass by every *squib*, That list at will them to revile or snub. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler, No. 88.*

SQUILL. *n. s.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat. *squille*, Fr.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Roscommon.*

The self-same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste. *Garth.*

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill*-insect is so called from some similitude to the *squill*-fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUINANCY.† *n. s.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, French; *squinantia*, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Some of our old authors write this word *squinacy*, whence *squinzy*; and thence *quinsy* seems more regularly formed: "Canker in the mouth; *squinacie* in the throat." Bp. King, Thanks-giv. Sermon. 1619, p. 21. "Being surprised by a *squinzy*." Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 1. § 2. ed. 1652.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.

Used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat; it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation. *Wiseman.*

SQUINT.† *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Herdgroom, I fear me, thou have a *squint* eye. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Aug.*

Her look is *squint*, with which wisely beholding one, she fix'dly looketh upon another.

Transl. of Boccacini, (1626), p. 71.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton, Comus.*

SQUINT.* *n. s.* An oblique look.

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to see the light, and so induce *squinting*. *Bacon.*

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique vision. This is the foul Filbertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the harelip. *Shakespeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

SQUINTEYED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTING GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *squintifogo* maid
Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods for sin,
Should, with a swelling dropsy, stuff thy skin.

SQUINTINGLY. * *adv.* [from *squint*.] With an oblique look. *Sherwood.*

TO SQUINT. *v. n.* To look askint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough: Dost thou
squint at me? *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

SQUIRE. *n. s.* [contraction of *esquire*; *escuyer*, Fr. See **ESQUIRE**.]

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. —
Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the
degree of a *squire*. *Shakespeare.*

The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. An attendant on a noble warrior.
Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' *squire*
Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden, Æn.*
Knights, *squires*, and steeds must enter on the
stage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.

Return with me —
I could as well be brought
To kneel his throne; and, *squire*-like, pension beg,
To keep base life a-foot. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

TO SQUIRE. * *v. a.* To attend as a *squire*.
This is an ancient as well as a modern
gallant word; and I wonder that Dr.
Johnson overpassed it.

He *squiereth* me both up and down.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.
Squiring to tilt-yards, play-houses, and all such
publick places. *B. Jonson, Cynthia. Bevels.*
He [a Frenchman] *squiers* her to every place
she visits, either on pleasure or business.

Guthrie, France.

SQUIREHOOD. * *n. s.* [from *squire*.]
SQUIRESHIP. } Rank and state of an
esquire.

What profit hast thou reaped by this thy *squire*-
ship? *Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix. iv. 25.*

If this should be the test of *squirehood*, it will go
hard with a great number of my fraternity, as well
as myself, who must all be unsquired, because a
greyhound will not be allowed to keep us com-
pany. *Swift, Lett. to the King at Arms.*

SQUIRELY. * *adj.* [from *squire*.] Becom-
ing a *squire*.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.

Shelton, Transl. of Don Quix. i. 4.

SQUIRREL. † *n. s.* [from *escureuil*, old Fr.; *escu-
reuil*, modern; from the Gr. *σκιόροπος*,
of *σκιά*, shade, and *ὀπίς*, tail; the tail
being a sort of covering for the animal.
Scoré is our old word; which is in the
Prompt. Parv.] A small animal that
lives in woods, remarkable for leaping
from tree to tree.

One chanc'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There scatter'd by a *squirrel*,
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, Dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Dryden.*

TO SQUIRT. † *v. a.* [of uncertain etymo-
logy. Dr. Johnson. — Sereinus refers it
to the Su. Goth. *squaetta*, which has a

similar meaning: and so *squaetta*, to
scatter.] To throw out in a quick
stream.

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire
fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he
passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

TO SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly.
Low cant.

You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and
chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen
a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*
SQUIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument by which a quick stream
is ejected.

He with his *squirt*-fire could disperse

Whole troops. *Hudibras.*

His weapons are a pin to scratch, and a *squirt*
to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small quick stream.

Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the
medicine in dunged water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SQUIRTER. *n. s.* [from *squirt*.] One that
plies a *squirt*.

The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water,
for they were mad for the loss of their bubble.

Arbuthnot.

TO STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.

Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son;
Stab'd by the self-same hand that made these
wounds. *Shakespeare.*

Porcius, think thou seest thy dying brother
Stab'd at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addison, Cato.*

2. To wound mortally or mischievously.

What tears will then be shed!
Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse
Hermione; — 'twill *stab* her to the heart!

A. Philips.

TO STAB. *v. n.*

1. To give a wound with a pointed
weapon.

None shall dare
With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war;
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet are
looked on as no distinct species of action; but if
the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes
for a distinct species where it has a distinct name;
as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*

2. To offer a stab.

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,
To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

3. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.

Shakespeare.

STAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.

The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs*
Kill the still closing waters. *Shakespeare.*

Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriors,
To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*

2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.

3. A stroke; a blow.

He had a scripture ready to repel them all;
every pertinent text urged home being a direct
stab to a temptation. *South.*

STABBER. *n. s.* [from *stab*.] One who
stabs; a privy murderer.

STABBINGLY. * *adv.* [from *stab*.] With
intent to do a dark injury; maliciously.

This intimation against the council is as *stab*-
bingly suggested as the story of Sardanapalus;
that a man cannot give a general character of a

sacrilegious statesman, but some of his majesty's
privy-council must immediately be glanced at,
Bp. Parker, Rep. to Reh. Transp. (1673), p. 287.

STABILIMENT. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*,
Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making
firm.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and
shade. *Denham.*

TO STABILITATE. * *v. a.* [from *stabilis*,
Lat.] To make stable; to establish.

The soul about itself circumgrates
Her various forms, and what the most do love
She oft before herself *stabilitates*.

More, Immort. of the Soul, (1647), i. ii. 43.

STABILITY. † *n. s.* [*stabilité*, French; from
stabilis, Latin.]

1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
Wisdom and knowledge shall be the *stability*
of thy times. *Is. xxxiii. 6.*

By the same degrees that either of these happen,
the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened.

Temple.

These mighty girders which the fabric bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd,
Such strength and such *stability* impart,
That storms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*

He began to try

This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qua-
lities, we may conceive that the firmness or *sta-
bility* of a body consists in this, that the particles
which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that
there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*

3. Firmness of resolution.

STABLE. *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.]

1. Fixed; able to stand.

2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or
conduct.

If man would be unvariable,
He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;

For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*,
But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*

He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

3. Strong; fixed in state or condition;
durable.

This region of chance and vanity, where nothing
is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered
to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of.

Rogers.

TO STABLE. * *v. a.* To make stable; to
fix; to establish. Obsolete.

Articles devised by the king's highness to *stable*
Christian quietness and unity among the people.

Styrpe, Life of Alp. Cranmer, (under 1586).

STABLE. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house
for beasts.

I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels.

Ezra, xxv. 5.

Slothful disorder fill'd his *stable*,
And sluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

TO STABLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To
kennel; to dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,

Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabbed*. *Milton, P. L.*

TO STABLE. † *v. a.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To
put into a stable.

Phœbus, wearie of his yearly taske,
Stabbed hath his steeds in lowly lay.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.

STABLEBOY. } *n. s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or
STABLEMAN. } *man.*] One who attends
in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your
horses to the *stableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stableman* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift*.
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough-riders give my choicest wine;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston*.
STABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *stable*.]

1. Power to stand.

Behold the spaces, and the *stablesness*, and the swift course of heaven. *Chaucer, Boeth. L. 3. pr. 8.*

2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, *stablesness*,
Bounty, perseverance, I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare*.

Light of understanding, *stablesness* of persuasion.

Translators of the Bible, Pref.

STABLESTAND. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowel*.

I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife,
I'll go in couples with her. *Shakespeare*.

STABLING.* *n. s.* [from *stable*.] House or room for beasts.

Her terror once, on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabbling* now for wolves! *Thomson, Liberty, P. iii.*

To **STABLISH**. *v. a.* [establiſh, Fr. *stabilio*, Lat.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser*.

Stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. *2 Thess. ii. 17.*

Poor heretics in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who're false to you. *Donne*.

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of Heaven. *Milton*.

STABLY.* *adv.* [from *stable*.] Firmly; steadily. *Huloet, and Sherwood*.

STABULATION.* *n. s.* [stabulatio, Lat.] Act of housing beasts. Not in use. *Cockeram*.

STACK.† *n. s.* [stacca, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. *stagan*, to ascend; making it the past participle, with the pronunciation of *k* for *g*. Div. of Purl. ii. 276. 283. The word, however, appears to be a northern substantive, viz. *stack*, Icel. *stack-gardur*, an enclosure in which corn or hay stacks are erected. See Dr. Jamieson in V. **STACKYARD**.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Watson, D. of Buckingham*.

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol.

While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton, L' All.*
Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton*.

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift*.

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

To **STACK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To *stack* on the pease. *Tusser*.

The prices of *stacking* up of wood I shall give you. *Mortimer*.

STACTE.† *n. s.* [σάκτις, Gr. *stacte*, Latin, *stacte*, Sax.] An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*

STADBLE.* *n. s.* See **STADLE**.

STADE.* *n. s.* [stade, Fr. *stadium*, Lat.] A furlong.

The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*.

Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (ed. 1633), p. 71.

STADLE.† *n. s.* [stabel, Saxon, a foundation.]

1. Any thing which serves for support to another.

2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.
He cometh on, his weak steps governing
And aged limbs on cypress *staddle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. *Spenser, F. Q.*

3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful. Dr. Johnson.—*Saddles* are young plants left standing at certain distances, when a wood is cut.

Leave growing for *saddles* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Tusser*.

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *saddles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon*.

To **STADLE**.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To leave sufficient *saddles* when a wood is cut.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then see it well *saddled* without and within. *Tusser*.

STADTHOLDER.† *n. s.* [stadht and houden, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

They had secret powers given them, to treat concerning the prince of Orange's being their *stadtholder*.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Times, K. Ch. II.
STAFF.† *n. s.* plur. *staves*. [staf, rraf, Saxon; staff, Danish; staf, Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

It much would please him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *staff*
To lean upon. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may comfort us. *King Charles*.

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his *staff*, out of fear of a dog? *Brome*.

2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts. *Shakespeare*.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shakespeare*.

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff* unto his father, wherewith not to strike but to sustain him. *Holiday*.

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A club properly includes the notion of weight, and the *staff* of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms are hir'd to bear their *staves*. *Shaks. Macbeth*.
He that bought the skin ran greater risks than t' other that sold it, and had the worse end of the *staff*. *L'Estrange*.

With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden*.

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glittering *staff* unfurl'd
The imperial ensign. *Milton, P. L.*
To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky *staff* we dexterously apply'd,
Which in the spacious socket turning round,
Scooped out the big round jelly from its orb. *Addison*.

5. Round or step of a ladder.

Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown, Trav.*

6. An ensign of an office; a badge of authority.

Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

7. An establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to generals and armies.

8. [Stef; Icelandic.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden*.

When Crito once a panegyrick show'd,
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte*.

STAFFISH. *adj.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living, proveth always best. *Ascham*.

STAFFTREE. *n. s.* A sort of ever green privet.

STAG.† *n. s.* [Of this word I find no derivation. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. H. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. *stagan*, to ascend; a name well applied, he says; the *raised* and *lofty* head of the animal being the most striking circumstance at the first sight of him. Div. of Purl. ii. 282. But it is more probably from *steggr*, Icel. the male of almost all wild beasts. See Dr. Jamieson, in V. **STAIG**.]

1. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequester'd *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.

The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton, P. L.*
Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change,
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air shall range.
Dryden.

The *stag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like
more,
And fears his hind legs will o'take his fore.
Pope.

2. A colt or young horse. Old Yorksh.
Gloss. 1697. A horse from one to three
years old. Craven Dial. 1824.

STAGE.† *n.s.* [*stage*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.
— *Stagie*, Teut. from *stigen*, elevare.
Kilian. And thus Mr. H. Tooke calls
our *stage* the past participle of the Sax.
stagan, to ascend; as Dr. Jamieson also
refers *stage*, a step, to *steg*, Germ. *stigi*,
Icel. from *steigen*, to ascend.]

1. A floor raised to view on which any
show is exhibited; a raised floor of tem-
porary use.

We princes, I tell you, are set on *stages*, in the
sight and view of all the world.

Q. Eliz. Speech to Parliament, (1586.)

I have seen the whole front of a mountebank's
stage, from one end to the other, faced with patents,
certificates, medals, and great seals, by which
the several princes of Europe have testified their esteem
for the doctor!

Tuller, No. 240.

2. The theatre; the place of scenick en-
tertainments.

And much good do't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, safe in your *stage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the *stage* wrights too. *B. Jonson.*

Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept
out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great
kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes
and chances of these worldly things, now up,
now down, as if the life of man were not of
much more certainty than a *stage* play.

Knolles, Hist.

I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that
patterns of piety, decently represented, may second
the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the first *stage* player
in Rome. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*
stage, squires, and steeds must enter on the
stage. *Pope.*

3. Any place where any thing is publicly
transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakespeare, C. Lear.*

4. A place in which rest is taken on a jour-
ney; as much of a journey as is per-
formed without intermission. [*statio*, Lat.
Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps from the Goth.
staiga, a way, a road; *stige*, Sax. the
same.]

I shall put in mind where it was you pro-
mised to set out, or begin your first *stage*; and
beseech you to go before me my guide.

Hammond, Pract. Catech.

Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the
Tiber. *Addison.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her latest *stage*. *Prior.*

We must not expect that our journey through
the several *stages* of this life should be all smooth
and even. *Atterbury.*

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China,
and marking the several *stages*, it was a journey of
so many days. *Baker.*

Men drop so fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,
Few know so many friends alive, as dead. *Young.*

5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitude in wars are many;
but chiefly in the seats or *stages* of the war, the
weapons, and the manner of the conduct.

Bacon, Ess.

This is by some called the first *stage* of a con-
sumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit pre-
paratory to that distemper. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that
holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to
perfection by gradual advances through several
hard and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers.*

The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of
matter, is by surgeons called digestion.

Sharp, Surgery.

To *STAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
exhibit publicly. Out of use.

I love the people;

But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes;

Though it do well, I do not relish well

Their loud applause. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

The quick comedians

Extemp'rally will *stage* us, and present

Our Alexandrian revels. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

STAGECOACH. *n. s.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A
coach that keeps its *stages*; a coach
that passes and repasses on certain days
for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled
in a *stagecoach*. *Addison.*

When late their miry sides *stagecoaches* show,
And their stiff horses through the town move slow,
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STA'GELY.* *adj.* [from *stage*.] Belong-
ing to the *stage*; befitting the *stage*.

Nor may this be called an histrionick *parada*,
or *stage*ly visard and hypocrisy, while women seek
to appear advantaged in *stature*, or in beauty.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 168.

STA'GEPLAY. *n. s.* [*stage* and *play*.] Thea-
trical entertainment.

This rough-cast unheewn poetry was instead of
stageplays for one hundred and twenty years.

Dryden, Juv. Ded.

STA'GEPLAYER. *n. s.* One who publicly
represents actions on the *stage*.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none
sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors.

Arbutnot on Coins.

STA'GER. *n. s.* [from *stage*.]

1. A player.

You safe in your *stage* clothes,

Dare quit, upon your oaths,

The *stagers* and the *stage*-wrights too. *B. Jonson.*

2. One who has long acted on the *stage* of
life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

I've heard old cunning *stagers*

Say, fools for argument use wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty
traps and tricks before, discovered the plot.

L'Estrange.

Some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:

But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,

Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away.

Dryden.

One cries out, these *stagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers.

Dryden.

Be by a parson cheated!
Had you been cunning *stagers*,

You might yourselves be treated

By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STA'GERY.* *n. s.* [from *stage*.] Scenic
exhibition; show on the *stage*.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of
*stager*y, or scene-work. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

STA'GEVIL. *n. s.* A disease in horses.

Dict.

STA'GGARD. *n. s.* [from *stag*.] A four
year old *stag*. *Ainsworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.

He began to appear sick and giddy, and to
stagger; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*

He struck with all his might

Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:

Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow.

Dryden.

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *staggering* legs betray'd. *Tate.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.

The enemy *stagers*: if you follow your blow,
he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite,
he will recover his strength. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to be-
come less confident or determined.

A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in this
attempt. *Shakspeare.*

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through
unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Rom. iv. 20.*

Three means to fortify belief are experience,
reason, and authority: of these the most potent is
authority; for belief upon reason, or experience,
will *stagger*.

Bacon.

No heretics desire to spread
Their light opinions, like these Epicures;

For so their *staggering* thoughts are comforted,

And other men's assent their doubt assures.

Davies.

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this,
without any doubting or *staggering*, this will be
accepted by God. *Hammond.*

But let it inward sink and drown my mind:
Falshood shall want its triumph: I begin

To *stagger*; but I'll prop myself within. *Dryden.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.
That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *stagers* thus my person. *Shaks. Rich. II.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less
steady or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me,

Bearing a state of mighty moment in't.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Whoever will read the story of this war, will
find himself much *staggered*, and put to a kind of
riddle. *Howell.*

When a prince falls in honour and justice, 'tis
enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance.

L'Estrange.

The shells being lodged with the belemnites,
selenites, and other like natural fossils, it was
enough to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready
to entertain a belief that these were so too.

Woodward.

STA'GGERING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of reeling.
The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are
a vertigo, *staggering*, and loss of memory.

Arbutnot.

2. Cause of staggering or making to stag-
ger.

This shall be no grief unto thee, [in the margin,
no *staggering*, or stumbling.] *1 Sam. xxv. 31.*

STA'GGERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *staggering*.]

1. In a reeling manner.
Drunkards go *staggeringly* when they are top-
heavy. *Granger on Ecccl. (1621.) p. 319.*

2. With hesitation.

While we are but *staggeringly* evil, we are not
left without parentheses of consideration, thought-
ful rebukes, and merciful interventions, to recall
us to ourselves. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 30.*

STA'GGERS. *n. s. pl.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.
His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoil'd
with the *stagers*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular be-
haviour. Out of use.

I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *stagers*, and the careless lapse

Of youth and ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

STA'GNANCY.† *n. s.* [from *stagnant*.] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.

Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681), p. 55.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample seat,
The sun would through it spread destructive heat.

Blackmore.

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and *stagnant*.

Woodward.

Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnare*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.

The water which now arises must have all *stagnated* at the surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up.

Woodward.

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *stagnates*, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows.

Arbutnot.

Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marshes *stagnate*. *Thomson.*

STAG'NATION. *n. s.* [from *stagnate*.] Stop of course; cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast basin, where there would be a constant *stagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind scatter them from time to time.

Addison.

To what great ends subservient is the wind!
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies:
This from *stagnation* and corruption saves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore.*

STAI'D. *participial adjective.* [from *stay*.] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.

Put thyself

Into a 'haviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staid* senses. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

To our weaker view,

O'erlaid with black, *staid* wisdom's hue.

Milton, II Pens.

I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *staid* guides, to all the quarters of the land.

Milton on Education.

I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and *staid* persons.

Addison.

STA'IDNESS. *n. s.* [from *staid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity and fixed *staidness* which is necessary to so severe an intentness.

Glauville, Scops.

If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting.

Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

To STAIN.† *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh, from *ys* and *taenu*.

"Rhag Gwyar or Gnowd,
"Afar *ystaenawd*."

Taliessyn, an old British poet.

Dr. Johnson.—Serenius notices the
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Welsh word, and adds *stein*, Gothic, color; *steina*, pingere, bitumine obducere.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Lead me a looking-glass;

If that her breath will mist or *stain* the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare.*

From the gash a stream

His armour *stain'd*, erewhile so bright.

Milton, P. L.

Embrace again, my sons: be foes no more,

Nor *stain* your country with your children's gore.

Dryden.

2. To dye; to tinge.

The Inn is most amiss—

And hath but merely *stained*-painted walls.

Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. L. 3.

3. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and *stain'd*.

Milton, P. L.

STAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different *stains* of light that shew themselves in clouds of a different situation.

Addison.

Swift trouts diversify'd with crimson *stains*,

And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

To solemn actions of royalty and justice their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *stain*?

Hooker.

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy.

Hooker.

Then heaven and earth renew'd, shall be made pure

To sanctify, that shall receive no *stain*.

Milton, P. L.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:

The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden, Æn.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots; for if he had made the choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *stain* upon them for want of merit.

Broome.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will load her that is the praise, and yet the *stain* of all womankind.

Südney.

STA'INER. *n. s.* [from *stain*.] One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *stain*.]

1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.

The phenix' wings are not so rare

For faultless length and *stainless* hue. *Südney.*

2. Free from sin or reproach.

I cannot love him;

Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and *stainless* youth.

Shakspeare.

STAIR.† *n. s.* [*trægen*, Sax. *stege*, Suet. from *steigan*, M. Goth. *stiga*, Su. Goth. to ascend, to mount. Serenius. We have thus, in our northern dialect, *stee* or *stey*, a ladder, from the old verb *sty*, to ascend.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but *stair* now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in Milton, only one flight of steps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *stair* upright, but winding almost the full compass about, that the steepness be the more insensible.

Südney.

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As *stairs* of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars!

Shakspeare.

Slaver with lips as common as the *stairs*
That mount the Capitol. *Shakspeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *stairs*, of some forty foot high.

Bacon, Ess.

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two servants, stood at the *stair*-foot, and sent these two villains to execute the murder.

Bacon.

The *stairs* were such as whereon Jacob saw Angels ascending and descending. *Milton, P. L.*

Satan now on the lower *stair*,
That scald'd by steps of gold to heav'n gate,
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world. *Milton, P. L.*

Trembling he springs,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor *staid* for *stairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. s.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabric that contains the stairs.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture.

Wotton.

I cannot forbear mentioning a *staircase*, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived.

Addison on Italy.

STAKE.† *n. s.* [*rac*, *ptace*, Saxon; *stake*, Swedish; from the Su. Goth. *sticka*, to pierce. Serenius. And in like manner Mr. H. Tooke refers *rac* to the verb *racan*, to stick, to pierce.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

The more I shook the *stake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it.

Südney.

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers' foreign estimation hath been the best *stake* in their hedge.

Hooker.

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp *stakes*, plucked out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small *stakes*, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Or sharpen *stakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The sallow twigs to tie the straggling vine.

Dryden.

2. A piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound.

Dryden.

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.

That halloo I should know: what are you?
speak:

Come not too near, you fall on iron *stakes* else.

Milton, Comus.

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

We are at the *stake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think?

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning: I suppose it is so named from being at *stake*, that is, in a state of hazard, like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn. Dr. Johnson.—It is more probably from the

Teutonick *stecken*, to fix; whence to set out or settle.

'Tis time short pleasure now to take,

Of little life the best to make,

And manage wisely the last stake.

Cowley.

O then, what interest shall I make

To save my last important stake,

When the most just have cause to quake!

Roscommon.

He ventures little for so great a stake. More.

The increasing sound is borne to either shore,

And for their stakes the throwing nations fear.

Dryden.

The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole stake; and when some others came up, you laid down.

Arbuthnot.

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the stake, and that he must fight for it.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Are not our liberties, our lives,

The laws, religion, and our wives,

Enough at once to lie at stake,

For covenant and the cause's sake?

Hudibras.

The honour of the nation being in a manner at stake to make good several deficiencies. Davenant.

Of my crown thou too much care dost take;

That which I value more, my love, 's at stake.

Dryden.

Hath any of you a great interest at stake in a distant part of his fortune? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune?

Atterbury.

Every moment Cato's life 's at stake. Addison.

7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch. Moxon, Mech. Ex.

To STAKE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. Evelyn, Kalend.

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to stake him while they play'd for themselves.

South.

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than stake their miserable lives on the success of a revolution.

Addison.

They durst not stake their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations.

Addison.

I'll stake yon lamb that near the fountain plays, And from the brink his dancing shade surveys.

Pope.

STALACTITES. n. s. [from *σάλαξ*.]

Stalactites is only spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone.

Woodward.

STALACTICAL. adj. Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those stalactical stones on the top and sides.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

STALAGMITES. n. s. Spar formed into the shape of drops. Woodward, Meth. Foss.

STALE.† adj. [stel, Teut.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. Stale is not used of persons otherwise than in

contempt; when it is applied to beer, it commonly means worse for age.

Nappy ale, good and stale.

Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

This, Richard, is a curious case:

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays

Upon two distant pots of ale,

Not knowing which was mild or stale;

In this sad state your doubtful choice

Would never have the casting voice.

Prior.

A stale virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known.

Spectator.

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow stale and vanish with time.

Hayward.

About her neck a packet mail,

Fraught with advice, some fresh, some stale.

Butler.

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty:

wit itself, if stale, is less taking.

Grew, Cosmol.

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew stale for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage.

Swift.

They reason and conclude by precedent, And own stale nonsense which they ne'er invent.

Pope.

STALE.† n. s. [from *stælan*, Sax. to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurements to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned: but rather one bird caught, served for a stale to bring in more.

Sidney.

Still as he went he crafty stales did lay,

With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;

And privy spials plac'd in all his way,

To weet what course he takes, and how he fares.

Spenser.

The trumpery in my house bring hither,

For stale to catch these thieves.

Shaks. Tempest.

Had he none else to make a stale but me?

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,

And I'll be chief to bring him down again.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour.

Gov. of the Tongue.

It may be a visor for the hypocrite, and a stale for the ambitious.

Decay of Chr. Piety.

This easy fool must be my stale, set up

To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;

Him I can manage.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

2. In Shakspeare it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about

To link my dear friend to a common stale.

Shakspeare.

3. [Stalle, Teutonic, urina.] Urine; old urine.

The smell of stale, as I observed before, is admirable against the vapours!

Swift, Direct. to Servants.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [Stele, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing th' arrow's stale without, and that the head did goe

No further than it might be seene, he call'd his

spirits again.

Chapman.

It hath a long stale or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand.

Mortimer, Husb.

6. At the game of chess applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without

going into check: by which the game is ended. See also MATE.

12

They stand at stay, like a stale at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir.

Bacon, Ess. of Boldness.

To STALE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not now in use.

Age cannot without her, nor custom stale Her infinite variety.

Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.

Were I a common laughter, or did use

To stale with ordinary oaths my love

To every new protestor.

Shaks. Jul. Cas.

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds

On object orts and imitations;

Which, out of use, and stal'd by other men,

Begin his fashion.

Shaks. Jul. Cas.

To STALE.† v. n. [stallen, Teut. stallare, Ital.] To make water.

Having ty'd his beast t' a pale,

And taken time for both to stale,

Hudibras.

STA'LELY. adv. [from stale.] Of old;

long time.

All your promis'd mountains

And seas I am so stalely acquainted with.

B. Jonson.

STA'LENESS. n. s. [from stale.] Oldness;

state of being long kept; state of being

corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been pall'd; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and staleness kept in a cellar.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions.

Addison.

To STALK.† v. n. [stælcian, Sax. pedetentim ire. Originally, our word meant to step slowly. "To the bedde he stalketh style." Gower, Conf. Am. "Ful thefely gan he stalke." Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy With sturdy steps came stalking in his sight.

Spenser.

Shall your city call us lord, In that behalf by which we challeng'd it?

Or shall we give the signal to our rage,

And stalk in blood to our possession?

Shakspeare, K. John.

Unfold the eternal door: You see before the gate what stalking ghost Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post.

Dryden.

With manly mien he stalk'd along the ground: Nor wonted voice bely'd, nor vanishing sound.

Dryden.

Then stalking through the deep, He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave Scarce reaches up his middle side.

Addison.

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind, Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;

Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;

Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways,

Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding

maze.

Scornful turning from the shore My haughty step, I stalk'd the valley o'er.

Pope, Odys.

2. It is often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

Bertran

Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend

Pressing to be employ'd.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

They pass their precious hours in plays and

sports,

Till death behind came stalking on unseen.

Dryden.

'Tis not to stalk about, and draw fresh air

From time to time.

Addison, Cat.

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must stalk, said he; for yonder town is shy, and flies me.

Bacon, *Apophthegms.*

STALK. n. s. [from the verb.] High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous stalk behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept.

Spenser.

Great Milton next, with high and haughty stalks,
Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks. Addison.

STALK.† n. s. [Mr. H. Tooke considers this word as the participle of the Saxon *ſteagan*, to ascend; and says, "that perhaps it should be written *stauke*, (as we pronounce it,) or *stak*, (the *a*, as formerly, broad; and indeed the *l* may have been introduced to give the broad sound to our modern *a*. This, however, is only my conjecture; being unable otherwise to account for the introduction of *l* into this word." Div. of Purl. ii. 283. This conjecture and etymology must give place to the derivation offered by Serenius, namely the Swedish *stolk*, or *stielke*, the same as our *stalk*; (and he also mentions "A. Sax. *stalc*," which, however, I do not find;) and this he deduces from the ancient word *stall*, basis, foundation, which is from *staa*, to stand.]

1. The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less flexible than it was. Bacon.

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the stalk.

Milton, *P. L.*

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried stalks, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no otherwise than those of wheat and rye. Brown.

Roses unbud, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their stalks to strew thy nuptial bow'r.

Dryden.

2. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or stalk of a quill. Grew.

STALKED.* adj. [from stalk.] Having a stalk as, the long-stalked pear. See PEAR.

STALKER.* n. s. [from To stalk.]

1. One who stalks.

Let's ha' good cheer to-morrow night at supper, stalkers, and then we'll talk; good coon, and plover, do you hear, sirrah? B. Jonson, *Poetaster*.

2. A kind of fishing-net. Stat. 13 Rich. II. ch. 20.

STALKINGHORSE. n. s. [stalking and horse.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to see the good of the state the *stalkinghorse* of his private ends.

Hakewill on Providence.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange*.
STALKY. adj. [from stalk.] Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great stalky head. Mortimer.

STALL. n. s. [ſtal, ſteal, Saxon; stal, Dutch; stallia, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all

Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their stall,
Rush't to their pastures. Chapman, *Iliad*.

Duncan's horses,

Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contenting 'gainst obedience. Shakespeare, *Macb*.
Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses.

1 Kings, iv.

His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a stall where oxen stood. Dryd.

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable commodities, all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. Shakespeare, *Coriol*.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the stall, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. Glanville.

Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a stall. King.

How pedlars' stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maids. Gay.

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observ'd a parron near Whitehall,
Cheap'ning old authors on a stall. Swift.

3. [Stall, Swedish; stal, Armorick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's stall;
And in another corner wide were strown
The antique ruins of the Romans fall. Spenser.

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such a canon a stall in the choir and place in the chapter. Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of stalls. Warburton.

To STALL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such enchainment, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in his crumel.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal*.

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an ox? Shakespeare.

Nisus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen stall'd. Dryd.

2. [For install.] To invest.

Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss;
And see another as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art stall'd in mine. Shakespeare.

To STALL. v. n.

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not stall together in the world. Shaks.

2. To kennel.

STALLAGE. n. s. [from stall.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; compost.

STALLATION.* n. s. [from the second sense of To stall.] Installation. Obsolete.

Then prepared he as fast for his translation
from the see of Lincoln unto the see of Yorke, as he did before to his stallation.

Cavendish, *Life of Card. Wolsey*.

His stallation drew near.

Ld. Herbert, *Hen. VIII.* p. 312.

STALLFED. adj. [stall and fed.] Fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine

The load of one beast, the most fat, and best
Of all the stallfed, to the woer's feast. Chapman.

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

STALLION.† n. s. [*ysdaluyn*, an old Welsh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. Wotton. *Stalon*, old French; *stallone*, Italian; *stalhengst*, Dutch. Junius thinks it derived from *ſtælan*, to leap. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius derives it from *stall* in the sense of a stable, *stall*, *stallr*, Su. Goth. Our ancient word is *stalaunt*: "To be turned out for a *stalaunt*." Transl. of Bp. Gardiner's *De Ver. Obed.* 1553, sign. a. i.] A horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice of stallions in shape or size. Temple.

If feet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degenerate train. Dryden.

STALLWORTH.† adj. [ſtæl-wôrd, Saxon; of uncertain origin. Dr. Johnson notices this word under *stallworth*, believing the latter to be a mistake for *stalworth*. Warburton, in a note on Shakespeare, had printed a line from Fairfax, (which Dr. Johnson inadvertently assigned to Shakespeare,) in which Mr. Edwards, upon referring to that author, found the real word to be *stalworth*. There is perhaps no such word as *stallworth*.] Stout; strong; brave. Used by Wiclife. Now wholly obsolete.

His stalworth steed the champion stout bestrode. Fairfax.

STAMEN.* n. s. [Latin.]

1. Threads.

As to cloth, the parallel threads above mentioned are called the *stamen*, in English, the warp or the chain. Hist. R. S. i. 57.

2. Foundation.

You are to know, that all, who enter into human life, have a certain date or *stamen* given to their being. Tatler, No. 15.

STAMIN.† n. s. [Fr. *estamine*.] A slight sort of stuff; kind of woollen cloth.

Wearing of here or of *stamin*.

Chaucer, *Pers. Tale*.

STAMINA.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

A prerogative, that had moulded into its original *stamina* irresistible principles of decay and dissolution. Burke on the Pres. Discontents, (1770.)

2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

To STAMINATE.* *v. a.* [from *stamina*.]
To endue with stamina.

The persons who, Moses tells us, lived to so great an age, were the special favourites of God, and formed and *staminated* by the immediate hand of God with peculiar principles of vitality.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 258.

STAMINEOUS. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these *stamineous* flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants.

STAMMEL.† *n. s.*

1. A species of red colour.

Redhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *B. Jonson.*

2. A kind of woollen cloth: perhaps a corruption of *stamin*, Dr. Johnson says: but it is rather from the old French *estamet*, which has much the same meaning.

His table with *stammel*, or some other carpet neatly covered.

Comment. on Chaucer, (1665), p. 10.

STAMMEL.* *adj.* Of a reddish colour.

Her bed, with all its rich furniture, of cloth of *stammel* colour.

Citation in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 204.

I'll not quarrel with this gentleman

For wearing *stammel* breeches.

Beaumont and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.

To STAMMER.† *v. n.* [*stamep*, Sax. a stammerer; *stameren*, Teut. to stammer; from the M. Goth. *stamms*, stammering. Serenius.] To speak with unnatural hesitancy; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell

I go about; but then is all my best

Wry words, and *stammering*, or else doltish dumb:

Say then, can this but of enchantment come?

Sidney.

I would thou could'st *stammer*, that thou might'st pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all.

Shakespeare.

She *stammers*; oh what grace in liping lies!

If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryden.*

Lagan juice,

Which *stammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce.

Dryden.

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetoric.

Swift.

To STAMMER.* *v. a.* To pronounce or declare imperfectly.

They are fam'd to be a pair of absolute men.—
By my troth, I think fame but *stammers* them.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.

STAMMERER. *n. s.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen.

Bp. Taylor.

STAMMERINGLY.* *adv.* [from *stammering*.]
In a stammering manner. *Huloet.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stampen*, Dan.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.

If Arcite thus deplore

His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more:

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground;

The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.

Dryden.

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small. *Deut. ix. 21.*

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*Estamper*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *estampar*, Spanish.] To impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*

Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;

There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made

Your holy hat be *stamp* on the king's coin. *Shaks.*

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense. *Digby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience.

South.

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a Deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself, though he has *stamp'd* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endow'd with, he hath not left himself without witness. *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first, And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership Upon their baser metal? *Rowe, Ambil. Sleepmother.*

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters! *Watts.*

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver.

Locke.

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all

And that most venerable man, which I

Did call my father, was I know not where

When I was *stamp'd*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,

A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,

Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,

Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?

Shakspeare.

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses.

Jer. xlviii. 3.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Addison.*

He cannot bear the astonishing delight,

But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow.

Swift.

STAMP.† *n. s.* [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital. *stamp*, Su. Goth.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint

And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,

And a weak heart in time destroy:

She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold so pure,

It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore,
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before. *Carew.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,

And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:

'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,

To build a playhouse, while you throw down

plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere despair of surgery he cures;

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,

Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison on Italy.*

5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper *stamp*

Did very much his genius cram;

And since he could not spend his fire,

He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reason or Scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *L'Estrange.*

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth

In this fine age were not thought flat'ry,

Such attribution should this Douglas have,

As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*

Should go so general current through the world.

Shakspeare.

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion. *L'Estrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

A king of heaven's own *stamp*, not vulgar make; Blessed in giving, and averse to take. *Flarte.*

STAMP'ER. *n. s.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet stampers. *Carew.*

STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wistan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest.

Gibson's Camden.

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, Fr. *stagnare*, Ital.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are *terra lemmia*, *terra sigillata*, *communis*, and *bolus armenus*; whereof *terra lemmia* is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanch'd*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and essay'd

To *stanch* the blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryd.*

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanch'd*. *St. Luke, viii. 44.*

STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's-head club. *Addison.*

In politics, I hear you're *stanch*, Directly bent against the French. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men, men of sobriety and firmness. *Waterland.*

Each *stanch* polemick stubborn as a rock, Each fierce logician still expelling Locke, Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

3. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound. A dog that follows the scent without error or remissness.

4. Strong; not to be broken.

If I knew

What hoop would hold us *staunch* from edge to edge

O' th' world, I would pursue it.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STANCHER. *† n. s.* [from *stanch*.] One that stops blood. *Sherwood.*

STANCHION. *n. s.* [*estanchon*, Fr.] A prop; a support.

STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.

There grows,

In my most ill-compos'd affection, such

A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw, And thrust her down his throat, into his *stanchless* maw. *Drayton.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I stood*, *I have stood*. [*standan*, Goth. *ranban*, Saxon; *staen*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*, Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people still kneeling.

Common Prayer.

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild

A living temple, built by faith to stand?

Milton, P. L.

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of

Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio.

Addison on Italy.

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To stand or fall,

Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.

Milton, P. L.

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,

And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoild

O'erwearied through the faint Satanick host,

Defensive scarce; or, with pale fear surpris'd,

Fled ignominious. *Milton, P. L.*

5. To become erect.

Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*;

Fear shrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood.

Dryden.

Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd

Her trembling limbs. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*,

Will not go off until they hear you speak.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Sun, in Gideon *stand*,

And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon.

Milton, P. L.

Mortal, who this forbidden path

In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,

And tell thy name. *Dryden, Æn.*

7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire,

when all other states of Christendom stand at a stay.

Bacon.

Immense the pow'r, immense where the demand;

Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Davies.*

My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd,

And stable as the fabrick of the world,

Propt on itself. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*

To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion

With his prepared sword he charges home

My unprovided body. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;

And when they *stand* against you, may they fall.

Shakspeare.

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised

to let him go free; but if he should stand

upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent

his foolish hardness. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves

together, and *stand* for their life. *Esth. viii. 11.*

We are often constrained to *stand* alone against

the strength of opinion. *Brown, Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood*

upon defence; and by the halter, if they should

yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord

brought his enemies unto him. *Ecclus. xli. 3.*

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may

be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil.

Eph. vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity cast A foule flight on my soldiers: nor *stood* fast

One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the soldiery *word stand*, the flyers halted a

little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *stand* always

chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the present state.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no

flesh while the world *standeth*. *1 Cor. viii. 13.*

That sots and knaves should be so vain

To wish their vile resemblance may remain;

And *stand* recorded, at their own request,

To future days a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*

15. [*Estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: emphatically expressed.

The sea,

Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*

Divided. *Milton, P. L.*

Accomplish what your signs foreshow:

I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go.

Dryden, Æn.

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again

New sex'd, and straight recover'd into man. *Addison.*

They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not pos-

sessed of any one of those qualifications that be-

longed to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion

the value of their lands *stood*, in regard to those of

our own country. *Arbuthnot.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not

want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of

logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,

And the world's victor *stood* subdu'd by sound.

Pope.

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable

of being disconcerted by little occasions, frame

their malignant fables accordingly, and *stand* de-

TECTED by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance.

Pope, Ess. on Homer.

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose

sentence in matters of controversy he ordained

should *stand*, oftentimes would be deceived.

Hooker.

A thing within my bosom tells me,

That no conditions of our peace can *stand*.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

I will punish you, that ye may know that my

words shall surely *stand* against you for evil.

Jer. xli. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant

shall *stand* fast with him. *Ps. lxxxix. 28.*

17. To consist; to have its being or essence.

That could not make him that did the service

perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, which *stood*

only in meats and drinks. *Heb. ix. 10.*

18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *stand*

Within the eye of honour, be assured

My purse, my person, my utmost means,

Lie all unlock'd to your occasions.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

This excellent man, who stood not upon the
advantage-ground before, provoked men of all
qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From the armoury of God, where stand of old
Myriads. *Milton, P. L.*

20. To be in any state at the time present.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which stand in hard cure. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
So it stands; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
Thy household stands in. *Chapman.*

Our company assembled, I said, My dear
friends, let us know ourselves, and how it standeth
with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the
patent, formerly granted to Saint John, stood re-
voked. *Clarendon.*

Why stand we longer shivering under fears?

Milton, P. L.
As things now stand with us, we have no power
to do good after that illustrious manner our Sa-
viour did. *Calamy, Serm.*

21. To be in a permanent state.

The broil doubtful long stood,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakespeare.*

22. To be with regard to condition or
fortune.

I stand in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

23. To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To stand 's auspicious mistress. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to
the relation which man necessarily stands in towards
his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with Adrian the em-
peror, and did it but weakly: one of his friends,
that stood by, said, Methinks you were not like
yourself last day in argument with the emperor;
I could have answered better myself. Why, said
the philosopher, would you have me contend with
him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply standeth all by conjectures. *Whigft.*
The presbyterians of the kirk, less forward to
declare their opinion in the former point, stand
upon the latter only. *Sanderson.*

He that will know, must by the connexion of
the proofs see the truth and the ground it stands
on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your
own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psal. iv. 4.*
I desire to be present, and change my voice, for
I stand in doubt of you. *Gal. iv. 20.*

27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be
safe.

Readers, by whose judgement I would stand or
fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with
the French and Italian critics. *Addison, Spect.*

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats,
Not to consider in what case thou stand'st
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
To heaven I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and common-weal;
As for my wife, I know not how it stands.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our
part as on theirs, till it be decided who have stood
for the truth, and who for error, *Hooker.*

Shall we sound him?

I think he will stand very strong with us. *Shaks.*

It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus stood for his country. *Shaks. Corin.*

30. To be in the place; to be represent-
ative.

Chilon said, that kings' friends and favourites
were like casting counters, that sometimes stood
for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myself, whether these names
stand for the same thing, or really include one
another. *Locke.*

Their language being scanty, had no words in
it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like
men, be strong. *1 Cor. xvi. 13.*

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

32. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,
To the same parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope, Odys.*

33. To have direction towards any local
point.

The wand did not really stand to the metals,
when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He stood to be elected one of the proctors for
the university. *Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

He was commanded by the duke to stand aside
and expect his answer. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

I stood between the Lord and you, to shew you
the Lord's word. *Deut. v. 5.*
Stand by when he is going. *Swift.*

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryden.*

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yoursell, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any comer I have looked on,
For my affection. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Each thinks he stands fairest for the great lot,
and that he is possessed of the golden number.
Addison, Spect.

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at
the bar, and stood fair for the first vacancy on the
bench. *Roue.*

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stand so
firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off
my opinion so easily. *Shakespeare.*

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time
gallops withal.—Whom stands it still withal?—
With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep be-
tween term and term, and then they perceive not
how time moves. *Shakespeare.*

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small
progress, if, in the books they read, they must
stand to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To insist; to dwell with many words,
or much pertinacity.

To stand upon every point, and be curious in
particulars, belongeth to the first author of the
story. *2 Maccab. ii. 30.*

It is so plain that it needeth not to be stood upon.
Bacon.

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that
makes fritters of English?

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never stand in a lie when thou art accused, but
ask pardon and make amends.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

The emperor standing upon the advantage he
had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them
to deliver. *Swift, Gulliv. Trav.*

Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall stand upon?

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would stand to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford.
Daniel.

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask,
the same shall they receive, so far as may stand
with the glory of God, and their own everlasting
good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's
purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some instances of fortune cannot stand with some
others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.
Bp. Taylor.

It stood with reason, that they should be rewarded
liberally out of their own labours, since they re-
ceived pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly
stand together. *Felton.*

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug
and caress them, and in the interim let the com-
mands stand by neglected. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

48. To STAND by. To support; to defend;
not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would stand by him, if set
upon by the wolf. *L'Estrange.*

If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off
the fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gen-
tlemen, you'll stand by me. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

Our good works will attend and stand by us at
the hour of death. *Calamy.*

49. To STAND by. To be present without
being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For standing by when Richard kill'd her son.
Shakespeare.

50. To STAND by. To repose on; to
rest in.

The world is inclined to stand by the Arunde-
lian marble. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

51. To STAND for. To propose one's self
a candidate.

How many stand for consulships?—Three:
but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry
it. *Shakespeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a de-
sign on their liberties when he stood for the con-
sulship, it was but just that they should give him
a repulse. *Dennis.*

52. To STAND for. To maintain; to pro-
fess to support.

Those which stood for the presbytery thought
their cause had more sympathy with the discipline
of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Freedom we all stand for. *B. Jonson.*

53. To STAND off. To keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death.
Dryden.

54. To STAND off. Not to comply.

Stand no more off,
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shakespeare.*

55. To STAND off. To forbear friendship
or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand off*
In differences so mighty. *Shakespeare.*

Such behaviour frights away friendship, and
makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion.

Though nothing can be more honourable than an
acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it,
and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

56. *To STAND off.* To have relief; to appear
protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were
carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth
so tender as if it were painted: when there is such
a softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had
hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn
and stroked them in oil. *Wolton on Architecture.*

57. *To STAND out.* To hold resolution;
to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shaks.*
Pontinius knows not you,
While you *stand out* upon these traitorous terms.

Let not men flatter themselves, that though they
find it difficult at present to combat and *stand out*
against an ill practice; yet that old age would do
that for them, which they in their youth could
never find in their hearts to do for themselves.

Scarce can a good-natured man refuse a compli-
ance with the solicitations of his company, and
stand out against the railery of his familiars.

58. *To STAND out.* Not to comply; to
secede.

Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st out*? *Shakespeare.*
If the ladies will *stand out*, let them remember
that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

59. *To STAND out.* To be prominent or
protuberant.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. *Ps. lxxiii. 7.*

60. *To STAND to.* To ply; to persevere.

Palinurus cried aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts press! ere that the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars.

61. *To STAND to.* To remain fixed in a
purpose.

He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods if he to it will stand. *Herbert.*
I still *stand to* it, that this is his sense, as will
appear from the design of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

62. *To STAND to.* To abide by a contract
or assertion.

As I have no reason to *stand to* the award of
my enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality
of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. *To STAND under.* To undergo; to
sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand under* them. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

64. *To STAND up.* To erect one's self;
to rise from sitting.

When the accusers *stood up*, they brought none
accusation of such things as I supposed.

65. *To STAND up.* To arise in order to
gain notice.

When the accusers *stood up*, they brought none
accusation of such things as I supposed.

66. *To STAND up.* To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn, he himself
stuck not to call us the many-headed monster.

67. *To STAND upon.* To concern; to in-
terest. An impersonal sense.

Does it not *stand me now upon*?

The king knowing well that it *stood him upon*,
by how much the more he had hitherto protracted
the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with
the rebels. *Bacon.*

It *stands me much upon*
To enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *stand them upon*, to examine upon
what grounds they presume it to be a revelation
from God? *Locke.*

68. *To STAND upon.* To value; to take
pride.

Men *stand very much upon* the reputation of
their understandings, and of all things hate to be
accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputa-
tion is to be religious. *Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and *stand much upon* our
birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors
but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this
advantage, to imitate their good examples.

69. *To STAND upon.* To insist.

A rascally, yea-fur-smooth knave, to bear a gen-
tleman in hand, and thence *stand upon* security.

To STAND. v. a.

1. To endure; to resist without flying or
yielding.

None durst *stand him*;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew.

Love *stood the* siege, and would not yield his
breast. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous heaven
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *stood the* shock of angry fate, *Smith.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *stood the* furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critic. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.

Bid him disband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And *stand the* judgment of a Roman senate.

3. To keep; to maintain: with ground.

Turning at the length, he *stood his* ground,
And miss'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits
standing.

I have found you out a *stand* most fit,
Where you may have such 'vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

In this covert will we make a *stand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shaks.*

Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the sportful herds.

The princely hierarch

In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton, P. L.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her
eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbour-
ing bough, and diverts her with his songs during
her sitting. *Addison, Spect.*

I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was
appointed for a general rendezvous of these fe-
male carriers, to look into their several ladings.

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to as-
sassinat Timoleon, as he was offering up his de-
votions in a certain temple: in order to it, they
took their several *stands* in the most convenient
places. *Addison.*

When just as by her *stand* Arsaces past,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view exposed her blushing beauties.

The urchin from his private *stand*
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. A stop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*;
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze. *Shaks.*

The Earl of Northampton followed the horse so
closely, that they made a *stand*, when he furiously
charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting soul came back,
To inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,
Hovering like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn she made a little *stand*,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young
merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if
the usurer either call in, or keep back his money,
there will ensue presently a great *stand of* trade.

Should this circulation cease, the formation of
bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect
stand. *Woodward.*

5. The act of opposing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakespeare.*

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point
from which the next motion is regressive.

Our sons but the same things can wish and do;
Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow:
Then, satiate, spread thy sails; take all the winds
can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a
stand, with little variation of length or shortness;
because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes
more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath con-
tinued at a *stand*, without considerable variation.

7. A point beyond which one cannot pro-
ceed.

Every part of what we would,
Must make a *stand* at what your highness will.

When fam'd Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior.*

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment;
hesitation.

A fool may so far imitate the mien of a wise
man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to
make of him. *L'Estrange.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man, has a ra-
tional soul, though it appear not: this is past doubt.
Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to
boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you
are at a *stand*. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which vessels are
placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To stink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors.

After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a
brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd
might drink; but no liquor was forced.

*STANDARD.† n. s. [cranban, Sax. from
cranban; standart, old Fr. estandard,
mod.]*

1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their standards proud display.
Fairfax.

Erect the standard there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge.
Milton, P. L.

Behold Camillus loaded home,
With standards well redeem'd and foreign foes
o'ercome. *Dryden.*
To their common standard they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air.
Dryden.

2. [From *stand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual standard. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and standards. *Holder.*

Our measures of length, I cannot call standards;
for standard measures must be certain and fixed.
Holder.

When people have brought right and wrong to a false standard, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Estrange.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they subdued the world. *Sprat.*
From these ancient standards, I descend to our own historians. *Fellon.*

When I shall propose the standard whereby I give judgement, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which used to be the standard of propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment. *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgement frame
By her just standard, which is still the same.
Pope.

3. That which has been tried by the proper test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain standard, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*
In comely rank call every merit forth;
Imprint on every act its standard-worth. *Prior.*

4. A settled rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a standard, that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A standard might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses. *Temple.*

By the present standard of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbutnot.*

5. A standing stem or tree.

A standard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the standard being more than two foot above it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Plant fruit of all sorts, and standard, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some against walls. *Temple.*

- STANDARD BEARER. *n. s.* [standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a standardbearer fainteth. *Isa. x. 18.*

These are the standardbearers in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STANDARDOP. *n. s.* [vermicularis, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STANDEL. *n. s.* [from *stand.*] A tree of long standing.

The Druidians were nettled to see the princely standel of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howell.*

STANDER.† *n. s.* [from *stand.*]

1. One who stands.

Those soldiers, who best kept their legs, could best use their arms, the surest *stander* being always the soundest striker. *Fuller's Holy War, (1639), p. 210.*

2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very beasts; and also the fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. STANDER *by.* One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers by.* *Hooker.*

I would not be a *stander by* to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without
My present vengeance taken. *Shakespeare.*

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths. *Shaks.*
The *standers by* see clearly this event,
All parties say they're sure, yet all dissent. *Denham.*

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duchess. *Addison.*

4. STANDER *up.* One who makes himself of a party.

The plausible, affected titles of publick spirits, *standers up* for their country, and for the liberties, properties, and the rights of the subject. *South, Sermon vi. 118.*

STANDERGRASS. *n. s.* [satyrior, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STANDING.† *part. adj.* [from *stand.*]

1. Settled; established; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*
Laugh'd all the powers who favour tyranny,
And all the *standing* army of the sky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* courts by consent. *Kettellwell.*

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of railleury. *Addison.*

The common *standing* rules of the Gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *standing* miracle, that Heaven assign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson. *Addison.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a *standing* water. *Psalm civii.*

This made their flowing shrink
From *standing* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Fixed; not moveable.

There's his chamber,
His *standing* bed and trundle bed. *Shakespeare.*

5. Continuing erect; not fallen; not cut down.

He let them go into the *standing* corn of the Philistines. *Judges, xv. 5.*

STANDING. *n. s.* [from *stand.*]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long *standing.* *Dryden.*
Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing* as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years' *standing.* *Swift.*

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standings.* *Knolles, Hist.*

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing.* *Ps. lxi.*

4. Rank; condition.

STANDISH.† *n. s.* [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink.

I have newly made at least an essay of my invention in the structure of a little *pen standish.* *Wotton, Rem. p. 339.*

A Grub-street patriot does not write to secure, but get something; should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish.* *Addison.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, esq. my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box. *Swift.*

STANE.† *n. s.* [stæn, Sax.] Our northern word for stone.

STANG.† *n. s.* [stæng, Saxon; ystang, Welsh; stæng, Su. Goth.]

1. A perch; a measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*

2. A long bar; a wooden pole; the shaft of a cart: used in several parts of the north of England.

3. To ride the STANG. The preceding sense, and the present expression connected with it, Dr. Johnson has overpassed. It is still remembered in parts of the north of England; and may be traced to a very ancient origin. See Mr. Callander's account of the Gothick, *nid stang*, the spear or pole of infamy, in his Two Anc. Scott. Poems, 1782, p. 153. To ride the *stang*, is to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders, and carried about from place to place; the rider representing usually a henpecked husband, and sometimes the husband who had beaten his wife. To ride *skimmington*, is, in some parts of England, of much the same import. See SKIMMINGTON, and Dr. Jamieson's Scott. Dict. in V. STANG.

A custom [is] still prevalent among the country people of Scotland; who oblige any man, who is so unmanly as to beat his wife, to ride astride on a long pole, borne by two men, through the village, as a mark of the highest infamy. This they call *riding the stang*; and the person, who has been thus treated, seldom recovers his honour in the opinion of his neighbours. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the *stang* or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person, whom he names. Callander, Two Anc. Scott. Poems, p. 154.

The riding of the stang on a woman that hath beat her husband is, as I have described, by one's riding upon a long piece of wood, carried by two others on their shoulders, where, like a herald, he proclaims the woman's name, &c.

Notes to Allan Ramsay's Poems, cited by Brand. There used formerly, and I believe it is still now and then retained, to be a kind of ignominious procession in the north of England, called *riding the stang*, when, as the glossary to Douglas's Virgil informs us, one is made to ride on a pole for his neighbour's wife's fault.

Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 107.

TO STANG.* v. n. [*stanga*, Icel.] To shoot with pain. North. Grose.

STANK.† adj. [*stanco*, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—Probably, as Serenius also notices, from the Icel. and Su. Goth. *stanka*, to pant for breath; and to *stank* is, in some parts of the north of England, to sigh.] Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so stank,
That unneath I may stand any more,
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. Spenser.

TO STANK.* v. n. To sigh. See the adj. STANK.

STANK.* n. s. [*stanc*, Sax. *ystanc*, Welsh.] A dam, or bank, to stop water. Bailey. It has this meaning in the south and east of England. Ray. In old English, it meant a pond or dam of water. Mr. G. Chalmers.

The lighted and abiden beside a water stank.

R. of Brunne, Transl. of Langtoft.

STANK. The preterite of stink.

The fish in the river died, and the river stank.

Exod. vii.

STA'NNARY.* n. s. [from *stannum*, Latin; *stén*, tin, Cornish; *stener*, a tinner, pl. *stenner*. Pryce, Corn. Gramm.] A tin mine.

If by public law the mint were ordained to be only supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 17.

STA'NNARY. adj. Relating to the tin-works.

A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin. Carew.

STA'NNYEL.* n. s. The common stone-hawk. See Mr. Steevens's note on Shakspeare. Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Mason consider the name as the Sax. *stangula*, which means the pelican. This may be doubted. It is called also *stanchil* in the north.

With what wing the *stannyel* checks at it!

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

STA'NZÁ. n. s. [*stanza*, Ital. *stanc*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure, or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.

So bold as yet no verse of mine has been,

To wear that gem on any line,

Nor till the happy nuptial house be seen,

Shall any stanza with it shine. Cowley.

Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or stanza in every ode. Dryden.

In quatrains, the last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first. Dryden.

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Before his sacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted stanza teems with thought.

Pope.

STAPLE.† n. s. [*stapel*, Belg. et Sueth. emporium, ab antiquiori et Goth. *stapul*, columna, ædes columnis compacta. Serenius. See also Lye and Du Cange in Vocce. Stapel and PATRONUS. "*Patronus*, Gloss. Sax. Ælfr. ubi de partibus domus, *stapul*, quæ *basim* sonat, ut observat Somnerus."]

1. A settled mart; an established emporium.

A staple of romance and lies,

False tears, and real perjuries.

Prior.

The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the staple of the Indian trade.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

Tyre Alexander the Great sacked; and, establishing the staple at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known.

Arbuthnot.

2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.

Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbeys, allowing them one staple, and two puncheons, at a rate. Camden.

3. The original material of a manufacture.

At Leicester, for her wool whose staple doth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell.

Dryden.

STA'PLE. adj. [from the noun.]

1. Settled; established in commerce.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spongy softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse ware our staple trade.

Dryden.

2. According to the laws of commerce.

What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be staple or no?

Swift.

STA'PLE. n. s. [*stapul*, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have seen staples of doors and nails born.

Peacham.

The silver ring she pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bold, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves.

Pope, Odyssey.

STA'PLER.* n. s. [from *staple*.] A dealer: as, a wool-stapler.

I do not mean only the staplers of Humbergh and Rotterdam.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 52.

STAR.† n. s. [It may be curious to notice the concurrence of various languages in regard to *star*. Persian, *starra*. See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 315. Teut. *sterre*; Sax. *steorpa*; Bretonne, *stér*; Gr. *ἀστὴρ*; Germ. *stern*; Su. Goth. *stierne*; M. Goth. *stairno*. The word has been supposed by Wachter and others to have been formed from the verb signifying to rule, to govern, to direct; as *sterren*, Teut. *steuren*, Germ. *stiuran*, Goth.]

1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.

When an astronomer uses the word *star* in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fix stars; but in a large sense it includes the planets.

Watts.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach

Fillip the stars; —

Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. Shakspeare, Coriol.

Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things and human fates; .

The included spirit serving the star deck'd signs,
The living work in constant motions winds.

Hawewill.

As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And shape star bright, appear'd. Milton, P. L.

2. The pole-star.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star cross lovers take their life. Shakspeare.

We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our stars or fortune.

L'Esrange.

4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.

Remarks worthy of ripe observation, note with a marginal star.

Watts.

STAR of Bethlehem. n. s. [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A flower. Miller.

STAR'RAPLE. n. s. A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of dessert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet.

Miller.

STARBOARD. n. s. [*στερβορν*, Saxon.] The right hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left.

Harris.

On shipboard the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard, because some accounts it gibbish.

Bramhall.

STARCH.† n. s. [from *stark*, German, rigidus, durus, solidus; which Stiler and Wachter deduce from *starren*, rigere, indurare; hence the sense of stiff to the word: "*a stark*, durus, rigidus, derivatur *starken*, facere ut rigeat, à quo rursus fit *starke* et *starke-mehl*, gluten farinaceum, quo lintea solidantur." Wachter.]

1. A kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.

Has he

Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your doublet was not exactly Frenchified?

Fletcher, Qu. of Corinth.

With starch thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground.

Peacham on Drawing.

2. A stiff, formal manner.

This professor is to infuse into their manners that beautiful political starch, which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.

Addison, Spect. No. 305.

STARCH.* adj. [*starp*, Sax.] Stiff; precise; rigid.

If this will not do, 'tis but misrepresenting sobriety as a starch and formal, and virtue as a laborious and slavish thing.

Killingbeck, Sermon. p. 230.

TO STARCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.

Her goodly countenance I've seen

Set off with kerchief starch'd and pinners clean.

Gay.

STA'RCHAMBER. n. s. [*camera stellata*, Lat.]

A kind of criminal court of equity.

Now abolished.

I'll make a starchamber matter of it: if he were twenty Sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esq.

Shakspeare.

STARCHED.† *part. adj.* [from *starch*.]

1. Stiffened with starch.

Who? this in the starched beard?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. Stiff; precise; formal.

As supercilious — as a *starcht* gallant is of any thing that may disorder his dress.

Hammond, Works, iv. 614.

Does the Gospel any where prescribe a *starcht* squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners?

Swift.

STARCHEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *starcht*.]

Stiffness; formality.

Chancing to smile at the Moor's deportment, as not answering the starchedness of his own nation.

L. Addison, West Barbary, (1671,) p. 105.

STARCHER.† *n. s.* [from *starch*.] One whose trade is to starch.

The tailors, starchers, semsters.

Marston, Com. of What you will.

STARCHLY.† *adv.* [from *starch*.] Stiffly; precisely.

In answer to all this, I might with good pretence enough talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at.

Swift, Lett. (in Sheridan's Life,) 1704.

STARCHNESS, *n. s.* [from *starch*.] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE.† *v. n.* [*crapan*, Sax. *stara*, Icel. et Sueth. fortiter adspectare. *Serenius*.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold

So many gazers, as on her do stare,

Upon the lowly ground affixed are.

Spenser.

Their staring eyes, sparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire.

Spenser.

Look not big, nor stare nor fret:

I will be master of what is mine own.

Shaks.

They were never satisfied with staring upon their masts, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings.

Abbott.

I hear

The tread of many feet steering this way;

Perhaps my enemies, who come to stare

At my affliction, and perhaps to insult.

Milton, S. A.

A satyr that comes staring from the woods,

Must not at first speak like an orator.

Waller.

And, while he stares around with stupid eyes,

His brows with berries and his temples dyes.

Dryden.

What dost thou make a shipboard?

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?

Stark staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea?

Dryden.

Struggling, and wildly staring on the skies

With scarce recover'd sight.

Dryden.

Trembling the miscreant stood;

He star'd and roll'd his haggard eyes around.

Dryden.

Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,

Or hiss a dragon, or a tiger stare.

Dryden.

She paid a tradesman once, to make him stare.

Pope.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,

While the fops envy, and the ladies stare?

Pope.

Through nature and through art his rang'd,

And gracefully her subject chang'd:

In vain; her hearers had no share

In all she spoke, except to stare.

Swift.

2. To stand out prominent.

Take off all the staring straws and jaggs in the

hive, and make them smooth.

Mortimer.

3. To stand up. [*starren*, Germ. *rigere*.] Obsolete.

His hair *starreth*, or standeth on end.

Barret, Alv. (1580.)

To STARE.* *v. a.*

1. To affect or influence by stares.

Why dost thou not

Try but the virtue of that Gorgon face,

To stare me into statue?

Dryden.

A bear, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and stared me out of my resolution.

Addison, Guardian.

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and stared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres.

Addison, Spect.

2. To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident to. Both the following and the preceding examples are among those under the neuter verb, in Dr. Johnson's dictionary; but improperly.

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend against the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that stares them in the face whilst they are breaking it?

Locke.

STARE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

I' the name of something holy, sir, why stand you

In this strange stare?

Shakspeare, Tempest.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,

And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:

He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,

And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair.

Dryden.

2. [*Stæp*, Sax. *sterre*, Teut. *stare*, Su. Goth. *sturnus*, Latin.] The staring, a bird.

He, that hath nothing but language only, may be no more praised than a popinjay, a pye, or a stare, when they speake feately.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 40.

STARER. *n. s.* [from *stare*.] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs

Of stupid stares, and of loud huzzas.

Pope.

STARFISH. *n. s.* [*star* and *fish*.] A fish branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English starfish.

Woodward.

STARGAZER.† *n. s.* [*star* and *gaze*.]

1. An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.

Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the

monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee.

Is. xlviii. 13.

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch.

L'Estrange.

2. A fish so called.

Chambers.

STARHAWK. *n. s.* [*astur*, Lat.] A sort of hawk.

Ainsworth.

STARK.† *adj.* [*crap*, Sax. *stark*, Germ. *stark*, Teut. and *sterk*, Icel. are all used for strong, robust. The use of *stark* for *stiff* is shewn under the etymology of the substantive *starch*.]

1. Stiff; strong; unbending; unyielding.

I fele my limmes stark and sufficient

To don all that a man belongeth to.

Chaucer, March. Tale.

His heavy head devoid of careful care,
Whose senses all were straight benumbed and stark.

Spenser.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff

Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The north is not so *stark* and cold. *B. Jonson.*
So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough,
it breaks the case in two, and slings the seed.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

2. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security

The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow.

B. Jonson.

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn stark fools, and subjects fit

For sport of boys, and rabble wit.

Hudibras.

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense.

Collier.

STARK. *adv.* It is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.

Then are the best but *stark* naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves.

Sidney.

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Became *stark* blind, and all his senses doz'd,
That down he tumbled.

Spenser.

Men and women go *stark* naked.

Abbot.

They both dance much; and, for more nimbleness, sometimes *stark* naked.

Heylin.

He is *stark* mad, who ever says

That he hath been in love an hour.

Donne.

Those seditious, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused halloosings and howlings.

Hayward.

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions?

Locke.

In case squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribands, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword.

Arbutnot.

STARGLY. *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.

Shakspeare.

STARLESS. *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars.

A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starless expos'd.

Milton, P. L.

Cato might give them furlous for another world;
But we, like sentries, are obliged to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour.

Dryden.

STARLIGHT. *n. s.* [*star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* shewn.

Shakspeare.

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet.

Milton, P. L.

They danced by *starlight* and the friendly moon.

Dryden.

STARLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declave

A *starlight* evening and a morning fair.

Dryden.

STARLIKE. *adj.* [*star* and *like*.]

1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers.

Mortimer.

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness.

Boyle, Seraph. Love.

These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart.

Dryden.

STARLING.† *n. s.* [*cræpling*, Sax. *sturnus*, Latin.]

1. A bird; a stare; which is sometimes taught to talk as the magpie. See STARE.

I will have a *startling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion.

Shakespeare, *Hen. IV.*

2. A defence to the piers of bridges. [I know not the etymology.]

STARPA'VED. *adj.* [*star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.

In progress through the road of heaven *starpav'd*.
Milton, *P. L.*

STARPROOF. *adj.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof*. Milton, *Arcades*.

STAR-READ.† *n. s.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy.

Ægyptian wisards old,
Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight.
Spenser, *F. Q.*

STARRED. *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.

My third comfort,
Star'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. Shaks. *Wint. Tale*.

2. Decorated with stars.

That *star'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. Milton, *Il Pens.*

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre *star'd* with golden studs around. Pope.

STAR'RING.† *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from *star*.] Dr. Johnson. — I doubt if there be any such word in the language as *starring*. The true word, in the passage from Crashaw given by Dr. Johnson, is *staring*; and I wonder that the sense did not convince him that *starring* could be only the mistake of the copyist. I shall leave Dr. Johnson's definition of *starring* to be fitted with an example by others, if such a word there be. And here I will give the forcible lines of Crashaw, which are a translation from the Italian of Marino:

"His eyes, the sullen dens of death
and night,

"Startle the dull air with a dismal red:

"Such his fell glances as the fatal light

"Of *staring* comets, that look kingdoms dead."

See Crashaw's Poems, edit. 1670. p. 35.]
Shining with stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.

STAR'RY. *adj.* [from *star*.]

1. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars.

Deplne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the starry sky! Pope.

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. Spenser.

Heaven and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole.
Dryden.

3. Resembling stars.

Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes.
Shakespeare, *Illustr.*

STARSHOOT. *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. Boyle.

STARSTONE.* *n. s.* [*star* and *stone*.] A kind of stone, having joints resembling the form of a star.

Hereabout are found *star-stones*; but I was not then advised of it. Ray, *Rem.* p. 107.

TO START.† *v. n.* [from *to stir*; Sax. *scrypan*, to move. Scott, and Mr. H. Tooke. But it is the Su. Goth. *stoerta*, to start; and our word was, anciently, *stert*.]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection; and, therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

A shape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back;
It *start'd* back. Milton, *P. L.*

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a friend, from whom he *started* to meet the slightest appearance of that servile kindness. Felt.

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. Dryden, *Span. Friar*.

As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. Dryden.

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and solicitous for fear of a surprise. Collier on *Covetousness*.

2. To rise suddenly; commonly with up.
There *started* up, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, a new Presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of discipline to the queen, and to the state. White.

Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground

Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. Roscommon.

They *starting* up beheld the heavy sight. Dryd.

The mind often works in search of some hidden idea, though sometimes they *start* up in our minds of their own accord. Locke.

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;

Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would start up from the dead. Pope.

3. To move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. Cleveland.

A spirit, fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. Dryden, *Cleomenes*.

She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. Pope.

4. To shrink; to winch.

With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. Shakspeare.

5. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whensoever any of them *starteth* out. Spenser on Ireland.

Th' old drudging sun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day;
The jocund orbs shall break their measur'd pace,
And stubborn poles change their allotted place. Cowley.

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. Creech.

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination. Watts.

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.

It seems to be rather a *terminus à quo* than a true principle, as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. Boyle.

Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. Denham.

When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. Dryden.

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. Dryden.

7. To set out on any pursuit.

Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart still yoked with heart. Waller.

People, when they have made themselves weary,
set up their rest upon the very spot where they *started*. L'Estrange.

When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other. Collier.

TO START. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. Shakspeare.

Being full of supper and distempering draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? Shakspeare.

The very print of a fox-foot would have *start'd* ye. L'Estrange.

2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding-place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. Shaks.

I *started* from its vernal bower
The rising game, and chas'd from flower to flower. Pope.

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. Shakspeare.

What exception can possibly be *started* against this stating? Hammond.

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. Syrat.

The present occasion has *started* the dispute amongst us. Leslie.

Insignificant evils may be *started* against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration. Addison.

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse. Addison, *Freeholder*.

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*. Temple.

5. To put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum. Wiseman, *Surgery*.

STAR.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. Shakspeare.

4 N 2

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Against his bosom bounc'd his heaving heart.

Dryden.

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again!

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay.

Shaks.

Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em.

L'Estrange.

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul?

Addison, Cato.

We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought.

Addison.

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.

Shaks.

Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;

Thy curtesy but sudden *starts*;

And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits.

B. Jonson.

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual.

L'Estrange.

An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of passion, is not enough to take leave upon.

Collier.

5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound; and the slacker they are, or less wound up, the baser is the sound.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*.

Bacon.

How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing, but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly shoots into it?

Grew, Cosmol.

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

All leapt to chariot,

And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot.

Chapman.

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of first performance is all.

Bacon.

7. To get the *START*. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the *start* of the majestic world.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party during that time doth cautiously get the *start* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu quo prius*.

Bacon, War with Spain.

Doubtless some other heart
Will get the *start*;
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets.

Crashaw.

Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had got so much the *start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand.

Hudibras.

She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the *start* of her.

Dryden, Zen. Ded.

The reason why the mathematicks and mechanic arts have so much got the *start* in growth of other sciences, may be resolved into this, that their pro-

gress hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former discoverers.

Glanville.

The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new stile.

Addison.

START.* *n. s.* [τρεπτ, Sax.] A tail: hence the name of the bird *restart*. It signifies also the long handle of any thing. It is a common northern word.

STARTER. *n. s.* [from *start*.]

1. One that shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,

To let thee see I am no *starter*.

Hudibras.

2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.

3. A dog that rouses the game.

If Sheridan was not the stanchest hound in the pack, he was at least the best *starter*.

Delany.

STARTING.* *n. s.* [from *start*.] The act of starting.

Nor fright thy nurse

With midnight *startings*. *Donne, Poems, p. 258.*

Fear, like a terrible voice, wakens the soul by *startings*, and so seizes it that it remains insensible to every thing, except that stroke of astonishment that beats it.

Hewyt, Serm. (1658,) p. 137.

STARTING-HOLE.* *n. s.* [*start* and *hole*.] Evasion; loophole.

By the same tergiversation and *starting-hole* he avoideth the wordes of Christe himselfe.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1550,) Dd. 4. b.

What trick, what *starting-hole*, canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open shame?

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

The ludicrousness and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many *starting-holes*.

More, Ant. against Idolatry, ch. 1.

STARTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash?

Shakespeare, Othello.

STARTINGPOST. *n. s.* [*start* and *post*.] Barrier from which the race begins.

To **STARBLE.** *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour.

The *startling* steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight.

Dryden.

Why shrinks the soul

Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?

Addison, Cato.

My frighted thoughts run back,

And *startle* into madness at the sound.

Addison, Cato.

To **STARBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm.

Such whispering wak'd her, but with *startled* eye

On Adam.

Milton, P. L.

To hear the lark begin his flight,

And singing *startle* the dull night

From his watch-tower in the skies,

Till the dappled dawn doth rise.

Milton, L' All.

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers seemed to believe that they had bodies.

Locke.

Incest! Oh name it not!

The very mention shakes my inmost soul:

The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,

And nature sickens at the shocking sound.

Smilh.

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage.

Atterbury.

Now the leaf

Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Of *startling* such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.

Thomson.

2. To deter; to make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him.

Clarendon.

Will not had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness.

Clarendon.

STARBLE. *n. s.* Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident.

Spectator.

STARUP.* *n. s.* [*start* and *up*.]

1. A kind of high shoe; a galage. This is the old meaning of *startup*, which Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed.

The sheepest first hath been her nursery,
Where she hath worn her idle infancy,
And in high *startups* walk'd the pastor'd plains.

Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

His *startups* blacke and soft.

Warner, Albion's England.

Draw close into the covert, lest the wet,
Which falls like lazy mists upon the ground,
Soak through your *startups*.

Fletcher, Faithf. Shepherdess.

2. One that comes suddenly into notice.

That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow.

Shakespeare.

STARUP.* *adj.* Suddenly come into notice.

A new *start-up* sect.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, p. 262.

To **STARVE.** *v. n.* [τρεππαι, Sax. *sterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.

To her came message of the murderment,
Whereto her guiltless friends should hopeless *starve*.

Fairfax.

2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cause; of less properly.

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which to choose.

Locke.

An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and delirious.

Arbutnot.

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or *for* before the cause.

Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,

While avarice my charity controll'd?

Sandys.

4. To suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:

What then! Is the reward of virtue bread?

Pope.

5. To be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To **STARVE.** *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,

That wish'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*.

Shakespeare.

Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:

To push this argument no further,

To *starve* a man in law is murder.

Prior.

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves.

Pope.

2. To subdue by famine.

Thy desires

Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous.

Shakespeare.

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* the untam'd disease.

Dryden.
Attalus endeavored to *starve* Italy, by stop-
ping their convoy of provisions from Africa.

Arbutnot on Coins.

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round.

Milton, P. L.

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by dis-
use, and have lost that reach and strength which
nature fitted them to receive.

Locke.

STARVELING. *n. s.* [from *starve*.] An
animal thin and weak for want of nour-
ishment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for
old Sir John hangs with me, and he's no *starvel-
ing*.

Shakespeare.

Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed.

Donne.

The fat ones would be making sport with the
lean, and calling them *starvelings*.

L'Estrange.

STARVELING. *adj.* Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender autumn.

Philips.

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains!

Swift.

STARWORT. *n. s.* [aster, Latin.] A plant;
elecampane.

Miller.

STATARY. *adj.* [from *status*, Lat.] Fixed;
settled.

The set and *statary* times of paring of nails, and
cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient
superstition.

Brown.

STATE.† *n. s.* [*status*, Lat.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not, brother,
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure.

Milton, Comus.

I found the whole city highly concerned for the
hazardous state of Candia, which was lost soon
after. Dominico Cantarini, the present duke, was
sedulous in that affair.

Brown, Trav.

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins
against grace, and forsaking and departing from
God, which respect makes the *state* of apostates as
the most unexcusable, so the most desperately
dangerous *state*.

Hammond.

Thus have his prayers for others altered and
amended the *state* of his own heart.

Law.

Relate what *Latium* was,
Declare the past and present *state* of things.

Dryden, Æn.

Like the papists is your poet's *state*,
Poor and disarm'd.

Pope.

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye.

Boyle.

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer that endureth the womb but eight
months, and is compleat at six years, cannot live
much more than thirty, as having passed two
general motions; that is, its beginning and in-
crease; and having but two more to run through,
that is, its state and declination.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Tumours have their several degrees and times;
as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.

Wiseman.

4. [Estat, Fr.] Estate; signiory; pos- session.

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit.

Daniel.

5. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named wherein any part of the
body of those imperial laws hath the just force of
a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly
induced it.

Selden.

6. The community; the publick; the com- monwealth.

If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health sake.

Shaks. Tr. and Cress.

A *state's* anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or
women.

B. Jonson.

I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate.

B. Jonson.

What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right.

Daniel.

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land
for the space of six weeks.

Bacon.

It is better the kingdom should be in good
estate, with particular loss to many of the people,
than that all the people should be well, and the
state of the kingdom altogether lost.

Hayward.

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own
conscience, thereby to save *state* sores.

King Charles.

For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came.

Waller.

Since they all live by begging, it were better for
the *state* to keep them.

Graunt.

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamantus rules the *state*;

Dryden, Æn.

7. Hence single state in Shakspeare for individuality.

My thought, whose murder is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single *state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise.

Shaks. Macbeth.

8. Civil power; not ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the
church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or
pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church.

Leslie.

9. A republick; a government not mon- archical.

Well monarchies may own religion's name,
But *states* are atheists in their very frame.

Dryden, Sat. on the Dutch.

They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in
compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of
their armies has ever been made up of foreign
troops.

Temple.

10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect.

Shakspeare.

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies.

Fairfax.

11. Solemn pomp; appearance of great- ness. [stat, Su. Goth. pompa; stat, Icel. jactantia; statæa, superbis gressibus incedere. Serenius.]

When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse.

Roscommon.

There kings receiv'd the marks of so'reign
pow'r:

In *state* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before.

Dryden, Æn.

Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where least of *state*, where most of love is shown.

Dryden.

To appear in their robes would be a trouble-
some piece of *state*.

Collier.

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears.

Prior.

If God has delivered me up to evil spirits, to
be dragged by them to places of torments, could

it be any comfort to me, that they found me upon
a bed of *state*?

Law.

12. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*,
And yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

The swan—rows her *state* with oily feet.

Milton, P. L.

He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestic *state*.

Butler.

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love.

Waller.

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again?

Pope, Statius.

He will consider, not what arts, or methods, or
application will soonest make him richer and
greater than his brethren, or remove him from a
shop to a life of *state* and pleasure; but will con-
sider what arts, what methods, what application
can make worldly business most acceptable to
God, and make a life of trade a life of holiness,
devotion, and piety.

Law.

13. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my
sceptre, and this cushion my crown.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with
a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an
elbow chair.

Arbutnot.

The brain was her study, the heart her *state*
room.

Arbutnot.

14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy,
somewhat whiter than ours; and the *state* is cu-
riously wrought with silver and silk.

Bacon.

His high throne,—under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd.

Milton, P. L.

15. A person of high rank. Obsolete. See STATES.

The archbishop of Grenada saying to the arch-
bishop of Toledo, that he much marvelled, he,
being so great a *state*, would visit hospitals.

Wits, Fitts, and Fancies, (1614.)

16. The principal persons in the govern- ment.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*.

Milton, P. L.

17. Joined with another word it signifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor versed in *state*-affairs:
my life hath rather been contemplative than active.

Bacon.

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded
slaves,

The scavengers that sweep *state* nuisances,
And are themselves the greatest.

Dryden, Cleom.

I am accus'd of reflecting upon great *state*-
folks.

Swift.

TO STATE. *v. a.* [constater, Fr.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is so *statèd* a rule, that all casuists press it
in all cases of damage.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like
merchandise than friendship.

Collier of Friendship.

He is capable of corruption, who receives more
than what is the *statèd* and unquestioned fee of
his office.

Addison.

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to
this *statèd* of this question; and particularly
that, by those which this *state* it, there hath never
yet been assigned any definite number of funda-
mentals.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Its present *state* *stateth* it to be what it now is.

Hale.

Were our case *statèd* to any sober heathen, he
would never guess why they who acknowledge the
necessity of prayer, and confess the same God,
may not ask in the same form.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

To state fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead.

Dryden.

I pretended not fully to state, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text.

Atterbury.

Though I don't pretend to state the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it.

Law.

STA'TEDLY.* *adv.* [from the part. *stated.*] Regularly; not occasionally.

Why should not the body assume *statedly* the air of a thing, to which it is so often obliged to suit itself?

Philos. ph. Lett. on Physiognom. p. 218.

STA'TELINESS. *n. s.* [from *stately.*]

1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.

South.

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse?

More against Atheism.

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agenor, glad such punctual ready bliss Did on his own design itself obtrude, Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *stateliness*.

Beaumont, Psycho.

She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew What just regard was to her title due.

Beterton.

STA'TELY.† *adj.* [*staetelig*, Su. Goth. *Serenius*. See the eleventh sense of *STATE.*]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestic; magnificent.

A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear, Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade.

Raleigh, Hist.

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first visit.

South.

He many a walk travers'd Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm.

Milton, P. L.

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan.

Dryden.

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

Majestically.

Ye that *stately* tread, or lowly creep.

Milton, P. L.

STA'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *state.*]

1. The arrangement of a series of facts or circumstances.

Malone.

2. The facts or circumstances so arranged; the thing stated.

Suppl. to Ash, and Malone.

STA'TEMONGER.* *n. s.* [*state* and *monger.*]

One who is versed in the arts of government: perhaps in contempt for an over-busy politician.

I would therefore see the most subtle *statemonger* in the world chalk out a way for his majesty to mediate.

Ld. Keeper Williams, Lett. (in 1622.) Cabal. p. 111.

STA'TEROOM. *n. s.* [from *state* and *room.*]

A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES.† *n. s. pl.* [from *state.*] Nobility.

Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Mason thus hastily cavils at the definition: "What is here

put as a *general* meaning of the word, seems only applicable to a certain number of the *Dutch* nobility." Mr. Mason had not noticed the fifteenth sense of *state*, which Dr. Johnson defines "a person of high rank," and illustrates by a citation from Latimer, whose word, however, he had before given as *estate*, and which certainly had the same meaning. See the sixth sense of *ESTATE*. *States*, in the plural, for nobility, persons of high rank, was formerly not unusual.

The other scepter-bearing *states* arose.

Chapman, Il. 2.

Kings, queens, and *states*, Maids, matrons.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

STA'TESMAN.† *n. s.* [*state* and *man.*]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough

To seem a *statesman*.

B. Jonson.

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman*.

Pope.

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,

Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be.

Shakespeare, Othello.

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman*, who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough.

South.

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in this soil; and *statesmen* who have attempted to cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their master's ruin.

Davenant.

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not large enough.

Addison.

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom

Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.

Pope.

3. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. Used in several parts of England, but especially in the northern.

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *woman.*]

A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant

To raise fresh sums: she's a great *stateswoman*!

B. Jonson.

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen*.

Addison.

STA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *statics.*] Relating

STA'TICK. } to the science of weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout.

Arbutnot on Diet.

STA'TICKS. *n. s. pl.* [*στατική*; *statique*, Fr.]

The science which considers the weight of bodies.

This is a catholic rule of *statics*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and, if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole.

Bentley.

STA'TION. *n. s.* [*station*, French; *statio*, Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them.

Hooker.

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

Shakespeare, Timon.

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditious remained within their *station*, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp.

Hayward.

The planets in their *station* listening stood.

Milton, P. L.

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place.

Milton.

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song.

Creech.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station* and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-shade is crown'd?

Prior.

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other. *L' Etrange.*
By spending this day in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following.

Nelson.

They believe that the common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other.

Swift.

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much dispute.

Swift.

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*.

Milton.

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle.

Dryden.

To STA'TION.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

He gained the brow of the hill, where the English phalanx was *stationed*.

Ld. Lyttelton.

STA'TIONARY.† *adj.* [*stationnaire*, Fr. Cotgrave.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Mine own businesses are rather *stationary* than retrograde.

Wotton, Rem. p. 565.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more.

Newton, Opt.

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals.

Brown.

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TIONER.† *n. s.* [from *station.*]

1. A bookseller. ["The term *stationers* was appropriated to *booksellers* in the year 1622.—The company of *stationers* existed long before the invention of printing. A *stationer*, therefore, was a dealer who kept a *shop* or *stall*, as distinguished from an itinerant vender, whether of books or broomsticks." Pegge, *Anec. of the Eng. Lang.* 2d edit.]

p. 336. Mr. Pegge might have illustrated this curious circumstance by the following passage from a forgotten book: "Such other places, where like markets are kept; as, at Brussels, Lovaine, &c. I will not enter into particulars concerning such places; your own consciences are best witnesses what pernicious projects, what calumnious detractions, are there on foot: I only say, that your *standing stationers*, and assistants at your miracle-markets, and miracle-forges, are for most part of lowliest life." Sheldon, *Miracles of Antichrist*, 1616, p. 174.]

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden*.

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call; Glory and gain the industrious tribe provoke, And gentle dulness ever loves a joke.

Pope, Dunciad.

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TISM.* *n. s.* [from *state*.] Policy; the arts of government.

The greatest politician is the greatest fool; for he turns all his religion into hypocrisy, into *statism*, yea into atheism; making Christianity a very foot-stool to policy.

Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1639), p. 613.

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*.

South, Serm. i. 151.

STA'TIST. *n. s.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,

Statist though I am none, nor like to be, That this shall prove a war. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Their orators tho' then extoll't, as those

The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,

And lovers of their country. *Milton, P. R.*

STATISTICAL.* *adj.* [from *statistical*.] Political. This word,

as well as the substantive, is of very recent date in our language.

STATISTICS.* *n. s. pl.* [from *statism* or *statist*.]

That part of municipal philosophy which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources of a nation. Mr. B. P. Capper, *Statistical Account of the Population, &c. of England and Wales*, 1801.

STATUARY.† *n. s.* [*statuaire*, French; from *statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life.

Painting and the *statuary-art*, cousin Germans to poetry. *Hakewill on Prop.* p. 211.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple*.

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.

As the *statuary*,

That, by the large size of Alcides' foot, Guess'd at his whole proportion.

Beaum. and Fl. Prophets.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets.

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone. *Swift*.

STATUE.† *n. s.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Latin.

The Latin form, Dr. Johnson might have added, was anciently followed by our writers; and continued to be in use till late in the seventeenth century. "Let there be a fountain, or some fair work of *statuas*, in the midst of this court." Bacon, *Ess.* 45. "The Greeks in that place raised him a *statua*." Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* 242. "Crosses—famous for the excellencies of the *statuas* which were placed in them." Heylin, *Hist.* of the Presbyterians, 1670, p. 465.] An image; a solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian master.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

They spake not a word;

But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones, Star'd each on other. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the *Math*, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

TO STA'TUE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue; to form as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;

And, were there sense in his idolatry, My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shakespeare.*

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham, Res.* i. 36.

TO STATU'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*statumino*, Lat.] To support; to underprop. Not in use.

Coles.

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

STA'TURE. *n. s.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Latin.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of at one-and-twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect

His *stature*, and upright with front serene Govern the rest. *Milton, P. L.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;

A moment thy duration, foolish man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years. *Bentley, Serm.*

STA'TURED.* *adj.* [from *stature*.] Arrived at full stature.

How doth the giant honour seeme Well *statu'd* in my fond esteeme!

J. Hall, Poems, (1646), p. 93.

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *statute*.] According to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison, Guardian.*

STA'TUTABLY.† *adv.* [from *statutable*.] In a manner agreeable to law.

Holder was *statutably* established in this place by Dr. Fell. *Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 135.

STA'TUTE. *n. s.* [*statut*, French; *statutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legislature.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of parliament, were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,

Ere human *statute* purg'd the general weal. *Shaks.* There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the dislike the parliament had of gaoing them as chargeable and pesterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson.*

O queen! indug'd by favour of the gods, To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden, Æn.*

STA'TUTORY.* *adj.* [from *statute*.] Enacted by statute.

In the formulary and *statutory* part of law a plodding blockhead may excel; but in the ingenious and rational part of it, a plodding blockhead can never excel.

Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life, (under 1766.)

TO STAVE. *v. a.* [from *staff*.]

1. To break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves.

If an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verses, let them be *stav'd* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

2. To push away as with a staff: with off.

How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulence of the calumnies have not *staved off* from reading? *B. Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allurements, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *staved*. *Sandys, Trav.*

4. To furnish with rundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Aloysius Grittus, Solymans deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too fast up the evil-staved ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Knolles.*

TO STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stirr'd I the enemy, that one should beard

So many warriors, and so stout, As he had done, and *stav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

TO STAVE and Tail. *v. n.* To part dogs, by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd, First Trulla *stav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*, Until their mastiffs loos'd their hold. *Hudibras.*

STAVE.* *n. s.* A metrical portion; a staff.

It is a common term for the verse of one of the psalms appointed to be sung.

STAVES. *n. s.* The plural of *staff*.

All in strange manner arm'd, Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Spenser.*

They tie teasils up in bundles or *staves*. *Mortimer.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. s.* [*herba pedicularis*, Lat.]

Larkspur. A plant.

STAUNCH.* See STANCH.

TO STAY.† *v. n.* [*staa*, Su. Goth. *staen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks, As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shaks.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay* Longer on earth than certain times to appear. *Milton, P. L.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *stay* should have very good means to live from the state. *Bacon.*

They flocked in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed* for their resort, but discharged divers.

Hayward.

The injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel stay. *Waller.*
Stay, I command you, stay and hear me first.

Dryden.

Nor must he stay at home, because he must be back again by one-and-twenty.

Locke.

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects on those who *stay* near them.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message requires.

Swift.

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment and *stay*
At their full height, then languish to decay.

Dryden.

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us.

Shakespeare.

Would ye tarry for them till they were grown?
would ye *stay* for them from having husbands?

Ruth, i. 13.

We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rites.

Dryden.

I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand.

Dryden.

The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune,
nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with.

Locke.

4. To stop; to stand still.

When she list pour out her larger spright,
She would command the hasty sun to *stay*.

Or backward turn his course.

Spenser.

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force,
resolved to try some exploit upon England.

Bacon.

Satan
Throws his steep flight in many an aery wheel,
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights.

Milton, P. L.

5. To dwell; to belong.

Nor will I *stay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day.

Dryden.

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred
the relief of others to the consideration of yourself.

Dryden.

6. To rest confidently: with upon.

Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon,
this shall be as a breach ready to fall.

They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay*
themselves upon God.

Isa. xlviii. 2.

7. To wait; to give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with upon.

Worthy Macbeth, we *stay* upon your leisure.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The man from Sicyon. — Is there such an one?
— He *stays* upon your will.

Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.

To *STAY*.† v. a.

1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without some scruple.

Hooker.

The Sirens sang to allure them into danger;
but Orpheus sang so well that he *staid* them.

Raleigh, Hist.

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach.

Locke.

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion,
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd

The secret of your love lives with me only.

Rowe.

Stay her stomach with these half-hundred plays,
till I can procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with adventures.

Pope.

Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?
Be humbled all.

Pope.

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.

The joyous time will not be *stay'd*

Unless she do him by the forelock take.

Spenser.

Your ships are *staid* at Venice.

Shakespeare.

Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,

They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*

Their willing fleet, that would have further gone.

Daniel.

I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*

Thy coming.

Milton, P. L.

I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument

that appears to me new.

Locke.

3. To keep from departure.

The people — *stayed* him that he should not depart from them.

St. Luke, iv. 42.

If as a prisoner I were here, you might

Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,

And *stay'd* me here.

Dryden.

4. To wait for; to stay for.

Perdy, said he, here comes, and is hard by,

A knight of wondrous power, and great assay,

That never yet encounter'd enemy,

But did him deadly daunt, or fowle dismay;

Ne thou for better hope, if thou his presence *stay*.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. 40.

5. [Estayer, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.

On this determination we might *stay* ourselves

without further proceeding herein.

Hooker.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on

the one side and the other on the other.

Exod. xvii. 12.

Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found,

To *stay* thy vines.

Dryden.

STAY. n. s. [*estayer*, French. See *STAYS*.]

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine,

Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste.

Shakespeare.

Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place

than usually they do, a day in a county would be

a very good addition.

Bacon.

Her long with ardent look his eye pursu'd,

Delighted! but desired more her *stay*.

Milton, P. L.

The Thracian youth invades

Orpheus returning from the Elysian shades,

Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore.

Waller.

So long a *stay* will make

The jealous king suspect we have been plotting.

Denham.

What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,

When I'm constrain'd and wish myself away?

Dryden.

When the wine sparkles,

Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,

No mortal interest can be worth thy *stay*.

Dryden.

2. Stand; cessation of progression.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*;

teeth stand at a *stay*, except their wearing.

Bacon.

Affairs of state seem'd rather to stand at a *stay*,

than to advance or decline.

Hayward.

Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,

Until his revolution was at *stay*.

Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;

Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,

Thou leap'st o'er all.

Dryden, Meda.

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress.

His fell heart thought long that little way,

Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*.

Fairfax.

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; discreet steadiness; sobriety of judgement.

For her son,

In her own hand the crown she kept in store,

Till riper years he taught, and stronger *stay*.

Spenser.

Many just and temperate provisos well shewed
and foretold the wisdom, *stay*, and moderation
of the king.

Bacon.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention.

Philips.

5. A fixed state.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,

Their works, though toughly labour'd, will be

Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,

Or early and late twilights to mid-day.

Donne.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state!

And who can shun inevitable fate?

Dryden.

6. A prop; a support.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is

the *stay* of the whole world.

Hooker.

What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,

When this was once a king, and now is *stay*?

Shakespeare.

My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,

Whither shall I betake me? — where subside?

Milton, P. L.

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines,

which hang like garlands from tree to tree.

Addison on Italy.

7. Tackling.

With *stays* and cordage last he rigg'd a ship,

And, roll'd on levers, launch'd her in the deep.

Pope.

8. Steadiness of conduct.

STAYED. part. adj. [from *stay*.] Fixed;

settled; serious; not volatile.

Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of short-

ness of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal

attention.

Bacon.

He was well *stayed*, and in his gait

Preserv'd a grave majestic state.

Hudibras.

A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent

as not to find consolation in each other.

Pope.

STAYEDLY. adv. [from *stayed*.] Compos-

edly; gravely; prudently; soberly;

calmly; judiciously.

STAYEDNESS.† n. s. [from *stayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.

When substantialness combineth with delight-

fulness, and currentness with *stayedness*, how can

the language sound other than most full of sweet-

ness?

Camden, Rem.

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

Jesting — is a thing much unbecoming the *stay-*

edness of a Christian.

Whately, Redemp. of Time, (1634,) p. 18.

Such an invincible *stayedness* and firmness of

spirit, as would have rendered his peace and tran-

quillity impregnable against all the assaults of

misfortune.

Dr. Scott's Works, (ed. 1718,) vol. ii. p. 253.

STAY'ER. n. s. [from *stay*.] One who stops,

holds, or supports.

May Jove, the guardian of the Capitol,

He, the great *stay*er of our troops in rout,

Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts!

A. Philips.

STAY'PLACE. n. s. [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace

with which women fasten their bodice.

A *staylace* from England should become a

topic for censure at visits.

Swift.

STAY'LESS.* adj. [*stay* and *less*.] Without

stop or delay.

They fled the field

With *stayless* steppes, each one his life to shield.

Mir. for Mag. p. 187.

STAYMAKER.* n. s. One that follows the

trade of making *stays*.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *stay-maker*.

Spence, Critic.

STAYS. n. s. Without singular.

1. Bodice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made

of whalebone, worn by women.

No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace.

Gay.

2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.

All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*, except the spritsail topmast: the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them, have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitching forward or overboard.

Harris.

3. [Stäbe, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors descried a galle.

Sidney.

Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we Feare harme on any *staies*.

Chapman.

4. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the weft.

Dryden.

To STAW.* *v. n.* [*staa*, Su. Goth. to stand.]

To be fixed or set; to stand still. Applied, in some parts of the north, to a cart when fixed in a rut; and to the stomach, when it is crammed.

STEAD, *sted*, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon *stæb*, *stæb*, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stæbe*, a shore or station for ships.

Gibson's Camden.

STEAD.† *n. s.* [*stads*, Goth. *stæb*, Sax. *sted*, Dan. and Germ. *stede*, Dutch.]

1. Place. Obsolete in writing; but retained in our northern dialect: as, it lies in such a *stead*. Mr. Horne Tooke has mistaken Dr. Johnson, as if the great lexicographer had pronounced this substantive wholly obsolete. "The substantive *stead* is by no means obsolete, as S. Johnson calls it; nothing being more common and familiar than *You shall go in their STEAD*." Divers. of Purley, i. 438. True: and Dr. Johnson accordingly gives, as the second sense of *stead*, room, &c. without any notion of its being obsolete in this respect, and with abundance of examples according to Mr. Tooke's common and familiar usage, as he terms it.

Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon, Lest thy foolhardize work thee sad confusion.

Spenser, F. Q.

They nigh approached to the *stead*

Where as those mermaids dwelt.

Spenser, F. Q.

The term of life is limited,

Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;

The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*,

Nor leave his stand until his captain bid.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is scarcely used but with the preposition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place *in their stead* others, we had done worse.

Hooker.

There fell down many slain, and they dwell *in their steads* until the captivity.

1 Chron. v. 22.

Nor do the bold'st attempts bring forth

Events still equal to their worth;

But sometimes fail, and *in their stead*

Fortune and cowardice succeed.

Butler.

Jealousy then fir'd his soul,

And his face kindled like a burning coal;

Now look despair succeeding *in her stead*,

To livid paleness turns the glowing red.

Dryden.

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3. Use; help. To stand *in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to advantage.

A compleat man hath some parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him in singular *stead*, in respect of special uses.

Hooker.

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him *in stead* when he has occasion for it.

Locke.

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us *in great stead*.

Atterbury, Serm.

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,

Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *sted*.

Dryden.

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word somewhat obsolete.

We are herein in skill, nor ability of power, greatly to *stead* you.

Sidney.

It nothing *steads* us

To chide him from our eyes.

Shakespeare.

Rich garments, linens, stuffs, and necessities,

Which since have *steaded* much.

Shaks. Tempest.

Can you so *stead* me,

To bring me to the sight of Isabella?

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me.

Rowe.

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your appointment, and go in your place.

Shaks.

STEADFAST.† *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*; Sax. *stæbæfte*.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake This *steadfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake.

Spenser.

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and immovable.

Spenser on Ireland.

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,

Whose massy pillars rear their aged heads

To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,

By its own weight made *steadfast* and immovable,

Looking tranquillity! it strikes an awe

And terror on my aking sight.

Congreve.

2. Constant; resolute.

I hope her stubborn heart to bend, And that it then more *steadfast* will endure.

Spenser.

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty;

abide *steadfast* unto him in the time of his trouble.

Ecclus. xxii. 29.

Him resist, *steadfast* in the faith.

1 Pet. v. 9.

3. Not turned aside by fear.

What form of death could him affright, What unconcern'd, with *steadfast* sight,

Could view the surges mounting steep,

And monsters rolling in the deep?

Dryden.

STEADFASTLY. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.]

Firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest

and most slippery uncertainties.

South, Serm.

In general, *steadfastly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

STEADFASTNESS. *n. s.* [from *steadfast*.]

1. Immutability; fixedness.

So hard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,

As things divine, least passions do impress,

The more of *steadfast* minds to be admir'd,

The more they stay'd be on *steadfastness*.

Spenser.

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEADILY. *adv.* [from *steady*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hindered by some accident, which no man can *steadily* build upon.

South, Serm.

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer Th' obedient orb that it should never err.

Blackmore.

STEADINESS.† *n. s.* [from *steady*; Saxon, *stæbignýtt*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.

John got the better of his choleric temper, and wrought himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest through all impediments.

Arbuthnot.

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage.

L'Estrange.

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness* of conduct.

Collier of Friendship.

STEADY. *adj.* [*stæb*, Sax.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.

Sidney.

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He—sails between worlds and worlds with *steady* wing.

Milton, P. L.

Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,

When the storm thickens and the billows boil.

Pope.

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now reach I understand,

What oft my *steadiest* thoughts have search'd in vain.

Milton, P. L.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties.

Dryden, Æn.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*.

Locke.

To STEADY.* *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

To make *steady*.

The bird not only clings with its claws, but partly supports itself by strongly inclining its tail against the wall, making that a fulcrum; and thus, *steadied*, it works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.

White.

STEAK.† *n. s.* [*stæck*, Icelandic and Erse, a piece; *steka*, Swedish, to broil. Dr. Johnson.—It is the Sax. *stæcce*; which Mr. H. Tooke considers as the past participle of *stæcan*, to stick; a *steak* being "a piece or portion of flesh so small, as that it may be taken up and carried, stuck upon a fork, or any slender sticking instrument." Div. of Purl. ii. 221. With much greater probability may the word be referred to the Su. Goth. *stæcka*, to shorten, to cut off; *stæcce* is a slice, a piece of any thing. See Dr. Jamieson in V. STEIK.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

The surgeon protested he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the first *steak* of him.

Taiter.

Fair ladies who contrive

To feast on ale and *steaks*.

Swift.

To STEAL.† *v. a.* preterite, *I stole*; part. pass. *stolen*. [*stilan*, Goth. *stela*, Icel. *stelan*, Sax.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. To *steal* generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence. Dr. Johnson. The primitive is *still*, (Teut. *stille*), tacitly, hiddenly. Callander.

Thou rann'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And stol'st away the ladies' hearts of France.

Shakespeare.

There are some shrewd contents in yon same
paper,

That steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek ;

Some dear friend dead. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, shews it his
companion, and he steals it. *Shakespeare.*

How should we steal silver or gold?

Gen. xlv. 8.

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied
to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but
as they could insinuate and steal themselves under
the same by their humble carriage and submission.

Spenser.

Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left.

Shakespeare.

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo

Stole her soul with many vows of faith,

And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare.*

Were it not that my fellow-schoolmaster

Doth watch Blanca's steps so narrowly,

'Twere good to steal our marriage. *Shakespeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear some affrighting
apprehensions should steal or force their way in.

Calamy.

Variety of objects has a tendency to steal away
the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject.

Watts.

To STEAL. v. n.

1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly
all company, one night she stole away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself

Did steal behind him as he lay along

Under an oak. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think it,

That he would steal away so guilty like,

Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is
to let him shew what he is, and steal out of your
company. *Shakespeare.*

At time that lover's flights doth still conceal,

Through Athen's gate have we devis'd to steal.

Shakespeare.

In my conduct shall your ladies come,

From whom you now must steal and take no leave.

Shakespeare.

Others weary of the long journey, lingering be-
hind, were stolen away ; and they which were left,
moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride

Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,

As souls from bodies steal, and are not spy'd.

Donne.

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many ;
and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without
any ill smell, and stealthily on by little and little.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A soft and solemn breathing sound,
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And stole upon the air, that even silence

Was took ere she was ware. *Milton, Comus.*

As wise artists mix their colours so,

That by degrees they from each other go ;

Black steals unheeded from the neighbouring white,

So on we stole our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he stole away.

Swift.

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,

Now sighs steal out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft ; to play the thief ; to take any thing thievishly ; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his,
without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to steal at a minute's rest.

— Convey, the wise it call ; steal ! a fico for the
phrase ! *Shakespeare.*

STEAL.* *n. s.* A handle. So it is some-
times written, as well as *stale*, and *stele* ;
which see.

STEALER. *n. s.* [from *steal*.] One who
steals ; a thief.

The transgression is in the stealer. *Shakespeare.*

STEALINGLY.† *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Slyly ;
by invisible motion ; by secret prac-
tice.

They were diverse motions, they did so stealthily
slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in
hand before the eye could discern the former was
ended. *Sidney.*

She draws towards the countenance of her sister
Stanhope more and more, but stealthily.

Wolton, Rem. p. 462.

STEALTH. *n. s.* [from *steal*.]

1. The act of stealing ; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been com-
mitted upon him by such an outlaw, and to have
been found in the possession of the prisoner.

Spenser on Ireland.

In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall
spread. *Spenser.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment

With character too gross is written on Juliet.

Shakespeare.

The gods persuaded Mercury,

Their good observer, to this *stealth*.

Chapman, Iliad.

2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several.

Spenser, F. Q.

Store of cabbins are but sluttish dens, that breed
sickness in peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in
fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters.

Raleigh.

3. Secret act ; clandestine practice. By *stealth* means secretly ; clandestinely ; with desire of concealment ; but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from
melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly
mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of
that which toucheth the ear, to convey as it were
by *stealth* the treasure of good things into man's
mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtle *stealth*,

To creep in at mine eyes. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,

With steel invades his brother's life by *stealth*

Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.

Pope.

STEALTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done
clandestinely ; performed by *stealth*.

Now wither'd murder, with his stealthy pace,

Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

STEAM. *n. s.* [†*teme*, Sax.] The smoke
or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is
steam and heat, things of great refreshment.

Bacon.

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven

Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful *steam*.

Milton, P. L.

While the temple smok'd with hallow'd *steam*,

They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast

Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,

Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, in such
a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially
the sulphur. *Woodward.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [†*reman*, Sax.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance

In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake.

Milton, P. L.

See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering
there,

O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air.

Dryden.

O wretched we ! Why were we hurry'd down

This lubric and adulterate age ;

Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,

T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage ?

Dryden.

3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east

Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,

Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*.

Spenser.

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin
film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into
the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger
exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the
earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive
stenches. *Woodward.*

To STEAM.* *v. a.* To exhale ; to evapo-
rate.

How ill did him beseeome

In slouthful sleepe his molten heart to *stema*.

Spenser, F. Q.

STEARN.† *n. s.* Applied by Spenser to the

urn of Aquarius. [†*æna*, Saxon, a pot.]

A vessel of stone. See STEEN. Dr.

Johnson merely notices *stearn* as used

for *stone* by Spenser ; and Mr. Mason

gravely adds, that it is uncertain whether

Spenser means it as an adjective or sub-

stantive. *Stearn* is a jar, and still so

called in the west of England.

Upon a huge great earth-pot *stearn* he stood,

From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the

Romane flood. *Spenser, F. Q. vii. 42.*

STEATOMA. *n. s.* [†*στέατομα*.] A species
of wen.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curds,
the tumour is called *atheroma* ; if like honey,
meliceris ; and if composed of fat, *steatoma*.

Sharp, Surgery.

STEE, or Stey.* *n. s.* A ladder. See

STAIR. Common in the north of Eng-
land.

STEED. *n. s.* [†*stēde*, Saxon.] A horse for

state or war.

My noble steed I give him ;

With all his trim belonging. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds.

Milton, P. L.

Stout are our men, and warlike are our steeds.

Waller.

She thought herself the trembling dame who

fled,

And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd the infernal

steed. *Dryden.*

Who, like our active African, instructs

The fiery steed, and trains him to his hand ?

Addison, Cato.

See ! the bold youth strain up the threatening

steep ;

Hang o'er their coursers' heads with eager speed,

And earth rolls back beneath the flying steed.

Pope.

Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,

And vault from hunters to the manag'd steed.

Young.

STEEL.† *n. s.* [†*stal*, †*stēle*, Sax. *stael*,

Dutch, *stal*, Icel. *à stel*, Su. Goth. *rigi-*

dus : sic Icel. *staela*, indurare. Serenius.]

1. A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red-hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace.

Hill, Mat. Med.

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with steel-headed darts wherewith she quell'd

The savage beasts in their victorious play. *Spenser.*
With mighty bars of long-enduring brass
The steel-bound doors and iron gates he ties.

Fairfax.

They are not charm'd against your points, of steel nor iron framed. *Chapman.*

A looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with steel, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with a steel, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their eruption.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure
As might the strokes of two such arms endure.

Dryden.

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carr'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave.

Shakespeare.

Polish'd steel from far severely shines. *Dryden.*

He sudden as the word,

In proud Plixiippus' bosom plung'd the sword;
Toxews amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood.

Dryden.

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, steel strengthens the solids, and is likewise an antiacid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as, heads of steel.

STEEL. adj. Made of steel.

A lance then took he, with a keene *steale* head,
To be his keepe off, both 'gainst men and dogges.

Chapman.

To *STEEL. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense.

Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments.

Shakespeare.

So service shall with *steeld* fingers toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which, once in him rebated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead.

Shakespeare.

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers' hearts,
Possess them not with fear. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms?

Addison.

Man, foolish man!
Scarce know'st thou how thyself began;
Yet, *steel'd* with study'd boldness, thou dar'st try
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye
Through the mysterious gulph of vast immensity.

Prior.

Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to matron's cries,
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickell.*
So perish all whose breasts the furies *steel'd*,
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield.

Pope.

STEELY.† adj. [from *steel*.]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance.

Shakespeare.

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,
And early strokes the sounding anvil warm;
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew,
As for the steed he shap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm; unmoved; unfeeling.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that
steely resistance against the sweet blows of love.

Sidney.

That *steely* heart yet relents not!

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

STEELYARD.† n. s. [steel and yard.]
A kind of balance, in which the weight
is moved along an iron rod, and grows
heavier as it is removed farther from
the fulcrum.

Hither your *steelyards*, butchers, bring to weigh
The pound of flesh Antonio's bond must pay!

Warton, Prolog. on the Winc. Playhouse.

The muscle at the shoulder, by which the arm
is raised, is fixed nearly in the same manner as
the load is fixed upon a *steelyard*, within a few de-
cimals, we will say, of an inch from the centre
upon which the *steelyard* turns.

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 9.

STEEN, or STEAN.† n. s. A vessel of clay
or stone. See *STEAN*.

STEEN'NKIRK. n. s.* Formerly a cant term
for a neckcloth.

A quaker is proud of his diminutive cravat,
than a beau of his *steenkirk*.

Lacocks, &c. (1701.) p. 53.

As for ruffles and *steenkirks*, they were never
added in the very splendor and luxury of the em-
pire!

King, Miscell. p. 221.

STEEP.† adj. [steep, Saxon; *steepa*, Su.
Goth. to fall or run down with violence;
stupa, Swed. to fall. Serenius.] Rising
or descending with great inclination;
precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the
steep places shall fall. *Ezek. xxxviii. 20.*

He now had conquer'd Ansur's *steep* ascent.

Addison.

STEEP. n. s. Precipice; ascent or descent
approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monster that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and
spight

Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian *steep*.

Milton, P. R.

As high turrets for their airy *steep*
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility.

Dryden.

Instructs the beast to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy.

Dryden.

We had on each side naked rocks and moun-
tains, broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and
precipices.

Addison.

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,

Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*.

Gay.

To *STEEP. v. a.* [*stippen*, Dutch.] To
soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour *steep*,
For very fellness loud he gan to weep. *Spenser.*

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wandering thought in deep desire does *steep*;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds.

Spenser.

A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shaks. Hen. VI.*

The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakspeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night:
Four nights will quickly dream away the time.

Shakspeare.

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the
goodness of the crop is a great matter of gain.

Bacon.

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood;
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares
Of their past labours and their irksome years.

Dryden.

Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the
smuttiness. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

STEE'PINESS. n. s.* [from *steeply*.] State
or quality of being steep.

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up
and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and
makes them inaccessible.

Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 132.

STEE'PLE. n. s. [tepel, teipel, Saxon.]
A turret of a church generally furnished
with bells; a spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage,
blow!

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the
cocks. *Shakspeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached
for what fallen on the ground from the clouds,
was but the seed of ivyberries, and though found
in *steeples* or high places, might be conveyed
thither or muted by birds.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

A raven I saw *steepie*-high, just over your house.

L'Estrange.

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred ground,
In fields their sullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLED. adj.* [from *steeply*.] Towered;
adorned as with towers.

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore.

Fairfax.

STEE'PLEHOUSE. n. s.* [steeply and house.]

A term given by separatists, with profane
but impotent mockery, to the churches
of the established religion of the land.

Anabaptist: the word in the original is ecclesia,
not templum, which never signifieth your *steeply*-
house! *Featley, Dippers Dipt. (1645.) p. 14.*

About caps and hoods, vestures and gestures,
*steeply*houses and churches, what fierce conflicts!

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 154.

These are the weathercocks not on, but against,
*steeply*houses, as churches are styled in our New
Children's dictionary!

Whitlock, Man. of the Engl. (1654.) p. 161.

He maketh amends at a *steeply*house, as those
sacred oratories are in derision called.

Whitlock, ut sup. p. 186.

Their scorn cast upon the material edifices or
churches wherein divine service is celebrated,
calling them *steeply*houses in derision.

Hallywell, Acc. of Familism rev. by the Quakers, p. 35.

STEEPLY. adv. [from *steep*.] With pre-
cipitous declivity.

STEE'PNES. *n. s.* [from *steep.*] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedness or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it inaccessible.

Brerewood on Language.
Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the steepness of the bank, and so was drowned.

Bacon, Hen. VII.
Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders and run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the rocks, or the steepness of the ascent, will suffer them.

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *steep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *steep.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the steepy crags do beat?

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
From steepy Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love.

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme.

STEER. *† n. s.* [*stiurs*, Goth. *stýne*, *stœp*, Saxon; *stier*, German. Wachter and Serenius give the more ancient words, *tiur*, Su. Goth. *tyr*, Icel. *tarus*, Welsh, from the Celt. *taro*, *taru*, to but, to strike; whence probably the Latin *taurus*.] A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do like a *steer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again.

Lacaon, Neptune's priest,
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer*.
Nor has the *steer*,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him.

To STEER. *† v. a.* [*stiuran*, Goth. *stýra*, *stiorna*, Icel. *stœpan*, *stýpan*, Saxon; *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

Thus claimeth he the bote to *steer*.
A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,
Lest his long way his aged limbs should tire.

If a pilot cannot see the pole star, it can be no fault in him to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him.

To STEER. *v. n.*

1. To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship by skilful steersmen wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail.

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and compass, be not that he *steers* by.

2. To conduct himself.

STEER. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] The instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is regulated.

A naked ship without *stere*.

STEE'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *steer.*]

1. The act or practice of steering.
Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it.

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course,
Direct my suit.

3. That by which any course is guided.

His costly frame
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky.

4. Regulation, r management of any thing.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*.

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEERER. ** n. s.* [from *steer.*] A steers-

man; a pilot.
Now what the artificer is to works of art, who orders and disposes them to other ends than by nature they were made; that is the Maker of all things to all natural agents, directing all their operations to ends which they cannot apprehend; and thus appears the Maker to be the *Steerer* of this great ship, the Law of this universal commonwealth, the General of all the hosts of heaven and earth.

STEERLESS. ** adj.* [*steer* and *less.*] Having no *steer* or rudder.

He the childes mother fonde
Upon the sea, from every londe,
Within a ship was *sterless*.

In a ship *sterless* (God wot)
They han her set, and bidden her lerne sayle.

STEERSMAN. *† n. s.* [*steer* and *man*, or *STEERSMAN.* *† mate*; *stœper-mon*, Saxon.] A pilot; one who steers a ship.

The *steersman* seeks a reader course to run,
The souldier stirs, the gunner hies to gun.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersmate* at the helm?

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skilful *steersman* will yet bear up against it.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay.
STEG. ** n. s.* [See *STAG.* Dr. Jamieson also mentions *stegge*, Icel. the male of birds, in V. *STAIG*.] A gander: common in the north of England.

STEGANO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [*στεγανος* and *γραφω*.] One who practises the art of secret writing.

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *† n. s.* [*στεγανος* and *γραφω*.] The art of secret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another.

Such occult notes, *steganography*, polygraphy, or magnetical telling of their minds.

STEGNO'TICK. *adj.* [*στεγανωτικος*.] Binding; rendering costive.

STELE. *† n. s.* [*stela*, Sax. *stele*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle. See *STALE*. Mr. Wilbraham gives it as the present Cheshire word for the stalk of a flower, and the handle of a rake or broom.

STELLAR. *adj.* [from *stella.*] Astral; relating to the stars.

In part shed down
Their stellar virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; had merely apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray.

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of crystal, and stellar figure of the stone asteria.

STELLARY.* adj. [from *stellar.*] Astral; stary.

The milky way — is made up of infinite orbs of stars, such as that we view around us in a stary night; an infinite infinity of such groups of stellar orbs.

STELLATE. *adj.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several stellate reguluses of antimony and mars.

STELLATION. *n. s.* [from *stella.*] Emission of light as from a star.

STELLED. *adj.* Stary.

And quench'd the stelled fires.

STELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*stella* and *fero.*] Having stars.

To STELLIFY.* v. a. [*stella* and *facio*, Latin.] To make a star; to turn into a star. This is a frequent word in our old poetry.

Whether Jove will me *stellify*.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, ii. 78.
By him who strives to *stellify* her name.

Chloris, in a general council of the gods, was proclaimed goddess of the flowers; and was to be stelled on earth.

STELLION. *n. s.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt.

STELLIONATE. *n. s.* [*stellionat*, Fr. *stellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed.

STELO'GRAPHY.* n. s. [*στελογραφία*, from *στήλη*, Gr. a pillar, and *γραφω*, to write; *stélographie*, Fr.] The art of writing upon a pillar.

This pillar (of Jacob) thus engraved gave probably the origin to the invention of *stélography*.

STEM. *† n. s.* [*stemma*, Lat. *stemma*, Sax. *stamm*, Germ. which Wachter derives from *stan*, to stand.]

1. The stalk: the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *stem*,
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart.

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *stem*.

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a *stem*.

This, ere it was in the earth,
God made, and every herb, before it grew
On the green *stem*.

The *stem* thus threaten'd and the sap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree.
Farewell, you flowers, whose buds with early care

I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear:
Who now shall bind your *stems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall?

The louting Spring with lavish rain
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain.

2. [*Staemma*, Swed. *stamm*, Germ.] Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will assay her worth to celebrate,
And so attend ye toward her glittering state;
Where ye may all, that are of noble stem,
Approach.

Milton, *Arcades*.

Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that stem, now so much spoken of.

Howell, *Voc. For.*

Dost thou in bounds aspire to deathless fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem.

Tickell.

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a stem

Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native mightiness.

Shakespeare, *Hen. V.*

4. [*Stafu*, Icel. *prora*.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From stem to stern, by waves was overborne.

Dryden.

To *STEM*.† v. a. [*staemma*, Su. Goth. which Serenius deduces from *damm*, *repagulum*.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Fly, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the pole.

Milton, *P. L.*

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And stem the flood with their erected breasts.

Denham.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untought Indian on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,

Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.

Dryden.

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

Pope.

STENCH. n. s. [from *stencan*, Sax.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death! oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous stench, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night.

Shakespeare, *K. John*.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome
stench,

Are from their hives, and houses, driv'n away.

Shakespeare.

Physicians, by the stench of feathers, cure the
rising of the mother.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The ministry will be found the salt of the
earth, the thing that keeps societies of men from
stench and corruption.

South.

The hoary Nar,
Corrupted with the stench of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's streams the infected current
throws.

Addison.

2. I find it used once for a good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of savoury stench involve the sky.

Dryden.

To *STENCH*.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make to stink. Not proper.

The foulness of the ponds only stencheth the
water.

Mortimer.

Dead hards stench every coast.

2. [For *stanch*, corruptly.] To stop; to
hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than stench it.

King Charles.

Restringents to stench and incrustatives to
thicken the blood.

Harvey on Consumptions.

STENCHY.* adj. [from *stench*.] Having a
bad smell.

Far nobler prospects these
Than gardens black with smoke in dusty towns,
Where stenchy vapours often blot the sun.

Dyer.

STENOGRAPHY.† n. s. [στένος and γραφία,
Gr. *stenographie*, Fr.] The art of writing
in short hand.

Some will preambles a tale impertinently, and
cannot be delivered of a jest, till they have travelled
an hour in trivials, as if they had taken the
whole tale by *stenography*, and now were putting
it out at large.

Feltham, *Res. i.* 93.

O the accurst *stenography* of state!
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat.

Cleaveland.

To *STENT*.* v. a. To restrain; to stint.

To *stent* is the Scottish word for cease
or stop. Spenser uses it merely for the
sake of his rhyme. See the verb active
STINT.

Therewith Sir Guyon left his first emprise,
And turning to that woman, fast her hent
By the hoare lockes that hong before her eyes,
And to the ground her threw: yet nould she stent
Her bitter rayling and foule revilement.

Spenser, *F. Q. ii.* iv. 12.

STENTORIAN.* adj. [from *Stentor*. See
STENTOROPHONIC. The French have
an old word like our *stentorian*, viz.
stentoré; as, "voix stentorée, a huge
voice, such a one as the Grecian Stentor
had." Cotgrave.] Loud; uncommonly
loud.

Cockeram.

They echo forth in stentorian clamours.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 326.

STENTOROPHONICK.† adj. [from *Stentor*,
the Homeric herald, whose voice was
as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνή, a
voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.

I heard a formidable noise,
Loud as the stent'rophonick voice,
That roar'd far off!

Hudibras, iii. 1.

Of this stentorophonick horn of Alexander there
is a figure preserved in the Vatican.

Derham, *Phys. Theol.*

To *STEP*. v. n. [stæppan, Saxon; *stap-
pen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the
place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that
he was able, by the help of wings, in a running
pace, to step constantly ten yards at a time.

Wilkins, *Math. Mag.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Whosoever first after the troubling the water
stepped in, was made whole.

John, v. 4.

Ventidius lately
Bury'd his father, by whose death he's stepp'd
into a great estate.

Shakespeare, *Timon*.

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may
give his thoughts leave to step back so far as to
recollect the several heads.

Watts.

They are stepping almost three thousand years
back into the remotest antiquity, the only true
mirror of that ancient world.

Pope, *Pref. to the Iliad*.

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

5. To come as it were by chance.

The old poets step in to the assistance of the
medalist.

Addison.

6. To take a short walk.

See where he comes: so please you, step aside;
I'll know his grievance.

Shaks. *Rom. and Jul.*

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket-side.
To bring me berries.

Milton, *Comus*.

When your master wants a servant who happens
to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute
stept out.

Swift.

7. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.
Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bashaws,
stept forth, and appealing unto his mercies, earnestly
requested him to spare his life.

Knolles, *Hist. of the Turks*.

When you stepp'd forth, how did the monster
rage,

In scorn of your soft locks and tender age!

Cowley.

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him stepping to the fold.

Thomson, *Summer*.

STEP. n. s. [stæp, Saxon; *stap*, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the
foot.

Thou sound and firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death
Can be at once, shall step by step attend
You and your ways.

Shaks. *Tempest*.

Who was the first to explore the untrodden
path,
When life was hazarded in every step?

Addison, *Cato*.

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the
foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads
of bishops, slain in battle, were set in order upon
a wooden step.

Knolles.

The breadth of every single step or stair should
be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen
inches.

Wotton.

Those heights where William's virtue might
have staid,

And on the subject world look'd safely down,
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and steps were made

Sublimar yet to raise his queen's renown. Prior.

It was a saying among the ancients, truth lies
in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may
justly say, that logic does supply us with steps,
whereby we may go down to reach the water.

Watts.

3. Quantity of space passed or measured
by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated
a step, or the half of a passus or pace.

Arbutnot on Coins.

4. A small length; a small space.

There is but a step between me and death.

1 Sam. xx. 3.

5. Walk; passage; (in the plural.)

O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree

In this deep forest!

Dryden, *Æn.*

6. Gradation; degree.

The same sin for substance hath sundry steps
and degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh
a more heinous offender than another.

Perkins.

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of
motion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell
us how the properties and actions of all corporeal
things follow from those manifest principles, would
be a very great step in philosophy, though the
causes of those principles were not yet discovered.

Newton.

One injury is best defended by a second, and
this by a third: by these steps the old masters of
the palace in France became masters of the king-
dom; and by these steps a general, during pleasure,
might have grown into a general for life,
and a general for life into a king.

Swift.

The querist must proceed too swiftly to-
wards the determination of his point, that he may
with more ease draw the learner to those princi-

ples *step* by *step*, from whence, the final conclusion will arise. *Watts.*

8. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence *Astrea* took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *steps* appear.

Dryden, Virg.

9. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a submissive *step* I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

10. Action; instance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first
steps he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage.† [*Steop*, Saxon, from *repan*, to *deprive* or *make an orphan*; for the Saxons not only said a *step-mother*, but a *step-daughter*, or *step-son*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now seldom applied but to the mother, it seems to mean, in the mind of those who use it, a woman who has *stepped* into the vacant place of the true mother. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Horne Tooke has lavishly insulted this remark of Dr. Johnson; but, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, has not himself hit upon the proper origin of *step*. “One easy corruption, Mr. Tooke says, of the word *sted* (place, or stead,) in composition, has much puzzled all our etymologists. Thus, viewing *step* as, in this connexion, a corruption of *sted*, he refers to the ‘Dan. collateral language,’ in which, he says, ‘the compounds remain uncorrupted; *stedfader*, *stedmoder*, &c. i. e. in the place of, instead of a father, &c.’ Div. of Purl. i. 441. But had this acute writer turned his eye to the Sw. or Germ. he would have found something, that would have lent more plausibility to his idea, as to the original meaning of the term; while he must have seen that there was no necessity for supposing so great a change of its form.” Dr. Jamieson, Scott. Dict. in V. GUD SONNE. Accordingly Dr. Jamieson cites the Su. Goth. *stufader*, *stufmoder*, *stufson*, and Germ. *stiefvater*, *stiefmutter*, *stiefsohn*; corresponding to the Sax. *reop-fæder*, *reop-mobep*, &c. and adds, that “*sted* being common in A.-Sax. as signifying *place*, it is incongruous to all the rules of analogy to suppose, that, in a solitary instance, without any apparent reason, it should be transformed in the same language into *steop*.” He then gives Wachter’s derivation of *steop* and *stief* from the A. Sax. *stow*, *place*, with his explanation of *stief-fader* as *vice-father*, which would have answered Mr. Tooke’s object better than the Danish words; but observes that Ihre prefers the etymon of Junius, which Dr. Johnson has also given, viz. *repan* or *reopan*, *orbare*; citing St. John, xiv. 18. *Ne lære ic eop reopcilb*, “I will not leave you *orphans*.” See more examples of a *stepchild* called an *orphan* in Lye. *Step-father*, *step-son*,

and *step-daughter*, are terms almost obsolete in our language.]

How should their minds chuse but misdoubt,
lest this discipline, which always you match with
divine doctrine as her natural and true sister, be
found unto all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother*? *Hooker.*

His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;
But when she saw her offered sweets refuse,
Her love she turn’d to hate. *Spenser.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,
Ill-ey’d unto you. *Shakspeare.*

A father cruel, and a *step-dame* false. *Shakspeare.*
Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and
married a young woman: his son came to him,
and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have
brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old
man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou
pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have
more such. *Bacon.*

This queene endured some troubles in the reign
of her *step-sonne* King Henry the fifth. *Weever.*
The name of *step-dame*, your practis’d art,
By which you have estrang’d my father’s heart,
All you have done against me, or design,
Shews your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryden.*

A *step-dame* too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my hen-peck’d sire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have guessed miss to have been
bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*,
and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

STEPPING.* *n. s.* [from *step*.] The act
of going forward by steps.

Though short he fall of old Corvino’s age,
His *steppings* with the other footsteps fit.
More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 82.

STEPPINGSTONE. *n. s.* [*step* and *stone*.] *Stone* laid to catch the foot, and save it
from wet or dirt.

Like *steppingstones* to save a stride,
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STER.* Used in composition, as *webster*,
malster, *spinster*, &c. Sonner derives
this from the Sax. *reope*, direction, the
power of a master. See Lye in V.
Sceope.

STERCORACEOUS. *adj.* [*stercorosus*,
Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of
the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, ac-
quire a heat equal to that of a human body; then
a putrid *stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste re-
sembling putrid flesh, and in small human faeces.
Arbutnot on Aliments.

STERCORATION. *n. s.* [from *stercora*, Lat.]
The act of dunging; the act of manuring
with dung.

The first help is *stercoration*: the sheeps’ dung
is one of the best, and the next dung of kine, and
that of horses. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is seasonable. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

The exterior pulp of the fruit serves not only
for the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon
the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for
the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the
growth, though not the first germination of the
seminal plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

STEREOGRAPHIC.* *adj.* [from *stereogra-
phy*.] Delineated on a plane; done ac-
cording to the rules of stereography.

The angles made by the circles of the sphere are
equal to the angles made by their representatives
in the *stereographic* projection. *Reid, Inquiry.*

STEREOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*στερεός* and *γραφία*;

stereographie, Fr.] The art of drawing
the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREOMETRY. *n. s.* [*στερεός* and *μετρώ*;
stereometrie, Fr.] The art of measuring
all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STEREOTOMY.* *n. s.* [*στερεός* and *τέμνω*;
stereotomie, Fr.] The art of cutting
solids; as walls, arches, &c.

STEREOTYPE.* *n. s.* [from *στερεός*, solid, and
τύπος, type; *stereotype*, Fr.] A multi-
form solid type; a type-metal plate to
print from at the letter-press; the art of
making type-metal plates, or other solid
multiform types. Entick. The word is
modern.

STEREOTYPE.* *adj.* Pertaining to ste-
STEREOTYPICK. *reotype.* Entick.

TO STEREOTYPE.* *v. a.* [*stereotype*, Fr.]
To make type-metal plates to print from
at the letter-press, or any other multi-
form solid types. Entick.

STEREOTYPER.* *n. s.* One who stere-
otypes. Entick.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHER.* *n. s.* A stere-
otype printer. Entick.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY.* *n. s.* The art of
stereotype printing. Entick.

STERILE.† *adj.* [*sterile*, Fr. *sterilis*,
Lat. from *στειρός*, Gr. which has the
same meaning, and which is usually
derived from *στειρία*, to deprive.] Barren;
unfruitful; not productive; wanting
fecundity.

Our elders say,
The barren, touched in this holy chace,
Shake off their *sterile* curse. *Shaks. Jul. Cas.*
Thy sea marge *sterile*, and rocky hard.

Shakspeare, Tempest.
In very *sterile* years corn sown will grow to an-
other kind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as
are corrupted and *sterile* swim. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births
of animals are now very inconsiderable.

More against Atheism.
When the vegetative stratum was once washed
off by rains, the hills would have become barren,
the strata below yielding only mere *sterile* and
mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation
of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERILITY. *n. s.* [*sterilité*, Fr. *sterilitas*,
from *sterilis*, Lat.] Barrenness; want of
fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the
sterility of the soil, and because their natives are
exhausted by so many employments in such vast
territories. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the
world, where all things had been fastened ever-
lastingly with the adamantine chains of specifick
gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the
earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and
the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley, Serm.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition
than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any
sterility of expression, but to the genius of his
times, which delighted in these reiterated verses.

Pope, Ess. on Homer.

TO STERILIZE. *v. a.* [from *sterile*.] To make
barren; to deprive of fecundity; or the
power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the
earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge
became the executioner of it? *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STERLING. *adj.* [of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the *East-erlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The king's treasure that he left at his death amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in sesterces than in pounds sterling.

Addison.

2. Genuine; having passed the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, sterling, and authentic.

Swift, Polite Conversation.

STERLING.† *n. s.* [sterlingum, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell

The sacred charms that in true sterling dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave.

Garth.

Great name, which in our rolls recorded stands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English sterling view.

C. Arbuthnot.

2. Standard rate.

Sterling was the known and approved standard in England in all probability from the beginning of king Henry the Second's reign.

Leake.

STERN.† *adj.* [στερν, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — *Stern* is the same word, and has the same meaning, whether we say a *stern* countenance, i. e. a moved countenance, moved by some passion; or the *stern* of a ship, i. e. the *moved* part of a ship, or that part by which the ship is *moved*. It is the past participle of the verb στερναι, στερναι, which we now in English write differently, according to its different application, to *stir*, or to *steer*. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 73. — Mr. Tooke's statement may be thought ingenious; but it is unsound. The primary meaning of *stern* is *severe of countenance*; and is to be referred to the verb *stare*, to look steadfastly. Serenius accordingly mentions the M. Goth. *staurran*, and Sueth. *stirra*, torvè adspicere. But let us pass to the Sax. verb στερναι, which we shall find so used as to shew its connection with *stern*. Dæp he to rcpandne egeþlic for eoplum: Ubi ille fixis oculis intuitus est terribilibus coram satellitibus. Cæd. 90. 13. See Lye, in V. Scapian. See also the Germ. *STARREN*: under which Wachter first notices the meaning of "fixis oculis intueri," to stare; and then "trucibus oculis intueri," to look sternly; adding, (what is exactly the case in the English language,) "sensus ab aspectu defixo ad atrocem translatus, quia defixo similis est: inde starr, et stern, torvus:" i. e. from the fixed or stern look the meaning is transferred to a cruel person, because unrelenting, un-

moved; whence the German *starr*, or *stier*, grim, stern.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look,
Oubrave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man.

Knolles, Hist.

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' the woods.

Milton, Comus.

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet temper'd with benignity.

Harte.

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible:
Thou *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.

Shakespeare.

The common executioner,
Whose heart the accustom'd sight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be,
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops?

Shakespeare.

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate and strife
Immortal, be the business of my life;
And in thy fame the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung.

Dryden.

How *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward.

Dryden, Pers.

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscrib'd.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Mischief stood,
And with his *stern* steele drew in streams the blood.

Chapman.

STERN.† *n. s.* [στερπε, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.

— The past participle of στερναι, or στερναι, to move, to stir, to steer, according to Mr. H. Tooke. See what is said under the adjective *stern*. But it is rather from the Icel. *stiorna*, which means both a rudder and a star. The Saxon word is στερναι, as well as στερπε. They are to be referred, like *star*, to the verbs signifying to govern, to direct; *styr*, Su. Goth. στερναι, Sax. See *STAR*.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it.

Watts on the Mind.

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land.

Dryden.

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beastly body raised,
With doubled forces high above the ground;
Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around,
Lept fierce upon his shield.

Spenser.

Like an idle whelp, he runs about after his own *stern*.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cl. p. 7.

STERNAGE. *n. s.* [from *stern*.] The

steerage or *stern*. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.

Shakespeare.

STERNED.* *adj.* [from *stern*.] Having a

particular kind of *stern*: a naval expression; as, a square-*sterned*, or a pink-*sterned* vessel.

STERNER.* *n. s.* [from *stern*.] A govern-

ment; or a director. An uncommon word. He that is "regens sidera," the *sterner* of the stars.

Dr. Clarke, Stern. (1637), p. 15.

STERNLY.† *adv.* [from *stern*; Sax. στερν-lic.] In a *stern* manner; severely; truculently.

No mountain lion tore
Two lambs so *sternly*.

Chapman.

The rigid interdiction.
Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;

Milton, P. L.

Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love.

Dryden.

STERNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stern*.]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* to behold.

Spenser.

How would he look to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence!

Shakespeare.

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers' work.

Dryden, Cleomenes.

STERNON. *n. s.* [στερνων.] The breast-

bone.
A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*.

Wiseman.

STERNUTATION. *n. s.* [sternutatio, Lat.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils.

Quincy.

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

STERNUTATIVE. *adj.* [sternutatif, Fr. from *sternulo*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatives*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life.

Brown.

STERQUILINUS.* *adj.* [sterquilinum, Lat. a dunghill.] Mean; dirty; paltry. Not in use.

Now—any *sterquilinous* rascal is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language.

Howell, Lett. (date 1644.) ii. 48.

STETHOSCOPE.* *n. s.* [σθησκόπ and σκωπία, Gr.] A tube for distinguishing diseases of the chest by sounds; upon which Dr. Scudamore has recently published "Observations."

To STERVE.* *v. n.* [*stæppian*, Sax. *sterfen*, Germ.] To perish. Spenser often uses it, for the sake of his rhyme, instead of *starve*. It is also used by Chaucer. Obsolete in this general sense.

Seven months he so her kept in bitter smart,
Because his sinful lust she would not serve,
Untill such time as noble Britomart
Released her, that else was like to *sterve*
Through cruel knife that her deare heart did keve.

Spenser, *F. Q. iv. i. 4.*

STEVEN. *n. s.* [*stæfen*, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,
Fast by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. Spenser.

To STEW. *v. a.* [*stewer*, Fr. *stoven*, Dutch.] To seethe any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless.

Shakespeare, *C. Lear.*

I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three veneys for a dish of *stew'd* prunes.

Shakespeare.

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW.† *n. s.* [*estuwe*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Spanish; *stufwa*, Su. Goth.]

1. A bagnio; a hot-house.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrap in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke.

Spenser.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*.

Abbot.

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fish-ponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. South uses it in a plural termination with a singular sense. Shakespeare makes it singular.

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise.

Ascham.

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no courtesans. Bacon, *New Atlantis*.
Her, though seven years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid,
And though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany.

Donne.

What moderate fop would rake the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can choose?

Roscommon.

Making his own house a *stew*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instil the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children.

South.

3. A prostitute. [from the preceding sense.]

It was so plotted betwixt the lady her husband,
and Bristol, that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent him.

Sir A. Weldon, *Court of K. James*, p. 146.

4. [*Stowen*, Dutch, to store.] A store-pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

Full many a fat partrich had he in mewe,
And many a breme, and many a lucc in *stew*.

Chaucer, *C. T. Prolog.*

5. Meat stewed: as, a *stew* of veal, beef, or the like.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,

Till it o'er-run the *stew*.

Shakespeare.

6. Confusion: as when the air is full of dust, smoke, or steam; which is a northern expression, as Grose observes.

STEWARD.† *n. s.* [*stæpawb*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — From *stewardur*, Cimbr. of *stia*, work, and *wardur*, warden, overlooker. See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat yclad in red,

Down to the ground, a comely personage,

That in his hand a white rod managed;

He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,

And in demeanour sober, and in council sage.

Spenser.

Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still.

Shakespeare, *Timon*.

Take on you the charge

And kingly government of this your land;

Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,

Or lowly factor for another's gain.

Shakespeare, *Rich. III.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*.

St. Luke, xvi.

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them.

Nelson.

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice.

Swift.

What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency than to consider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives?

Swift.

Just *steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. Harte.

2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims

To be high *steward*.

Shakespeare.

To STEWARD.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the state?

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 85.

STEWARDLY.* *adv.* [from *steward*.] With the care of a steward.

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.

Tooker, *Fabr. of the Ch.* (1604), p. 48.

STEWARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester

Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*.

Shakespeare.

Shew us the hand of God

That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*.

Shakespeare.

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it.

Calamy, *Serm.*

STEWISH.* *adj.* [from *stew*.] Suiting the brothel or *stews*.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.

Bp. Hall, *Sat. i. 9.*

STEW'PAN. *n. s.* [from *stew* and *pan*.] A pan used for stewing.

STIBIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur.

Harvey.

STIBIARIAN. *n. s.* [from *stibium*.] A

violent man; from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

This *stibiarian* preseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrifice, tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonialian potion. White.

STIBIUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] Antimony.

Ceruse nor *stibium* can prevail,

No art repair where age makes fail.

Collop, *Poesie Reviv'd*, (1656.)

STICADOS. *n. s.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. Ainsworth.

STICH.* *n. s.* [*stichos*, Gr.]

In some ancient Greek New Testaments, at the close of the Epistles, there were some numeral letters added, signifying how many *stichs* were in the Epistle. What these *stichs* were, the learned Suicerus informs us. A *stich* in poetry was a verse, whatsoever kinds or parts it may consist of: a verse is a measured line, whether it be iambick, heroick, or any other length. In rural affairs, a *stich* is an order or rank of trees; and a *verse* a furrow, or as much as the plowman turns up in one line. In military matters it is an order of ten men. This term is used in numbering the books of Scripture. Verses are applied to prose as well as metre, and were distinguished by great letters or arithmetical notes. The Jewish and Christian writers have computed these *stichs* in Scripture books, and have added them at the end of each book. — Suicerus endeavours to show, by sundry instances, that a *stich* is not a line, but a sentence or part of it, either comma, or colon; and that it answers to a verse in our Bible. Mather, *Vindict. of the Holy Bible*, 1723, p. 67.

STICHOMETRY.* *n. s.* [*stichos* and *metron*, Gr. *stichometrie*, Fr.] A catalogue of books of Scripture, to which is added the number of the verses which each book contains. Chambers. And see Lardner's Credibility of the Gospel History, P. II. vol. xi. p. 248.

STICK.† *n. s.* [*sticca*, Saxon, from *stican*; as *sticka*, Swed. a stake, from the verb *sticka*, to pierce, to stick. Serenius, and Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A piece of wood small and long. Onions as they bang will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or stick set against a wall.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Some strike from clashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed.

Dryden.

2. Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*.

3. [*Stick*, Swed.] A thrust; a stab.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [*stican*, *stician*, Saxon.]

To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd;

The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,

The knights unhors'd. Dryden.

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces

against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? Addison.

O for some pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To stick the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone.

Pope.

TO STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick unto thy scales. Ezek. xxix. 4.

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew sticketh. Bacon.

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or stick so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. Raleigh.

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever stick, through malice of your own.

Young.

2. To be inseparable; to be united with anything. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel

His secret murders sticking on his hands.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to stick by him whilst the world lasteth.

Stenderson.

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to stick. Swift.

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet stick with me. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. To stop; to lose motion.

None of those, who stick at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs. Kettellwell.

I shudder at the name!

My blood runs backward, and my faltering tongue sticks at the sound. Smith, Phæd. and Hypol.

5. To resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?

I had most need of blessing, and amen

Stuck in my throat. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

6. To be constant to; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*.

The knave will stick by thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The first contains a sticking-stick to Christ, when the Christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin, as he rose, to a new Christian life. Hammond.

Some stick to you, and some to t' other side.

Dryden.

They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and, being so convinced, pursue it and stick to it. Tillotson.

We are your only friends; stick by us, and we will stick by you. Davenant.

The advantage will be on our side, if we stick to its essentials. Addison, Freeholder.

7. To be troublesome by adhering; with *by* or *to*.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it stick by me. Pope, Lett.

8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they stick upon the memory. Watts.

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty. Locke.

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely stick to. Locke.

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

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This is the difficulty that sticks with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revolution. Swift.

11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party stick the less. Bacon.

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of Scripture, doth not stick to add and alter.

Bacon.

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not stick to arraign proposition itself. L'Estrange.

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and sticks not to ascribe infinity to duration. Locke.

That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth that nobody any more sticks at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. Locke.

To stick at nothing for the public interest is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. Addison on Italy.

Some stick not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. Arbuthnot.

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.

—We fail!

But send your courage to the sticking place, And we'll not fail. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

They never doubted the commons; but heard all stuck in the lord's house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. Clarendon.

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield, and stuck within the last. Dryden.

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.

Where they stick, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. Locke.

They will stick long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. Locke.

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connection of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they stick and are confounded. Watts on the Mind.

14. To STICK out. To be prominent with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen stick out. Job, xxxiii. 21.

15. To STICK out. To refuse compliance.

To STICK. *v. a.* [trician, Saxon; *sticken*, Teut.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.

The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, stuck them with a dagger. Grew.

2. To fix upon a pointed body: as, he stuck the fruit upon his knife.

3. To fasten by transfixion.

Her death!

I'll stand betwixt: it shall first pierce my heart: We will be stuck together on his dart. Dryden, Tyr. Love.

4. To set with something pointed.

A lofty pile they rear;

The fabric's front with cypress twigs they strew,
And stick the sides with boughs of baleful yew. Dryden.

STICKINESS. *n. s.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STICKLE. *v. n.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds

with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to stickle. Hudibras.

2. To contest; to altercation; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.

Let them go to 't, and stickle,

Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. Cleaveland.

Heralds stickle, who got who,
So many hundred years ago. Hudibras.

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.

When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he stickles betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. Dryden.

To STICKLE.* *v. a.* To arbitrate. See Cotgrave in V. ARBITRER. "To stickle, to compound, to award, to adjudge by award."

Here Weever, as a flood affecting godly peace,
His place of speech resigns; and to the Muse refers

The hearing of the cause, to stickle all these stirs.

Drayton, Polyol. S. 11.

STICKLEBAG. *n. s.* [Properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick; *pungitius*, Latin.] The smallest of freshwater fish.

A little fish called a sticklebag, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles.

Walton, Angler.

STICKLER.† *n. s.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat; an arbitrator.

Basilus came to part them, the sticklers' authority being unable to persuade cholerick years; and part them he did. Sidney.

Basilus, the judge, appointed sticklers and trumpets, whom the others should obey. Sidney.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, stickler like, the armies separates.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

Our former chiefs, like sticklers of the war,
First fought t' inflame the parties, then to poison:

The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;
And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. Dryden.

2. An obstinate contender about anything.

Quercetanus, though the grand stickler for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. Boyle.

The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns, been the professed sticklers for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. Addison, Freeholder.

The Tory or high church clergy were the greatest sticklers against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. Swift.

All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great sticklers for liberty of conscience. Swift.

3. A small officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose within the king's parks of Clarendon. Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. 6.

Cowel.

STICKY. *adj.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.

Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a sticky stalk. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

STIDDY.* *n. s.* [stedia, Icel.] An anvil; also, a smith's shop. North. See STITHY.

STIFF. *adj.* [stif, Saxon; *stiff*, Dan. *styf*, Swedish; *stifur*, Icel. *stijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure;

not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.

They, rising on stiff pinions, tower
The mid aerial sky. *Milton, P. L.*

The glittering robe
Hung floating loose, or stiff with mazy gold. *Thomson.*

2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.
Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
And I grow stiff as cooling metals do.

Dryden, Ind. Emp.
Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grow more stiff and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet, Theory.*

3. Strong; not easily resisted.

On a stiff gale
The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract!
Shakespeare.

5. Obstinate; pertinacious.

We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the stiff defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hooker.*

Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand stiff in a foolish argument. *Bp. Taylor.*

A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.

Stiff, formal style. *Gondibert.*

7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison on Italy.*

Stiff forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*

8. In Shakespeare it seems to mean strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is stiff news. *Shakespeare.*

To STIFFEN. *v. a.* [*stipan*, Sax.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

He stiffened his neck, and hardened his heart from turning into the Lord. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 13.*

The poor, by them desrobed, naked lie,
Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;
Expos'd to stiffening frosts, and drenching showers,
Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*

Her eyes grow stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*

2. To make torpid.

Her stiffening grief,
Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STIFFEN, *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,
I stood; like bristles rose my stiff'ning hair. *Dryden.*

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and stiffens yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil, then stiffening by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*

3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and stiffen with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEARTED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart*.]

Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and stiffhearted. *Ezek. ii. 4.*

STIFFLY. *adv.* [*from stiff*.]

1. Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained stiffly, that they have no stiffnecked force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that stood so stiffly for the Lord. *2 Esdr. ii. 47.*

The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the sap and the softness of the stalk making the bough, being overladen and not stiffly upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

2. Strongly.

Hold, hold, my heart;
And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me stiffly up! *Shaks. Hamlet.*

STIFFNECKED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the stiffnecked. *Spenser.*

This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*

STIFFNESS. *† n. s.* [*from stiff*; Sax. *stīfneſse*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The stiffness and dryness of iron to melt, must be helped by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that stiffness is one branch of the allegory. *L' Etrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My sinews slacken, and an icy stiffness
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity.

To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their ease or stiffness notes. *Dryden.*

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The suppleness of obedience is to be plied by parents, before the stiffness of will come on too fast. *Wotton on Education, Rem. p. 79.*

The vices of old age have the stiffness of it too; and as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South, Serm.*

Firmness or stiffness of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

These hold their opinions with the greatest stiffness; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that stiffness and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorosity; harshness.

There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant stiffness doth constrain. *Spenser.*

7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he

is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a stiffness and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STIFLE. *v. a.* [*estouffer*, Fr.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
— Among the crowd 't the abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am stifled. *Shaks.*

With the mere rankness of their joy.
Prayer against his absolute decree
No more avails than breath against the wind;
Blown stifling back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton, P. L.*

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the stifling steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to stifle them with care; and all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half stifled with the closeness of the room. *Swift, Acc. of Partridge's Death.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and stifle in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton, Opt.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communication.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for stifling a civil war in its birth. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. To suppress; to conceal.

If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after stifle mine. *Otway, Orphan.*

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had stifled their first convictions. *Rogers.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand, firm and unmoveable, against all attempts; whether of vain philosophy, to better the doctrine, or of valner criticism, to corrupt or stifle the evidence. *Waterland.*

You excel in the art of stifling and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*

STIFLE.* *n. s.* The first joint above a horse's thigh next the buttock. *Mason.*

STIFLEMENT.* *n. s.* [*from stifle*.] Something that might be suppressed or concealed.

Uttering nought else but idle stiflements,
Tunes without sense, words inarticulate,
Brewer, *Com. of Lingua*, (ed. 1657.) A. 1. S. 1.

To STIGH.* See To STY.

STIGMA.† *n. s.* [*stigma*, Lat.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

All such slaughters were from thence called Bartelmies, simply in a perpetual stigma of that butchery. *Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646.) p. 63.*

Happily is it for him, that the blackest stigma, that can be fastened upon him, is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Prof. to Bp. Hall's Rem.*

STIGMATICAL.† *adj.* [*from stigma*.]

STIGMATICK. } Branded or marked with some token of infamy, or deformity.

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Vicious, ungente, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.
What could that apish and *stigmatical* friar have
done either more or worse?

Bp. Hall, Pharisaism and Christianity.
The crook'd, the halt, the *stigmatical*.

Drayton, Ep. K. John to Matilda.

STIGMATICK.* *n. s.*

1. A notorious lewd fellow, who hath been
burnt with a hot iron; or beareth other
marks about him, as a token of his
punishment. *Bullok.*

2. One on whom nature has set a mark of
deformity. *Steevens.*

Foul *stigmatical*, that's more than thou canst tell.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

Thou art neither like thy sire nor dam;
But like a foul misshapen *stigmatical*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

STIGMATICAL.* *adv.* [from *stigmatical*.]
With a mark of infamy or deformity.

If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury.

Wonder of a Kingdom, (1635.)

To **STIGMATIZE.**† *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr.
from *stigma*.] To mark with a brand;
to disgrace with a note of reproach.

They had more need have their cheeks *stigmatised*
with a hot iron, some of our Jeezebels,
instead of painting! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 479.*

But my clothes

To be defac'd and *stigmatiz'd* so foully!

I take it as a contumely done me,

Above the wisdom of our laws to right.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

Men of learning who take to business, discharge
it with greater honesty than men of the world;
because the former in reading have been used to
find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*, while the
latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue dis-
countenanced. *Addison.*

Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest
and most elegant authors both ancient and modern,
as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

The privileges of juries should be ascertained,
and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by publick
censure. *Swift.*

STILAR. *adj.* [from *stile*.] Belonging to
the stile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is Lon-
don's latitude, make a mark, and, laying a ruler to
the centre of the plane and to this mark, draw a
line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. s.* [*stigele*, from *stigan*, Sax. to
climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one en-
closure to another.

There comes my master, and another gentleman
from Frogmore, over the *stile* this way. *Shakespeare.*

If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang
themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at.

L'Estrange.

The little strutting pile,

You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*

2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow
in a sun-dial. This should rather be
style.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the substilar
line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane
equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.

Moxon, Mech. Ex.

STILE'TTO.† *n. s.* [*Italian*; *stilet*, Fr.
from the Lat. *stilus*.] A small dagger,
of which the blade is not edged but
round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he
hired one who, entering into the senate-house,
should assault him as an enemy to the state; and,
stabbing him with *stilettoes*, leave him to be torn
by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **STILL.**† *v. a.* [*stillan*, Saxon; *stillen*,
Dutch; *stillen*, German, which has the
substantive *stille*, rest; the Saxon, the
adjective *raile*, quiet.]

1. To silence; to make silent.

Is this the scourge of France?

Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,

That with his name the mothers *still* their babes?

Shakespeare.

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appease.

In all refrainings of anger, it is the best remedy
to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity
of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees
a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean
time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often *still'd* my brawling discontent.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

3. To make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power
to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and
disturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL.† *adj.* [*stille*, Sax. *stil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well
observed by Junius, that *st* is the sound
commanding silence.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh:

'Tis old but true, *still* swine eat all the draugh.

Shakespeare.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd

Obedient to thy will;

The sea, that roar'd at thy command,

At thy command was *still*.

Addison.

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he spied

Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,

Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cry'd *Spenser.*

From hence my lines and I depart,

I to my soft *stil* walks, they to my heart;

I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore
constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is
like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober.

South.

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and
keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indol-
ent hours. *Addison.*

Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle
and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has
given of it. *Addison.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains

In some *stil* ev'ning, when the whisp'ring breeze

Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionless.

Grecia sit *still*, but with no *still* pensiveness.

Sidney.

Though the body really moves, yet not changing
perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as
the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing
seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of
clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted
creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are
endowed with a power to suspend any particular
desire. This is standing *still*, where we are not
sufficiently assured. *Locke.*

Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still*;

Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*

4. Continual; constant.

But that *still* use of grief makes wild grief tame,
My tongue should to thy ears not name my boy's,
Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

I, of these, will wrest an alphabet,
And by *still* practice learn to know the meaning.

Titus Andronicus.

5. Gentle; not loud. This, as well as the
preceding sense, is overpassed in Dr.
Johnson's and other dictionaries.

A *still* small voice. *1 Kings, x. 12.*

Still music. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute or viol *still*, more apt for mournful things.

Milton, Ode.

Usher'd with a shower *still*. *Milton, Il Pens.*

The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
The trembling leaves, and through their close
boughs breathe

Still music, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
Their dancing shade. *Carew, Poems, p. 70.*

STILL.† *n. s.* [*stille*, German.] Calm;
silence; quiet.

He had never any jealousy with his father,
which might give occasion of altering court or
council upon the change; but all things passed in
a *still*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

STILL. *adv.* [*stille*, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still*
received, that extreme applauses of great multi-
tudes have so rarified the air, that birds flying over
have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!

Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man
into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is
still afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown
away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this
manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will
receive such motions by a ready compliance, they
will return more frequently, and *still* more and
more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more
attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still*
shall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still*
shew them what to do, they might do nothing.

Hooker.

My brain I'll prove the female to my soul,
My soul the father; and these two beget
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts. *Shaks.*

Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth,
he can never hold his peace. *B. Jonson.*

He told them, that if their king were *still* absent
from them, they would at length crown apes.

Davies on Ireland.

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in
great quantities, what they have sometimes done
in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where
many people are already gone: so men run *still*
to a crowd in the streets, though only to see.

Temple.

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being
compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after re-
penting, and kept *still* the office of preaching the
gospel. *Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,

Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakespeare, K. John.*

STILL. *n. s.* [from *distil.*] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchimy;
The still of his refining gold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleveland.*

In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the still. *Newton, Opt.*

This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatically, by a cold still, with a heat not exceeding that of summer.

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *distil.*] To distill; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

Still'd water. *Barret, Alv. (1580.)*

Then starts she suddenly into a throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That ever bubbling spring. *Crashaw, Musick's Duel.*

To STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of use.

His sceptre 'gainst the ground he threw,
And tears still'd from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman.*

STILL-LIFE.* *n. s.* [A term in painting.] Things that have only vegetable life.

Even that, which according to a term of art we commonly call *still-life*, must have its superiority and just preference in a tabature of its own species. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

STILLATI'OUS. *adj.* [*stillatus*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STILLATORY. *n. s.* [from *still* or *distil.*]

1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.

In all stillatories the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the stillatory. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, stoves, should be meridional.

These are nature's stillatories, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquavite, that good fresh water. *Wotton on Architecture.*

STILLBORN. *adj.* [*still* and *born*; Sax. *reille-borene*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be stillborn; and that we now possess
The utmost man of expectation; we are
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shakespeare.*

Many casualties were but matter of sense, as whether a child were abortive or stillborn. *Shakespeare.*

The pale assistants on each other star'd,
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd:
The stillborn sounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the faltering tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 'tis a quaint device!
Your stillborn poems shall revive,
And scorn to wrap up spice. *Swift.*

STILLER.* *n. s.* [from *still*.] One who quiets or stills.

Empedocles got the title of wind-stiller.

M. Casaubon, Of Credulity, &c. (1668), p. 60.

STILLICIDE. *n. s.* [*stillicidium*, Lat.] A succession of drops.

The stillicides of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread; because they will not discontinue. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

STILLICIDIOUS. *adj.* [from *stillicide*.] Falling in drops.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the stirious or stillicious dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STILLING. *n. s.* [from *still*.]

1. The act of stilling.

2. A stand for casks.

STILLNESS. *† n. s.* [from *still*; Sax. *reille-nepe*.]

1. Calm; quiet; silence; freedom from noise.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shaks.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,
An horrid stillness first invades the ear;
And in that silence we the tempest fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horror of *Aeneas*' passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by *Cajeta*'s funeral and the stillness of the night. *Dryden.*

If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the stillness of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and stillness of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

STILLSTAND. *n. s.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion.

The tide, swell'd up into his height,
Then makes a stillstand, running neither way. *Shakespeare.*

STILLY. *† adv.* [from *still*; Sax. *reillece*.]

1. Silently; not loudly; gently.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly sounds. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuously.

Thus, mindless of what idle men will say,
He takes his own, and stilly goes his way. *More, Philos. Poems, (1647), p. 306.*

To STILT.* *v. a.* [*stylta*, Su. Goth. to walk on stilts.] To raise on stilts; to make higher by stilts.

This antick prelude of grotesque events,
Where dwarfs are often stilted. *Young, Night Th. 6.*

STILTS. *† n. s. pl.* [*styltor*, Swedish; *stelten*, Dutch; by some referred to the Sax. *reælcæn*, to stalk; but they belong more justly to the Icel. *staula*, Su. Goth. *stylta*, to take leisurely steps. It has been said, that stilts were anciently used for the scaling of castles, walls, &c.] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon stilts. *Howell, Eng. Tears.*

The heron, and such like fowl live of fishes, walk on long stilts like the people in the marshes. *More against Atheism.*

Men must not walk upon stilts. *L'Estrange.*

STIME.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *ystum*, form, figure. Dr. Jamieson.] A glimpse. Common in the north of England. "Not to see a stime, is to be blind and see nothing at all," Yorksh. Gloss. 1697. Hence *stimy* for dim-sighted.

STIMULANT.* *adj.* [*stimulans*, Lat.] Stimulating.

The solution of copper in the nitrous acid is the most acrid and stimulant of any with which we are acquainted. *Falconer.*

STIMULANT.* *n. s.* A stimulating medicine.

Stimulants produce pain, heat, redness. *Chambers.*

To STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.]

1. To prick.

2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.

3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.

Extreme cold stimulates, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which stimulate in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate. *Sharp.*

STIMULATION. *† n. s.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] Excitement; pungency.

The providential stimulation and excitations of the conscience. *Bp. Ward, Sermon, 30 Jan. (1674), p. 13.*

Some persons, from the secret stimulations of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts on the Mind.*

STIMULATIVE.* *adj.* [from *to stimulate*.] Stimulating. *Suppl. to Ash.*

STIMULATIVE.* *n. s.* A provocative; excitement; that which stimulates. *Malone.*

STIMULATOR.* *n. s.* One who stimulates. *Scott.*

To STING. *v. a.* pret. *stung*, or *stang*; part. pass. *stang*, or *stung*. [*stingan*, Saxon; *stungen*, sore pricked, Icelandic.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flowery bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shaks.*

That snakes and vipers sting and transmit their mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters: these things sting him

So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave

To prove the hero. — Slander stings the brave. *Pope.*

The stinging lash apply. *Pope.*

STING. *† n. s.* [*ring*, Sax.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their sting. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

His rapier was a hornet's sting,
It was a very dangerous thing:
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such sting in it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis.

Dryden.

4. Remorse of conscience.

The sting of conscience.

Sherwood.

STINGER. *n. s.* [from *sting*.] Whatever stings or vexes. Cotgrave, and Sherwood. Hence a sort of fly with a sting, vulgarly called a horse-stinger.

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *† n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

Another sort — out of *stinginess*, or some other folly, will apply themselves only to quacks and mountebanks. Goodman, *Wint. Ep. Conf.* P. III.

Here our author, in pure good nature to make amends for his *stinginess* in the matter we last remarked, gives us three rules.

Johnson, *Noctes Nottingh.* p. 18.

STINGLESS. *† adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

To tread under foot the head of their lustes, as of a stingleless serpent.

Martin, *Marr. of Pr.* (1550.) M m. ii. b.

What harm can there be in a stingleless snake?

Bp. Hall, *Balm of Gilead.*

This merry jest you must excuse;

You are but a stingleless nettle.

Old Ballad, *Percy's Anc. Rel.* iii. 15.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it stingley.

Dec. of *Chr. Piety.*

STINGO. *† n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word, Dr. Johnson says, without any example. It appears, however, to be old.

Returning with a large quart of mighty ale, that might compare with *stingo*, for it would cut a feather, they tossed the cannikin lovingly one to another. *Comment. on Chaucer*, (1665,) p. 32.

Shall I set a cup of old *stingo* at your elbow?

Addison, *Drummer.*

STINGY. *† adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*. Dr. Johnson. — I consider *stingy* as a corruption of a very old word, rather than a low expression; and that word is *chinchy*. "The rich *chinchy* grede." Chaucer, *Rom. R.* 6002. And so *chinc*: "Chinc and feloun is richesse." *Ib.* 5998. In both places meaning stingy, niggardly: So *chincherie* is used for covetousness, stinginess. See the Gloss. to Urry's Chaucer. The old Fr. *chiche*, miserable, niggardly, covetous, is considered as its origin; and Chaucer once uses *chiche*. But Gower as well as he uses *chinc*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A stingy narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

L'Estrange.

God can easily accomplish whatsoever he promises or threatens; he can be straitened in nothing, nor need any thing, having all things in himself; and, consequently of that, it is impossible to conceive of him as a narrow-hearted, stingy being, that can envy or malign his creatures; but contrariwise, he must be unspeakably good, and take delight in nothing more than in communicating of his own fullness to them.

Goodman, *Wint. Ep. Conf.* P. III.

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole; which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that stingy humour, and gratify the publick at once.

Arbutnot, *Hist. of J. Bull.*

To STINK. *v. n.* pret. *stunk* or *stank*. [*stincan*, Sax. *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath.

Shakespeare.

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians.

2 Sam. x. 6.

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat?

L'Estrange.

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. Locke.

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er, 'Tis throwing sweet into a common shore;

Not all Arabia would sufficient be; Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee.

Granville.

STINK. *† n. s.* [*stinc*, Sax.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall, That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all.

Dryden.

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?

If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. Pope.

STINKARD. *† n. s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

You perpetual *stinkard*, go; talk to tapsters and ostlers, you slave.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster.*

STINKER. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or stinkers in contagious lanes.

Harvey.

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Canst thou believe thy living is a life,

So *stinkingly* depending? Shakespeare.

STINKPOT. *n. s.* [*stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially in close places, by burning of stinkpots.

Harvey.

To STINT. *† v. a.* [*stintan*, Sax. *stynta*, Swed. *stunta*, Icel.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

Then hopeless, heartless, gan the cunning thief, Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. Spenser.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently unto that end for which it worketh.

Hooker.

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite, And craves no more than undisturb'd delight.

Dryden.

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth.

Woodward.

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice.

Addison.

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessities.

Swift.

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her time for want of such care.

Law.

To STINT.* v. n. To cease; to stop; to desist: a northern expression.

Oh would she tell

Her wretchedness, and cursing never *stint*

To sob and sigh. Sackville, *Induct. Mir. for Mag.*

The pretty wench left crying, and said Ay; — And, pretty fool, it *stinted*, and said, Ay.

Shakespeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

STINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions, we should go on we know not whither.

Hooker.

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands.

Dryden.

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult.

Hooker.

Our *stint* of woe

Is common; every day a sailor's wife, The masters of some merchant, and the merchant Have just our theme of woe.

Shakespeare.

He that gave the hint,

This letter for to print,

Must also pay the *stint*.

Denham.

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint*

in company is a pint at noon.

Swift.

STINT.* n. s. A small bird common about the sea-shores in many parts of England.

Chambers.

STINTANCE.* n. s. [from *stint*.] Restraint; stoppage.

Nay, I cannot weep you extempore: marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance*.

The London Prodigal, A. i. S. 1.

STINTER.* n. s. [from *stint*.] Whatever or whoever *stints*, restrains, or cramps.

Let us see whether a set form or extemporary way of praying by the spirit be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.

South, *Serm.* ii. 112.

STIPEND. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,

Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries; People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*.

B. Jonson.

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*.

Bp. Taylor.

To STIPEND.* v. a. [from the noun.] To pay by settled wages.

I, sir, am a physician; and am *stipended* in this island to be so to the governors of it.

Contin. of Shelton's Tr. of D. Quirote, ch. 47.

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full.

Kholles, *Hist.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. Swift.

STIPENDIARY. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Latin.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk.

Abbot.

If thou art become

A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief That valour thus triumphant I behold, Which, after all its danger and brave toil, Deserves no honour from the gods or men.

Gloucester.

To STIPPLE.* v. n. To engrave, not in stroke or line, but in dots. A modern term of art.

STIPTICK. See STYPTICK.

To STIPULATE.† *v. n.* [*stipulator*, Latin; *stipuler*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—This word is derived by some Latin etymologists from *stipe*, the ablative of *stips*, or *stipis*, a piece of money; *quod stipem*, i. e. pecuniam, posceret creditor, debitor sponderet, quod erat stipulari et restipulari.] Ainsworth in *V. STIPULATOR*. But this is not the origin of the word. It comes from the Lat. *stipula*, a straw: "Dicta autem stipulatio a stipulā; veteres enim quando sibi aliquid promittebant, stipulam tenentes frangebant, quam iterum jungentes, sponsiones suas agnoscebant." Du Cange in *V. STIPULATORIO*. So an old English writer: "Their bargains (in the Isle of Man) are completed, and confirmed, by the giving and taking of as mean a matter as a straw; as of old also, *per traditionem stipulæ*; from whence the phrase of *stipulation* came." Sadler, *Rights of the Kingdom*, 1649, p. 175.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbutnot.*

STIPULATION.† *n. s.* [*stipulation*, French, from *stipulate*.] Bargain.

Nor any politic composition made by mutual stipulation. *Fotherby, Atheom.* (1692,) p. 165.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that stipulation. *Rogers.*

STIPULATOR.† *n. s.* [*stipulateur*, French.] One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR.† *v. a.* [*stirpan*, Saxon; *stooren*, Teut. Formerly written *stere*; and by Spenser more than once, for the sake of his rhyme, 1634. Butler, in his *English Grammar*, 1634, states our western dialect to be *stoor*.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never met in five days been able to stir but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits

Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill: This sovereign, by his arbitrary nod, Restrains or sends his ministers abroad, Swift and obedient to his high command, They stir a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but stir not questions of jurisdiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgement in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not stirred; yea, even though it should be stirred, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen; An Atē stirring him to blood and strife. *Shaks.*
If you stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nestor next beheld

The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Emballtelling his men at armes, and stirring all to blows. *Chapman.*

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her sake some mutiny will stir. *Dryden.*

5. **To STIR up.** To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to stir up all the Irish in rebellion.

Spenser on Ireland.

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirred Porrex up to put his brother down.

Spenser.

The words of Judas were very good, and able to stir them up to valour. *2 Macc. xiv. 17.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he stirred up the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose stirred him up to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness stir him up to so notable a design.

More against Atheism.

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

6. **To STIR up.** To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee. *Isa. xiv. 9.*
Such [mirth] the jocund flute or gamesome pipe
Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds.

Milton, Comus.

To stir up vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to stir up the mind, and put it upon action, to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to stir, nor will to rise. *Spenser.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to stir. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy, who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of stirring; or, taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that stirs or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentleman that attends the general's wife be stirring, tell her, there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *ysturf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what stir is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chase. *Shaks.*
Tumultuous stirs upon this strife ensue.

Drayton.

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this stir for such a necessity as no man ever denied.

Ep. Bramhall.

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this stir,
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?

Denham.

The great stirs of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours.

Glennville.

After all this stir about them, they are good for nothing.

Filolston.

Consider, after so much stir about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a stir. *South, Serm.*

2. **Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.**

Whenever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul stir there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He did make these stirs, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some stirs raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what stir on earth,
Satan from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

2. **Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.**

He did keep

The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief
Still waving, as the stirs and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

STIRABOUT.* *n. s.* [*stir* and *about*.] A Yorkshire dish, formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency, and then eaten either with a bit of cold butter put into it and salt, or with milk. It is also a common breakfast among the lower orders in the north of Ireland. *Malone.*

STIRIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the stirious or stillicious dependencies of ice. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

STIRK.* See **STURK**.

STIRP. *n. s.* [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and stirps. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are stirps of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom we have some stirps and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STIRRAGE.* *n. s.* [from *To stir*.] Motion; act of stirring.

They cannot sleep soundly, but the crowing of the cock, the noise of little birds,—every small stirrage waketh them.

Granger on Eccl. (1621,) p. 320.

STIRRER.† *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

Here's one outliv'd his peers,
And told forth fourscore years:
He vexed time, and busied the whole state;
Troubled both foes and friends,
But ever to no ends:
What, did this stirrer but die late?
How well at twenty had he fall'n or stood,
For three of his fourscore he did no good.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. A riser in the morning.
Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early stirrer. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. **STIRRER up.** An inciter; an instigator.
A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbour-

hood, the life and *stirrer* up of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn harrier in thy old days; a *stirrer* up of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbutnot.*

STIRRING.* *n. s.* [*stirring*, Saxon.] The act of moving.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.

STIRRUP. *n. s.* [*stirzap*, *stirap*, from *stiran*, Sax. to climb, and *zap*, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way; and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scoria, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount.

Spenser.
Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shakspeare.*

His horse hipped with an old motby saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shaks. Tam. of the Shrew.*

My friend, judge not me,
Thou seest I judge not thee.
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden, Rem.*
At this the knight began to cheer up,
And raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cried out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

TO STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any thing.
2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.
Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton.*

3. To STITCH up. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*
I with a needle and thread *stitch'd* up the artery and the wound. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TO STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.
2. [From *stician*, Saxon.] A sharp lancing pain.
If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull *Malvolio* is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.
There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking. *Motteur.*

4. In Chapman it seems to mean furrows or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman, Iliad.*
5. In the following line allusion is made to a knit stock.
A *stitch-fall'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STITCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch*.] Needle-work. In contempt.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shaks. Othello.*
STITCHWORT. *n. s.* [*anthemis*.] Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STITH.* *adj.* [*stith*, Sax.] Strong; stiff: a *stith* cheese, i. e. *strong* cheese. *North.*

STITH.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. *stith*, strong.] An anvil. *Ray.*

The smith
That forgoth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

Determined to strike on the *stith*, while the iron was hot. *Greene, Card of Fancy*, (1608.)
STITHY.† *n. s.* [*stiedie*, Icelandick; *stith*, hard, Sax.] A smith's shop; and sometimes merely an anvil, as in parts of the north of England.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
TO STITHY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form on the anvil. Dr. Johnson has given this word inaccurately as *stithy*.
The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

TO STIVE. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew*.]

1. To stuff up close.
You would admire, if you saw them *stive* in their ships. *Sandys, Journey.*
2. To make hot or sultry.

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STIVER. *n. s.* [*Dutch*.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT.† *n. s.* A small stinking animal, of the weasel kind.
Ne armed knight ydrad in war
With lyon fierce will I compare:
Ne judge unjust with furred fox
Harming in secret guise the flocks:
Ne priest unworth of Goddes coat
To swine ydrunk, or filthy stoat. *Prior, Imit. of Chaucer.*

STO'CAH.† *n. s.* [*Irish*; *stochk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy. Not in use.

The strength of all that nation is the kerne, galloglasse, *stocah*, horseman, and horseboy. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work; — which he saith is the life of a peasant: but thenceforth becometh an horseboy, or a *stocah* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

STOCCA'DE.* *n. s.* [*stockade*, Teut. (vulgò *stoccada*), sica, a dagger. Kilian.] An enclosure or fence made with pointed stakes.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With spiculated paling, in such sort
As round some citadel the engineer
Directs his sharp *stockade*. *Mason, Eng. Garden, B. 2.*

STOCCA'DO.† *n. s.* [*estoccade*, Fr. a thrust. See *STOCCADE*. From the Teut. *stock*, a sword, a dagger; *stocco*, Italian.] A thrust with a rapier.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccadoes*, and I know not what. *Shaks. M. W. of Windsor.*

STOCK.† *n. s.* [*stockr*, *stock*, Su. Goth. truncus, trabs; *stoc*, Sax. *stock*, Dutch; *estoc*, Fr.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.
That furious beast
His precious horn, sought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Spenser.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job, xiv. 8.*
2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The cion over-rueth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.
Men, serving either calamity or tyranny, did ascribe unto stones and *stocks* the incommunicable Name. *Wisd. xiv. 21.*

Them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?

Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.
What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoicks, nor no *stocks*. *Shakspeare.*
5. The handle of any thing.

6. A support of a ship while it is building.
Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

7. [Stock, Teut. stocco, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a stoccado.

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shaks.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neck-cloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now stocking.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boothose on the other. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Say what *stock* he springs of. —
The noble house of Marcus. *Shaks. Coriol.*
His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton, P. L.*
Thou hast seen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milton, P. L.*

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided. In this sense the word is rarely found in the plural; nor, among the numerous examples given by Dr. Johnson, is there such an instance. I have found one; but the form may be pronounced obsolete.

We cast our eyes upon all sorts of good that is to be done: The poor in extremity must be holpen; orphans and aged must be provided for; our poor friends that are behind-hand; prisoners, and distressed householders, young tradesmen that want *stocks*, must be thought on.

Dr. White, Sermon. (1615.) p. 69.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own stock wasting.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign; so the stock of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for the then balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient stock of treasure.

Bacon.

'Tis the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the stock of their own interest as well as his own glory.

South.

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that stock, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe.

Dryden.

Yet was she not profuse; but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the stock might last;
That all might be supply'd, and she not grieve,
When crouds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more.

Dryden.

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common stock their traffick drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all.

Dryden.

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oft'n bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present stock and future hope away.

Dryden.

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common stock of mankind?

Locke.

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this stock of air that it lived a minute longer the second time.

Addison on Italy.

Be ready to give, and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy stock for the use of some charities.

Atterbury.

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each by a native stock of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat.

Prior.

They had law-suits, but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the stock.

Arbutnot.

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own stock, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish.

Law.

11. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small stock of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design.

Arbutnot.

12. Cattle in general. North. Pegge.

13. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance. Dr. Johnson.—The word, in this sense, is also old French: "*Stoques*, a borrowing or taking up money upon interest; whence *faire stoques*, so to borrow." Cotgrave.

An artificial wealth of funds and stocks was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick.

Swift.

Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks,
Peeress and butler share alike the box.

Pope.

14. Prison for the legs: commonly also without singular. See STOCKS.

To STOCK.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and stock his mind with portions of Scripture an-

swerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss.

South.

I, who before with shepherds in the groves,
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and stock'd the fruitful plain.

Dryden.

The world begun to be stock'd with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places.

Burnet.

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually stocked with water.

Woodward.

2. To lay up in store: as, he stocks what he cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. Dr. Johnson.—

To stock means, anciently, to confine. [*stucka*, in cippo vel robore tenere aut custodire. Leges ant. Goth. Serenius. So *stocken*, Teut. to confine in the stocks.†] See also STOCKS.

Rather die I would, and determine
As thinketh me now, stocked in prison.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 381.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

4. To extirpate. Sometimes with up.

The time shall quickly come, thy groves and pleasant springs,
Where to the mirthful merle the warbling mavis sings,

The painful labourer's hand shall stock, the roots to burn.

Drayton, Polyb. S. 14.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but stocks up her roots.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

STOCKBROKER.* n. s. [stock and broker.]

One who deals in stock, or the publick funds.

STOCKDOVE. n. s. [palumbus.] Ringdove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain.

Dryden.

STOCKFISH.† n. s. [stockevisch, Dutch.]

Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

Saltfish, stockfish, nor herring,

It is not for your wearing. *Skelton, Poems, p. 185.*

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not:—
Yes, if they taw him as they do white-leather
Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.

Beaumont and Fl. Captain.

STOCKGILLYFLOWER. n. s. [leucolium, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

STOCKING.† n. s. [The original word

seems to be stock, whence stocks, a prison for the legs. Stock, in the old language, made the plural stocken, which was used for a pair of stocks or covers for the legs. Stocken was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced stocking. The like corruption has happened to chick, chicken, chickens. Dr. Johnson.—It is the past participle of the Saxon *stican*, to stick; corruptly written for stocken, (i. e. stok, with the addition of the participial termination en,) because it was stuck or made with sticking pins, now called knitting needles. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 221.—Minsheu and Serenius, (among other conjectures,) refer it to the Teut. *sticken*, to put on.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors.

Shakespeare.

By the loyalty of that town he procured shoes, stockings, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of sheep?

More against Atheism.

He spent half a day to look for his odd stocking, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Estrange.*

At am'rous Flavio is the stocking thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone.

Pope.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or a stocking to their feet.

Swift.

To STOCKING. v. a. [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes.

Dryden.

STOCKJOBBER. n. s. [stock and job.] A low wretch who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,

And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink.

Swift.

STOCKJOBBER.* n. s. [stock and job.]

The act of buying and selling stock in the publick funds for the turn of the scale, or on speculation.

Projects for improving old manufactures, or setting up new ones, should not be despised in a trading country; but the making them pretences for stockjobbing hath been a fatal imposition.

Bp. Berkeley, Ess. on Gr. Britain.

A system, that ought to be plainest and fairest imaginable, will become a dark, intricate, and wicked mystery of stockjobbing.

Bolingbroke on Parties, Lett. 17.

STOCKISH. adj. [from stock.] Hard; blockish.

The poet

Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;

Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature.

Shakespeare.

STOCKLOCK. n. s. [stock and lock.] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, called stocklocks; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks, and cupboard-locks.

Moxon, Mech. Ex.

STOCKS.† n. s. [Commonly without singular.]

1. Prison for the legs. Dr. Johnson.—Stock is our old word for a fetter; which our lexicographers have not known. Hence Minsheu derives the stocks from stock, the trunk of a tree, because made of such; and Dr. Johnson from stock, in the sense of stocking. But the northern verbs, *stucka* and *stocken*, signify to confine. See the third sense of To STOCK. And hence stock, our fetter; afterwards transferred to the wooden instrument of confinement for the legs.

Oft times he was bounden in stockis and cheynes, and he hadde broke the cheynes, and hadde broke the stockis to smale gobetis. *Wicliffe, St. Mark, v.*

Fetch forth the stocks:

As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon.

Shakespeare.

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, stockpunish'd, and imprisoned.

Shaks. K. Lear.

Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of stocks.

Penclun.

The stocks hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place.

Locke.

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built. See the sixth sense of *Stock*.
3. Publick funds. See the thirteenth sense of *Stock*.

STOCKSTILL.† *adj.* [*stock and still*.] Motionless as logs.

The polype fish sits all the winter long *Stock-still*, through sloth.

Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison*.

STOCKY.* *adj.* [from *stock*.] Stout: I think it is a provincial word.

They had no titles of honour among them, but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the *stocky*, such an one the gruff.

STOICAL.* *adj.* [from *Stoick*; French, *Stoïck*.] *stoïque*.] Of or belonging to the Stoicks; cold; stiff; austere; affecting to hold all things indifferent.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears To those budge doctors of the *Stoick* fur, And fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub, Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence!

Milton, Comus.

It is a common imputation to Seneca, that though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome. *Taitler*, No. 170.

The *Stoick* philosophers discard all passions in general. *Addison*, *Spect.* No. 397.

STOICALLY.* *adv.* [from *stoical*.] After the manner of the Stoicks; austere; with pretended indifference to all things.

Minsheu.

Be not *stoically* mistaken in the equality of sins. *Brown*, *Chr.* Mor. iii. 12.

STOICALNESS.* *n. s.* The state of being stoical; the temper of a Stoick. *Scott*.

STOICISM.* *n. s.* [French, *stoïcisme*.] The opinions and maxims of the Stoicks.

To pretend to virtue and holiness without reference to God and a life to come, is but to fall into a more dull and flat kind of *Stoicism*. *Morse*, *Conj. Cabb.* (1653.) p. 193.

Stoicism, which was the pendency of virtue, ascribes all good qualifications of what kind sever to the virtuous man. *Addison*, *Spect.* No. 243.

STOICK.* *n. s.* [*Στωϊκος*, Gr. from *σώω*, a porch.] A disciple of the heathen philosopher Zeno, who taught under a piazza or portico in the city of Athens; and maintained, that a wise man ought to be free from all passions, to be unmoved either by joy or grief, and to esteem all things governed by unavoidable necessity.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks encountered him. *Acts*, xvii. 18.

The *Stoick* last in philosophick pride, By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man, Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing Equal to God, oft shames not to prefer, As fearing God nor man, contemning all

Which, pleasure, pain or torment, death and life, Which, when he lists, he leaves, or boasts he can, For all his tedious talk is but vain boast, Or subtle shifts conviction to evade. *Milton*, *P. R.*

STOKE, *Stoak*.† They seem to come from the Sax. *rocce*, signifying the stock or body of a tree. Cited by Dr. Johnson from Gibson's Camden. But *stoke*, in composition, comes from the Sax. *roc*, locus, place: hence the names of many

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of our towns, &c. as, *Basingstoke*. See *Lye* in *V. Scoc*.

STOKER.* *n. s.* One who looks after the fire in a brewhouse: a technical word.

As the plague of happy life,
I run away from party-strife:
A prince's cause, a church's claim,
I've known to raise a mighty flame,
And priest, as *stoker*, very free
To throw in peace and charity.

Green, *Poem of the Spleen*, (1754.)

STOLE.† *n. s.* [*stola*, Lat. *stola*, Saxon; *stole*, old French.] A long vest.

Be ye ware of Scribs that wolen vandre in *stolis*, [present version, long clothing.]

Wicliffe, *St. Mark*, xii.

Over all a black *stole* she did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenser*.

The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden*.

STOLE. The preterite of *steal*.

A factor *stole* a gem away. *Pope*.

STO'LED.* *adj.* [from *stole*.] Wearing a stole or long robe.

After them flew the prophets, brightly *stol'd*
In shining lawn. *G. Fletcher*, *Christ's Victorie*.

In vain with timbrell'd anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worship's ark. *Milton*, *Ode Nativ.*

STO'LEN. Participle passive of *steal*.

Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

STO'RID.* *adj.* [*stolidus*, Latin.] Stupid; foolish. *Cockeram*.

STOLIDITY.† *n. s.* [*stolidus*, Lat. *stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense.

To the end his prince might never, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own *stolidity*. *Trans.* of *Boccacini*, (1626.) p. 97.

These are the fools in the text, indolent untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley*, *Serm.* i.

STOMACH. *n. s.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Lat.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.

If you're sick at sea,
Or stomach qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper. *Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline*.
This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my stomach. *Pope*.

2. Appetite; desire of food.

Tell me, what is 't that takes from thee
Thy stomach, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakespeare*.
Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a stomach, and no food,
Such are the poor in health; or else a feast,
And takes away the stomach; such the rich,
That have abundance, and enjoy it not. *Shakespeare*, *Hen. IV.*

As appetite or stomach to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of stomach, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond*.

3. Inclination; liking.

He which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakespeare*, *Hen. V.*
The unusual distance of time made it subject to every man's note, that it was an act against his stomach, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon*, *Hen. VII.*

The very trade went against his stomach. *L'Estrange*.

4. [*Stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.

Disdain he called was, and did disdain
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of stomach vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser*.
Is 't near dinner time? — I would it were,
That you might kill your stomach on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shaks.* *Two Gent. of Ver.*
Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's stomach come. *Bulwer*.

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgements, than such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised under a new form. *Hooker*.

They plainly saw, that when stomach doth strive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker*.

Whereby the ape in world's rous stomach wox,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser*.

That nobles should such stomachs bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

It stuck in the camel's stomach, that bulls should be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange*.

Not courage but stomach that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Estrange*.

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and stomach, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke*.

6. Pride; haughtiness.

Arius, a subtle-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker*.

He was a man

Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare*, *Hen. VIII.*

To **STO'MACH**. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakespeare*, *Ant.* and *Cleop.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul stomached him, and therefore hated him. *By. Hall*, *Contemp.*

The lion began to shew his teeth, and to stomach the affront. *L'Estrange*.

To **STO'MACH**. *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto those that are disordered in their ways, and what one amongst them commonly doth not stomach at such contradiction, storm at reproof, and hate such as would reform them? *Hooker*.

STO'MACHAL.* *adj.* [*stomacal*, Fr.] Cordial; helping the stomach.

Cotgrave, and *Sherwood*.

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Filled with passions of resentment.

High stomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shaks.*

STO'MACHER. *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.

Golden quoifs and stomachers,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakespeare*, *Wint. Tale*.

Instead of a stomacher, a girding of sackcloth. *Is.* iii. 24.

Thou marry'st every year
The lyric lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red stomacher. *Donne*.

STO'MACHFUL.† *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Latin; *stomach* and *full*.] Sullen; stubborn; perverse.

A stomachfull Esau knows that his good father cannot but be displeased with his pagan matches. *By. Hall*, *Rem.* p. 138.

A *stomachful* boy put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter.

L'Estrange.

Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, because it is another way of encouraging those passions which 'tis our business to subdue.

Locke.

STOMACHFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *stomachful*.] Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness, — avail but little.

Granger on Eccl. (1621.) p. 248.

STOMACHICAL.† *adj.* [*stomachique*, Fr.] **STOMACHICK.** } Relating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation, occasioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy humours.

Harvey.

By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated.

Floyer.

STOMACHICK. *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] A medicine for the stomach.

STOMACHING.* *n. s.* [from *stomach*.] Re-
sentment.

This is no time for private *stomaching*.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

STOMACHLESS.† *adj.* [from *stomach* and *less*.] Being without appetite.

Thy sleeps broken, thy meals *stomachless*.

B. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

STOMACHOUS. *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Latin.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly saved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain.

Spenser.

STOMACHY.* *adj.* [from *stomach*.] Obstinate; sullen. A colloquial expression in many places, and noticed by Mr. Jennings among his W. C. Words.

STOND. *n. s.* [for *stand*.]

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On the other side, the assieged castle's ward
Their steadfast *stonds* did mightily maintain.

Spenser.

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.

There be not *stonds* nor restiveness in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.

Bacon, Ess.

STONE. *n. s.* [*stains*, Gothic; *rean*, Sax. *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water.

Woodward, Meth. Foss.

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceus or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrose, as the asbestos. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opake stones, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems.

Hill, Mat. Med.

Five sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,

And fits them to his sling.

Cowley.

Relentless time, destroying power,
Whom stone and brass obey.

Parnell.

2. Piece of stone cut for building.

Should I go to church, and see the holy edifice of stone,

And not bethink me straight of dang'rous rocks!

Shakespeare.

The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier.

Hayward.

3. Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalu'd jewels.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

4. Any thing made of stone.

Lend me a looking-glass;

If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives.

Shakespeare.

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

A specifick remedy for preventing of the *stone*
I take to be the constant use of alehoof-ale.

Temple.

A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining
Proceeded from the *stone*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.

To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity.

Bacon.

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *stone* of meat is eight pounds.

Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone*
Of wool for his counters?

Swift.

9. A funeral monument.

Should some relenting eye

Glance on the *stone* where our cold reliques lie.

Pope.

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and insensibility.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*.

Pope.

11. *STONE* is used by way of exaggeration. What need you be so boist'rous rough?

I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still.

Shakespeare, K. John.

And there lies Whacum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd.

Hudibras.

The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead.

L'Estrange.

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead.

L'Estrange.

The cottagers having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement.

Pope.

12. To leave no *STONE* unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that left no *stone* unturn'd

In which the cause might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols.

Hudibras.

He crimes invented, left unturn'd no *stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.

Dryden.

STONE. *adj.* Made of stone.

Present her at the leet,

Because she bought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd
quarts.

Shakespeare.

To **STONE**.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax. *reanan*.]

1. To pelt or beat or kill with stones.

These people be almost ready to *stone* me.

Ez. xvii. 4.

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy.

Stephens, Serm.

2. To harden.

Oh perjurd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart;
And mak'st me call what I intend to do
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice.

Shakespeare, Othello.

3. To remove stones.

As the stones were laid together in the wall for defence; so they were gathered off from the soil, to avoid offence. But to what purpose is the fruitfulness, fencing, *stoning*, if the ground yield a plentiful crop of briars, thistles, weeds?

Bp. Hall, Fast-Sermon, (1628.) A

STONEBOW.* *n. s.* [*stone* and *bow*.] A crossbow which shoots stones.

Halibones full of wrath shall be cast as out of a *stone-bow*.

Wisd. v. 22.

O for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye!

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

STONEBREAK. *n. s.* [*saxifraga anglicana*.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

STONECHATTER. *n. s.* [*rubetra*, Lat.] A bird.

Ainsworth.

STONECRAY. *n. s.* A distemper in hawks.

STONECROP.† *n. s.* [*tran-crop*, Saxon.] A sort of herb.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common.

Mortimer.

STONECUTTER. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *cut-ter*.] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter*'s man had the vesiculae of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand.

Derham, Phys. Theol.

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter*'s, and would have erected it in the parish church.

Swift.

STONEFERN. *n. s.* A plant.

Ainsworth.

STONEFLY. *n. s.* An insect.

Ainsworth.

STONEFRUIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*.

Boyle.

STONEHAWK. *n. s.* [*lithofalco*; Lat.] A kind of hawk.

Ainsworth.

STONEHEARTED.* } *adj.* [*stone* and *heart*.] }
STONEHEARTED. } Hardhearted; cruel; }
pitiless.

The *stone-hearted* villains know it well enough.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Weep, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pity!

Broune, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 1.

STONEHORSE. *n. s.* [*stone* and *horse*.] A horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

STONEPIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

There's one found in a *stonepit*.

Woodward.

STONEPITCH. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard insipissated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

STONEPLOVER. *n. s.* [*pluvialis cinerea*.] A bird.

Ainsworth.

STONER.* *n. s.* [from *stone*.] One who strikes, beats, or kills with stones.

It was the character of Jerusalem to be the killer of the prophets, and the *stoner* of them who were sent unto her.

Barrow on the Creed.

STONECAST.† *n. s.* [*stone* and *cast*.] Distance to which a stone may be thrown.

A madder thing to see them ride, though not half a *stonecast*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 314.

STONESMICKLE.† *n. s.* [*mascinata*.] A bird.

Ainsworth. This is perhaps the bird called *stonesmich*, a kind of stone-chatter.

STO'NESQUARER.* *n. s.* [stone and square.]

One who shapes stones into squares.

Hiram's builders did hew them, and the stone-squarers. *1 Kings, v. 18.*

STO'NEWORK. *n. s.* [stone and work.] Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the stonework. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *n. s.* [from stony.]

1. The quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the stoniness of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or stoniness is found therein. *Mortimer.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some stoniness at the bottom. *Hammond.*

STO'NY.† *adj.* [from stony; Sax. *ƿanig, ƿæniſ.*]

1. Made of stone.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;

For stony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Nor slept the winds Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad

From the four hinges of the world, and fell

On the vexed wilderness, whose tallest pines,

Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,

Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,

Or torn up sheer. *Milton, P. R.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,

And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden, Virg.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to stone;

The stony snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden.*

They suppose these bodies to be only water

petrified, or converted into these sparry or stony

icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the stony Mænalus

Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton, Arcades.*

3. Petrified.

Now let the stony dart of senseless cold

Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The stony hardness of too many patrons' hearts, not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer

A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,

Un capable of pity. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the stony-hearted villains know it. *Shakespeare.*

At this sight

My heart is turn'd to stone; and, while 'tis mine,

It shall be stony. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

It will clear their senses dark,

What may suffice, and soften stony hearts

To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton, P. L.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,

All fortitude of mind supplies;

For how can stony bowels melt,

In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD.† The preterite of *To stand*. [toob, Saxon.]

Adam, at the news,

Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.

Milton, P. L.

STOOK.* *n. s.* [Serenius adduces the

West Goth. *stuke*, signifying the same

thing; and refers also to the Su. Goth.

stacka, to collect grain or hay into a

stack or mow.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves. North. See Ray and Grose.

To STOOK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set up the sheaves in stooks. *Ash.*

STOOL.† *n. s.* [stols, Gothick; stol, Saxon; stool, Dutch; stoll, Germ. from stellen, to place, to set. Wachter.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts, Logick.*

Thou fearful fool,

Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?

Ne sittest down on that same silver stool,

To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now which were wise, and which were fools?

Poor Alma sits between two stools:

The more she reads, the more perplex. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move stools, and not urine; some other urine, and not stools: those that purge by stool, are such as enter not all, or little, into the mesenteric veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesenteric veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The peristaltic motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual need of going to stool. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. STOOL of Repentance, or cutty stool, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to public view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastick vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack or sackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgement of things brings many a great man to the stool of repentance. *L'Estrange.*

4. [Stolo, Lat.] A shoot from the trunk of a tree.

STO'OLBALL. *n. s.* [stool and ball.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,

And Susan is at stoolball seen. *Prior.*

To STOOM.* *v. a.* To put bags of herbs, or other ingredients, into wine. *Chambers.*

To STOOP.† *v. n.* [trupian, Sax. *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended

downward, and stooped toward the earth. *Ralegh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to

Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but

Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, stooping for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillington.*

He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took From thence a rib. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the fifth, Who made the dauphin and the French to stoop. *Shakespeare.*

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long, And swept the riches of the world from far; Yet stoop'd to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and stooped so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there. *Boyle, Seraph. Love.*

5. To yield; to be inferior.

Death his death-wound shall then receive, And stoop inglorious. *Milton, P. L.*

These are arts, my prince, In which your Zama does not stoop to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority, to condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concurrence of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men and to constrain thereunto, should so far stoop as to hold themselves in suspense from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

Stooping is when a hawk, being upon her wings at the height of her pitch, bendeth violently down to strike the fowle, or any other prey. *Latham's Falconry.*

When they stoop, they stoop with the like wing. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Here stands my dove: stoop at her, if you dare. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now

To stoop with wearied wings and willing feet,

On the bare outside of this world. *Milton, P. L.*

Twelve swans behold in beauteous order move,

And stoop with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low

With blandishment, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton, P. L.*

To STOOP.* *v. a.*

1. To submit.

Sole cause that stoops

Their grandeur to man's eye. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

2. To bend forward, as a vessel of liquor.

To stoop this vine to the very lees. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 59.*

STOOP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see

With patience such a stoop from sovereignty?

An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,

Mount, make a stoop at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a stoop at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estrange.*

4. [Stoppa, Sax. *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a stoop of wine; and

here without are a brace of gallants, that would

fain have a measure to the health of Othello. *Shakespeare.*

There's nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeezed out without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragouts of peacocks' brains, or filbert tart. *King.*
5. A post fastened in the earth : a northern word. [*stupa*, Lat.] Ray, and Grose.
Written also *stoop* or *stoup*.

It might be known hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days.

Tamcred and Gismunda.
STO'OPER.* *n. s.* [from *stoop*.] One who stoops. *Sherwood.*

STO'OPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Wotton.*

To STOP.† *v. a.* [*estouper*, Fr. *stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Dutch; *stoppa*, Su. Goth.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had
Shall stop or spur me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hinder from successive operation.

Can any dresses find a way
To stop the approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

Friend, 'tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall stop me of this boasting. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war :

Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And stopp'd his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

6. To repress; to suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and stop the execution of his purpose with this question : Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To suppress.

He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you stop a string high, whereby it hath less power to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

9. To close any aperture.

Smite every fenced city, stop all wells of water, and mar land with stones. *2 Kings, iii. 19.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and stopped their ears, that they should not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.*

A hawk's bell, the holes stopped up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and stop the glass close with wax. *Bacon.*

His majesty stopped a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

They first raised an army with this design, to stop my mouth or force my consent. *King Charles.*

Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be stopped. *Arbuthnot.*

10. To obstruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that stop the imagin'd way. *Milton, P. L.*

11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.*

1. To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain : he bites his lip, and starts ;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple ; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude thrust pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

2. To cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another ; and the best time to stop is at the beginning. *Lesley.*

STOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought's the slave of time, and life time's fool ;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a stop. *Shakspeare.*

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlance
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gawdy shop. *Cleveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a stop on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress ; obstruction ; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the stop it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*

These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the stops and embarrasses of coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*

My praise the Fabii claim,
Or thou great hero, greatest of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
And, by delays, to put a stop to fate. *Dryden, Æn.*

Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton, Opt.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more stops, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a stop to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*

3. Repression ; hindrance of operation.

'Tis a great step towards the mastery of our desires to give this stop to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard-to-night :
Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,
Not to outpost discretion. *Shakspeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them
breath ;
Therefore these stops of thine fright me the more. *Shakspeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the stop of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs ; obstacle ; impediment.

The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spight
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,

Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,
That stop out of the way to overthrow. *Spenser.*

On indeed they went : but O ! not far ;
A fatal stop travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

Blessed be that God who cast rubs, stops, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin. *South.*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some stop to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness. *Rogers.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.

You would play upon me, you would seem to know my stops ; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakspeare.*

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgement are so well com- mingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To sound what stop she please. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not ; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop. *Milton, P. L.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ ; and who mov'd
Their stops, and chords, was seen ; his volent touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton, P. L.*

A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their tibiae ; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classic author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and stops. *Addison on Italy.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

The further a string is strained, the less super- straining goeth to a note ; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all : and in the stops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in mus- ick.

The organ-sound a time survives the stop,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been asham'd to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel stop ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*

STO'PCKOCK. *n. s.* [stop and cock.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but would drivell like some paralytick or fool ; the tongue being as a stopcock to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew, Cosmol.*

STO'PGAP. *n. s.* [from stop and gap.] Something substituted ; a temporary expedient.

STO'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from stop.] The act of stopping ; the state of being stopped.

The effects are a stoppage of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The stoppage of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer on the Hunguors.*

STO'PPER.* *n. s.* [from To stop.]

1. One who closes any aperture.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wise men thereof,
were in thee thy talkers, [in the margin *stoppers* of
chinks.] *Ezek. xxvii. 9.*

2. A stopple. See STOPPLE.

STO'PLESS.* *adj.* [*stop and less.*] Not to
be stopped; irresistible.

Making a civil and staid senate rude,
And stopless as a running multitude.

Davenant on K. Ch. II.'s Return.

STO'PLE, or Stopper.† *n. s.* [from *stop.*]
That by which any hole or the mouth of
any vessel is filled up.

Bottles swung, or carried in a wheel-barrow
upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some
air; for if the liquor come close to the stopple, it
cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no shuts or stopples made for the ears,
that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as
also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep.

Ray on the Creation.

Little tube of mighty power,—
With my little stopper prest.

J. H. Browne, Imit. of A. Philips.

STO'RAX. *n. s.* [*styrax*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A resinous and odourous gum.

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh,
as galbanum, and sweet storax. *Eccles. xxiv. 15.*

STORE. *n. s.* [*stór*, in old Swedish and
Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other
words to intend their signification; *stor*,
Danish; *stoor*, Icelandick, is *great*. The
Teutonic dialects nearer to English
seem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with store of victuals, and
good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but store hereafter from the earth
Up higher like aerial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men.

Milton, P. L.

Jove, grant me length of life, and years good

store

Heap on my bended back.

Dryden, Juv.

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

We liv'd

Supine amidst our flowing store,
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more.

Dryden.

Divine Cecilia came,

Inventress of the vocal frame:

The sweet enthusiast from her sacred store

Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,

And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:

How has she oft exhausted all her stores,

How oft in fields of death thy presence sought!

Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought.

Addison.

Their minds are richly fraught

With philosophick stores. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in store with me, and sealed

up among my treasures? *Deut. xxxii. 34.*

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,

Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd

To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.

Milton, P. L.

STORE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumu-
lated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Eu-
rope by that action, so that the cause of Christen-
dom is raised since twenty times told: of this
treasure the gold was accumulate and store trea-
sure; but the silver is still growing.

Bacon, Holy War.

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was stor'd,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denham.*
Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd;
Her power with boundless joy confest,
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay
where they were, until more aid and store of vic-
tuals were come; but others said the enemy were
but barely stor'd with victuals, and therefore could
not long hold out. *Knolles, Hist.*

One having stor'd a pond of four acres with
carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two
small pikes, at seven years' end, upon the draught,
not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to
an excessive bigness. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about
the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself
with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of
reflection. *Locke.*

To store the vessel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and rosy wine,
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope, Odys.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common
stock, laid in and stor'd up, and then delivered out
in proportion. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *n. s.* [*store and house.*]

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which
things are hoarded and repositd against
a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scrip-
ture of God is a storehouse abounding with in-
estimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in
many kinds over and above things in this kind
barely necessary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famish, and their storehouses cram'm'd
with grain! *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Joseph opened all the storehouses, and sold unto
the Egyptians. *Gen. xli. 56.*

To these high powers a storehouse doth pertain,
Where they all arts and general reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethæan flood can wash away. *Davies.*

My heart hath been a storehouse long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events.

Milton, P. R.

The image of God was resplendent in man's
practical understanding, that storehouse of the soul,
in which are treasured up the rules of action and
the seeds of morality. *South.*

As many different sounds can be made by
single articulations, so many letters there are in
the storehouse of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great mass repositd.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a storehouse did with her remain.

Spenser, F. Q.

STO'RER.† *n. s.* [from *store.*] One who
lays up.

A wench of a storer, or
Your sutler's wife. *B. Jonson, Dev. an Ass.*

STO'RIAL.* *adj.* [from *story.*] Historical.
Obsolete.

Of storial thing that toucheth gentillesse.
Chaucer, Mill. Prol.

STO'RIED. *adj.* [from *story.*] Furnished
with stories; adorned with historical
pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister pale,
And love the high-embowed roof,
With antic pillar, massy proof;
And storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton, II Pens.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife
The trophied arches, storied halls, invade. *Pope.*

STO'RIER.* *n. s.* [from *story.*] An histo-
rian; a relater of stories. Obsolete.

The storie — made of three moost famese and
credible storiers in Greeke lond.
Bp. Pecock, (about 1440,) in Lewis's Life of him, p. 117.

STORK. *n. s.* [*rope*, Saxon; *ciconia*,
Lat.] A bird of passage famous for the
regularity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it
feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects: its
plumage would be quite white, were
not the extremity of its wings, and also
some part of its head and thighs, black:
it sits for thirty days, and lays but four
eggs: they go away in the middle of
August, and return in spring. *Calmet.*

The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed
times. *Jer. vii. 7.*

Who bid the stork, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?
Pope.

STO'RKSBILL. *n. s.* [*geranium*, Lat.] An
herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM.† *n. s.* [*ystorm*, Welsh; *rotpm*,
Saxon; *storm*, Dutch; *stormo*, Italian.
Dr. Johnson. — The past participle of
the Sax. *ryþmian*, to agitate. Mr. H.
Tooke.]

1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare.*
Them she upstays, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop so far, and storm so nigh.

Milton, P. L.

Sulphurous hail shot after us in storm.
Milton, P. L.

Then stay, my child! storms beat and rolls the
main;

Oh! beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain.

Pope.

2. Assault in a fortified place.

How by storm the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town.

Dryden.

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; cla-
mour; bustle.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm.

Shakespeare.

Her sister
Began to scold, and raise up such a storm,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din.

Shakespeare.

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the storms of fate.

Pope.

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous
force.

As oft as we are delivered from those either
imminent or present calamities, against the storm
and tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour
from above, let it be a question what we should
render unto God for his blessings, universally,
sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*

To STORM.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Sax.
ryþmian, both active and neuter.] To
attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and storm the shaken town.

Dryden.

There the brazen tower was storm'd of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*

1. To raise tempests.

So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scour.
Spenser.

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they their storm. *Milton, P. L.*
When you return, the master storms, the lady
scolds. *Swift.*

While thus they rail, and scold, and storm,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*

STORM-BEAT.* *adj.* [from *storm* and *beat*.] Injured by storm.

O turn thy rudder hitherward awhile;
Here may thy storm-bell vessel safely ride.

Spenser, F. Q.

STORMINESS.* *n. s.* [from *stormy*.] State or quality of being stormy.

STORMY.* *adj.* [from *storm*; *Saxon*, *stormig*.]

1. Tempestuous.

The rising of some stormic flood.

Mir. for Mag. (1610), p. 634.

Bellowing clouds burst with a stormy sound,
And with an armed winter srew the ground.

Addison.

The tender apples from their parents rent

By stormy shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; passionate.

STORY. *n. s.* [*storp*, *Saxon*; *storie*, *Dutch*; *storia*, *Italian*; *ιστορια*.]

1. History; account of things past.

The fable of the dividing of the world between
the three sons of Saturn arose from the true story
of the dividing of the earth between the three
brethren, the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*

Thée I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance : now hear me relate
My story, which perhaps thou hast not heard.

Milton, P. L.

The four great monarchies make the subject of
ancient story, and are related by the Greek and
Latin authors. *Temple.*

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, per-
sons, actions, which depend upon story, and the re-
lation of others, these things are not capable of
being proved by such scientific principles.

Wilkins.

Governments that once made such a noise, as
founded upon the deepest counsels and the
strongest force; yet by some slight miscarriage,
which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly
extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name;
nor are there the least traces of them to be found
but only in story. *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of
a single incident.

In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument
erected by the republic of Bern tells us the
story of an Englishman not to be met with in any
of our own writers. *Addison.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.

These flaws and starts would well become

A woman's story at a winter's fire,

Authoriz'd by her grandame. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what stories had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their anorous flames!

Denham.

My maid left on the table one of her story-
books, which I found full of strange impertinence,
of poor servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

STORY.* *n. s.* [*storp*, place. *Skinner*, and
Dr. Johnson. — It is from *stage*; *stagery*,
stagery, (the a broad) *stawry*, or *story*,
i. e. a set of stairs. *Mr. H. Tooke*. See
STAGE.] A floor; a flight of rooms.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, and the
contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris

Might raise a house about two stories;

A lyric ode would slate; a catch

Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To STORV. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in history; to relate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear here-
after, rather than story him in his own hearing.
Shakespeare, Cymb.

'Tis not vain or fabulous

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,
Story'd of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell.

Milton, Comus.

It is storied of the brazen Colossus, in the island
of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the
thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp
one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,

To wound with storied griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.

Because all the parts of an undisturbed field
are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or storied,
according to the difference of it; any concretion
that can be supposed to be naturally and mechani-
cally made in such a fluid, must have a like
structure of its several parts; that is, either be all
over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponder-
ous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley, Serm.*

STORYTELLER. *n. s.* [from *story* and *tell*.]

One who relates tales in conversation;
an historian, in contempt.

In such a satire all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old storytellers too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her who miss'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon.

Dryden.

Company will be no longer pestered with dull,
dry, tedious storytellers. *Swift, Polite Conversation.*

STOT.* *n. s.* [*stob-hopp*, *Saxon*; "stot-
horse, caballus," *Prompt. Parv.* *stotte*,
Saxon, *equus vilis*; *stod*, *Su. Goth.*
equus.]

1. A horse.

This reve sate upon a right good stot,
That was all pomelee gray, and hight Scot.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

2. A young bullock or steer. [*stut*, *Swed.*
juvencus, *Ihre*.] This is common in
the north of England.

STOTE. *n. s.* A kind of weasel. See
STOAT.

STOVE. *n. s.* [*stoo*, *Icelandick*, a fire-
place; *stoa*, *Saxon*; *estuve*, *Fr.* *stove*,
Dutch.]

1. A hot-house; a place artificially made
warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up
such fish with their nets as resort thither for
breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods,
of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to
their stores, the warmth recovereth them to life
and flight. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make,
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back.

Beaumont, Pysche.

The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles
brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it
affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which
are usually so hot as to serve for natural stores or
sweating-vaults. *Woodward.*

The most proper place for unction is a stove.

Wiseman.

2. A place in which fire is made, and by
which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your
great house kindle some charcoals; and when they

have done smoking, put them into a hole sunk a
little into the floor, about the middle of it. This
is the safest stove. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep warm in a house artificially
heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of
November, take such things as are green all winter;
orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be
stoved; and sweet marjoram warm set. *Bacon.*

2. To stove.

Birds, beasts, and reptiles, stoved up as in a
close hatch.

Parker's Biblioth. Bibl. (1720), vol. 1. p. 203.

STOVER.* *n. s.* [*estover*, *Fr.* from the
Lat. fovere, to foster. *Minsheu*.] Fod-
der for cattle; coarse hay, or straw;
and sometimes straw for thatch.

The turf mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover, them to keep.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Sedge and reed, for thatch and stover fit.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 25.

Their browse and stover waxing thin and scant.

Drayton, Muses' Elys.

STOUK.* See STOOK.

To STOUND.* *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved,
Icelandic, from *styn*, to grieve.] To
be in pain or sorrow. *Dr. Johnson*

states it to be out of use. *Mr. Mason* says,
the difficulty would be to shew when
it was *in use* as a verb neuter, or in this
sense. *Mr. Mason* knew nothing of our
northern dialect, and rarely troubled
himself about etymology. "It sounds,"

i. e. it aches, it smart, is used in the
north of England. See also *Dr. Jamieson's*
Scott. Dict. in *V. To STOUND*. In

some parts, it is pronounced *stun*.

STOUND.* *part.* For *stunned*.

So was he stound with stroke of her huge tail.

Spenser, F. Q.

STOUND.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use.
The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful stound. *Spenser.*

The fox his copesmate found,

To whom complaining his unhappy stound,

He with him far'd some better chance to find.

Spenser.

2. A shooting pain.

Keep your corpse from the careful stounds
That in my carrion carcase abounds. *Spenser.*

3. A noise.

With that he roar'd aloud, as he were wood,

That all the palace quaked at the stound. *Spenser.*

4. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood as in a stound,

And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

5. [*Stund*, *Sax.*] Hour; time; season; a
small space of time. This is still a pro-
vincial word.

Till that stound could never wight him harme
By subtilty, nor slight, nor might, nor mighty
charme. *Spenser.*

Marks that will be ever found,
To remember this glad stound. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

STOUR.* See STOOD.

STOUR. *n. s.* [*stur*, *Runick*, a battle; *storp*,
Sax. to disturb.] Assault; incur-
sion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy stour,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his
heavenly bow. *Spenser.*

Love, that long since has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdu'd my poor captiv'd heart,

And raging now therein with restless stour,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenser.*

The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stonny tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bless,
He had been poulder'd all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stowre*. *Spenser*.
STOUR.* *n. s.* [ȝrup, Saxon, from the
Welsh *dwr*, water, "Sunt in nostrā
Britanniā plurima flumina appellata es
dūr, sive *Sturā*, Anglorum sermone
stour." *Baxter, Gloss. Antig. Brit. p.*
110.] A river: whence the prefix *stour*
to many of our places: *Stourton, Stour-*
minster, Stourbridge, Sturrey, &c. See
Lye in V. Stup.

STOUT. *adj.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud,
German; *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]
1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit;
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden*.
2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled. *Ps. lxxvi. 5.*
He lost the character of a bold, stout, and mag-
nanimous man, which he had been long reputed
to be. *Clarendon*.

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.
The lords all stand,

To clear their cause most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel*.
There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debar'd.
Bathurst.

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing
sea. *Dryden*.

STOUT. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.
Should but his muse descending drop

A slice of bread and mutton-chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift*.

STOUTLY. *adv.* [*from stout*.] Lustily;
boldly; obstinately.

The general and his wife are talking of it,
And she speaks for you *stoutly*. *Shaks. Othello*.
Her genuine laws she *stoutly* did retain.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 9.

If the western Christians should *stoutly* invade
Turkey with any likelihood to prevail, the Greeks
therein would run to aid them.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 178.

The cock, with lively din,
Scatters the rear of darkness thin;
And to the stack or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dames before. *Milton, L' Allegro*.

STOUTNESS. *n. s.* [*from stout*.]

1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true
sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as *stout* heart as thou. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

TO STOW. *v. a.* [*propp*, Sax. *stoe*, old
Frisick, a place; *stowen*, Dutch, to lay
up.] To lay up; to reposit in order;
to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
Shakespeare.

I' th' holsters of the saddle-bow
Two aged pistols he did *stow*.

Hudibras.

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides.

Dryden.
All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dun-
geons, or condemned to work in the mines.

Addison.
The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores. *Pope*.
So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he
throws

All his long-toil'd-of for-treasure his ship *stows*
Into the angry main. *Carew*.

STOW. *Stoe*. Whether singly or jointly,
are the same with the Saxon ȝtop, a
place. *Gibson's Camden*.

STOW'AGE. *† n. s.* [*from stow*.]

1. Room for laying up.

What were all the fasts and humiliations of the
late reformers, but the forbearing of dinners? that
is, the enlarging the *stowage*, and the redoubling
the appetite for a larger supply!

South, Serm. viii. 8.

In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures,
when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of
as great a value. *Addison*.

2. The state of being laid up.

'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form, their value's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shaks. Cymb.*

3. The things stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck,
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
Beaumont and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

4. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STRABISM. *n. s.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *strabismus*,
Lat.] A squinting; act of looking
askint.

TO STRADDLE. *† v. n.* [Supposed to come
from *striddle* or *stride*.] To stand or
walk with the feet removed far from
each other to the right and left; to part
the legs wide.

Unskilful statuarys suppose
In forming a Colossus, if they make him
Straddle enough, strut, and look big and gape,
Their work is goodly. *Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois*.

Let man survey himself, divested of artificial
charms, and he will find himself a forked *strad-*
dling animal, with bandy legs. *Arbutnot and Pope*.

TO STRAGGLE. *† v. n.* [Of this word
no etymology is known: it is probably
a frequentative of *stray*, from *straviare*,
Italian, of *extra viam*, Lat. *Dr. Johnson*.—The
etymology is obvious in the
Saxon ȝtragan, ȝtrægan, to scatter,
whence to *stray*, as Mr. H. Tooke has
observed. See *TO STRAY*.]

1. To wander without any certain direc-
tion; to rove; to ramble.

But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end,
I *straggle* on too far. *Suckling*.

A wolf spied out a *stragging* kid, and pursued
him. *L'Estrange*.

Children, even when they endeavour their utmost,
cannot keep their minds from *stragging*. *Locke*.

2. To wander dispersedly.

He likewise enriched poor *stragging* soldiers
with great quantity. *Shakespeare, Timon*.
They found in Burford some of the *stragging*
soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind.

Clarendon.

Form *stragging* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake.

Tate.

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.

Were they content to prune the lavish vine
Of *stragging* branches, and improve the wine.
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each
side of the hedge that *straggle* too far out.

Mortimer.

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any
main body; to stand single.

Having passed the Sirens, they came between
Scylla and Charybdis, and the *stragging* rocks,
which seemed to cast out great store of flames and
smoke. *Raleigh*.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *stragging* house;
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden*.

STRAGGLER. *n. s.* [*from straggle*.]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes
his company; one who rambles without
any settled direction.

The last should keep the countries from passage
of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to
come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mis-
chief. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Let 's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash these foreverwearing rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by
stragglers, and the other half broken. *Swift*.

2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest,
or stands single.

Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth.

Dryden.

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines.
Pope.

STRAIGHT. *† adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch.

It is well observed by Ainsworth, that
for not crooked we ought to write
straight, and for narrow *strait*; but for
straight, which is sometimes found, there
is no good authority. *Dr. Johnson*.—

It is also the Saxon ȝtrac, right, direct;
strack, Germ. the same; which, as Sere-
nius and Dr. Jamieson have observed,
are from the verbs signifying to stretch;
as *straecka*, Su. Goth. ȝreccan, Saxon.
And a *straight* line, the latter adds, gives
us the idea of that which is *stretched* out
between two points.]

1. Not crooked; right.

Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva.

Shakespeare.

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they
have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of
the same bore with the oblique, differ little in
sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat
a stronger blast. *Bacon, Nat. Hist*.

There are many several sorts of crooked lines;
but there is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden*.

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows
round. *Prior*.

When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while
half under the water, the water gives me a false
idea. *Watts, Logick*.

2. Narrow; close. This should properly
be *strait*; *estroit*, Fr. [See *STRAIT*.]

Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions
to great officers, that they were like to garments,
strait at the first putting on, but did by and by
wear loose enough. *Bacon*.

3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubt-
ful whether it belongs to *strait*, close,
narrow; or to *straight*, not crooked.
Pull the cord *straight*, may mean, draw

it till it has no flexure; tie it straight about you, may mean, draw it into a narrower compass. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them, I will not send them. I will after straight, And tell him so. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Those stinks which the nostrils straight abhor and expel, are not the most pernicious.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

With chalk I first describe a circle here, Where the æthereal spirits must appear: Come in, come in; for here they will be strait: Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well; Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it, It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To STRAIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.]

1. To make not crooked; to make straight. A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*

Of ourselves being so apt to err, the only way which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

2. To make tense; to tighten.

STRAIGHTENER.* *n. s.* [from *straighten*.] A director; one who sets right.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

STRAIGHTFORTH.* *adv.* [*straight* and *forth*.] Directly; thenceforth.

She smote the ground, the which *straightforth* did yield

A fruitful olive tree. *Spenser, Muirpotmos.*

STRAIGHTLY.* *adv.* [from *straight*.]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; with tension.

The soul may deem herself too *straightly* girt up. *More, Conf. Cobb. p. 228.*

STRAIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *straight*.]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness. Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and straightness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Tension; tightness.

STRAIGHTWAY. *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.] It is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *straightwise*. Immediately; straight.

Let me here for aye in peace remain, Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser.*

Soon as he entered was, the door *straightway* Did shut. *Spenser.*

Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest, Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakespeare.*

The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways*. *Bacon.*

The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun's power being in those months greater, it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*estreindre*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.

Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and *strained*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To purify by filtration.

Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace; But through my arms he slipt and vanish'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander, with a close embrace, *Strain'd* his departing friend; and tears o'erflow'd his face. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence.

The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack, *Strain* their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.

By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine, And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt; Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain*. *Spenser.*

Thus mine enemy fell, And thus I set my foot on his neck;—even then The princely blood flows in his cheek, he sweats, *Strains* his young nerves, and puts himself in posture

That acts my words. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd, Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to the highth,

In that celestial colloquy sublime, As with an object that excels the sense, Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton, P. L.*

The lark and linnet sing with rival notes; They *strain* their warbling throats, To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more, And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*

Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make strait or tense.

A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden, Virg.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.

See they suffer death, But in their deaths remember they are men, *Strain* not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*

There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.* Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

The lark sings so out of tune, *Straining* harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakespeare.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth Is forc'd and *strain'd*; in his looks appears A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little, For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

You stand like greyhounds in the slips, *Straining* upon the start. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

They *strain*, That death may not them idly find to attend Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing, We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.

Cæsar thought that all sea-sands had natural springs of fresh water; but it is the sea-water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide, and the sea-water passing or *straining* through the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.

Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*; but if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains*. *Grew.*

2. [Scpenz, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.

Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*, Of approv'd valour. *Shakespeare.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strains*, I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins

Of vital spirits. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Why dost thou falsely feign Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain* He sprung, that could so far exalt the name Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne, And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobios speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *strains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee? *Shakespeare.*

Orpheus self may heave his head From golden slumber on a bed Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear Such *strains* as would have won the ear

Of Pluto, to have quite set free His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

Their heavenly harps a lower strain began, And in soft musick mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas, High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*, While Argo saw her kindred trees Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope, Ode to St. Cecilia.*

Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell How science dwindles, and how volumes swell. *Young.*

6. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common *strain*, Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain The same ill habits, the same follies too, Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward*

8. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strait* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, *ultima primis cedebant*. *Bacon*.

STRA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *strain*.] Capable of being pushed beyond the proper extent.

A thing captious and *strainable*.

Bacon on the Contriv. of the Ch. of Engl.

STRA'INER.† *n. s.* [from *strain*.]

1. An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon*.

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late

In vain shouldst 'st seek a *strainer* to dispart

The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips*.

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers* to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arbutnot*.

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land.

Blackmore.

2. One who exerts his utmost strength.

Is he therefore to be deemed

Rude, or savage? or esteemed

But a sorry entertainer,

'Cause he is no common *strainer*

After painted nymphs for favours?

B. Jonson, Entertainments.

STRA'INING.* *n. s.* [from *strain*.]

1. The act of filtration; the substance strained.

2. The act of putting to the utmost stretch.

Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury*.

STRAINT.* *n. s.* [from *strain*.] Violent tension. Not in use.

Sir Artegal —

Upon his iron collar griped fast,

That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 14.

STRAIT.† *adj.* [*estroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Ital.].

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches, go

Just as they 're set, too fast or slow;

And, where in conscience they 're *strait* lac'd,

'Tis ten to one that side is cast. *Hudibras*.

They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are laced as *strait* as they can possibly be. *Law*.

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirius into a *strait* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney*.

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor.

Ps. Comm. Prayer.

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straiter* order taken. *Spenser*.

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees,
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shaks.*

Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from the evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice culpable.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. Narrow; avaricious.

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I do not ask you much,
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*,
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.

Shakspeare, K. John.

6. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones.

Newton, Opt.

STRAIT.† *n. s.*

1. A narrow pass, or frith.

Plant garrisons to command the *straights* and narrow passages. *Spenser*.

Honour travels in a *straight* so narrow,

Where one but goes abreast, *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straits*. *Abbot*.

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain.

Judith, xiv. 11.

The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coast of Africa, even from Egypt to the *straights* of Gibraltar. *Brewerwood on Languages.*

2. Distress; difficulty. [*strete*, old Fr. *embarras*, difficulté, Lacombe.]

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *straights* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon*.

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *straight* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon*.

Thyself

Bred up in poverty, and *straights* at home,

Lost in a desert here, and hunger-bit.

Milton, P. R.

Thus Adam, sore beset, reply'd:
O Heav'n! in evil *straight* this day I stand
Before my Judge. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I must not merit you, or must forsake:
But in this *straight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you.

Dryden.

Kings reduced to *straights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant*.

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet, Theology*.

Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. *South*.

Cæsar sees

The *straights* to which you 're driven, and as he knows

Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life.

Addison.

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome*.

She watches their time of need and adversity, and if she can discover that they are in great *straights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Law*.

To STRAIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your lass

Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*

For a reply; at least, if you make care

Of happy holding her. *Shaksp. Wint. Tale.*

To STRA'ITEN. v. a. [from *strait*.]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole.

Sandys, Journey.

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe,
Subtle or violent. *Milton, P. L.*

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore *strait* clothes and cold baths heat. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *straitening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon*.

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *streightening* of his fortune, whilst the mortgaged man keeps up his gain. *Locke*.

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *streightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison*.

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French.

Addison, State of the War.

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull their *streighten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryden*.

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasp, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulness gives her page the word.

Pope, Dunciad.

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He could not be *streightened* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon*.

The airy crowd

Swarm'd, and were *straiten'd*. *Milton*.

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitened*, and if the mode encrease, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison, Spectator*.

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room. *Ray*.

STRA'ITHANDED. adj. [from *strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRAITHA'NDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *strait-handed*.] Niggardliness.

They were not more liberal than our Romish divocers are niggardly: — the Romish doctrine makes the *strait-handedness* so much more injurious.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 4. C. 3.

STRAITLA'CED.† adj. [*strait* and *lace*.]

1. Griped with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Educ.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom.

This is a very ancient and frequent usage of the expression, though Dr. Johnson could not find a single example of it.

He had to doe with certaine holy and *straitlaced* hereticks.

Martin, Murr. of Pr. (1550). K. A.

I know not what philosopher he was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time: To be baptised, married, and buried: but he was too *straitlaced*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 632.*

I was never so *strait-lac'd* to you, squire.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Men of a more handsome and cheerful temper are not so *straitlaced* in their principles.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.

STRAITLY. *adv.* [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAITNESS. *n. s.* [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. *2 Macc. xii.*

It is a great error, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigour.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakspeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Distress; difficulty.

4. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*

STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*.

Struck.

Did'st thou not see a bleeding hind
Whose right haunch earst my stedfast arrow *strake*? *Spenser.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Acts, xxvii. 17.*

STRAKE.† *n. s.*

1. A long mark; a streak. See *STREAK*.

2. A narrow board.

3. The strake of a cart is the iron with which the cart wheels are bound. *Barret.*

To STRA'MASH.* *v. a.* [*stramazze*, Ital.]

To beat; to bang; to break irreparably; to destroy: a northern word, according to Grose, who, however, notices no etymon. Dr. Jamieson mentions the substantive *stramash* as a Scottish word, and refers to the Fr. *estramaçon*, a blow.

STRAMINEOUS.* *adj.* [*stramineus*, Lat.]

1. Strawy; consisting of straw.

Upon a sudden approach of the warmed electric, the *stramineous* bodies will, at first, a little recede. *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, (1658,) p. 123.

2. Light; chaffy; like straw.

Other discourse, dry, barren, *stramineous*, dull, and heavy. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 149.

STRAND. *n. s.* [ʔrɒpɒn, Sax. *strande*, Dutch; *strend*, Icelandic.]

1. The verge of the sea or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan strand. *Shakspeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign strand,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

drive or force upon the shallows.

Tarchon's alone was lost, and stranded stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden, Æn.*

I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and stranded by great storms. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Some from the stranded vessel force their way,
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea;
Some, who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANG.* *adj.* [ʔrɒŋg, Sax.] Strong: our northern word.

STRANGE. *adj.* [*estrang*, Fr. *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestick.

As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton, P. L.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our spilt blood apply'd,
Sympathy to the distant wound does guide. *Cowley.*

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies. *Tillotson.*

Strange to relate, from young Iulus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke; you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Gen. xlii. 7.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange*! *Milton, P. L.*

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shaks.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE.† *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be estranged.

My wits chaungen,
And all lusts from me *strangen*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.*

2. To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glansville.*
Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find, &c. *Fuller's Holy War*, p. 169.

To STRANGE.* *v. a.* [*estranger*, old Fr.]

To alienate; to estrange.

Stranging them from their God. *Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gramm.* (1623,) p. 364.

STRANGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by *strange* fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts, which can interpret farther: only, I say, Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shaks. Macb.*
How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us. *Sprat, Sermon.*

In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses, with what tenderness he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches. *Lou.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things and miscall!

Madness in one is liberty in all. *Harte.*

STRANGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange*.]

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.

Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worther than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cross.*

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*

5. Wonderfulness, power of raising wonder.

If a man for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRANGER. *n. s.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. A foreigner; i. e. of another country.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indifferent. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakspeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented
by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of
curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the
court of Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

After a year's inter-regnum from the death of
Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose
a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame
of his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss.
Shakspeare.
You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are
wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other.
Bacon.

His perusal of the writings of his friends and
strangers. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

They came and near him plac'd the *stranger*
guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestic mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently stood,
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood;
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And, smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave.
Young.

3. A guest; i. e. one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton, P. L.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world:
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years.
Shakspeare.

I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also
studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it.
Dryden.

5. One not admitted to any communica-
tion or fellowship.

I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

To **STRANGER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
estrangle; to alienate.

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger's* with our
oath,

Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To **STRANGLE.** *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by in-
tercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To those foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes?
Shakspeare.

Dost thou not know that thou hast *strangled*
thine husbands?
Tob. iii. 8.

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his
whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled
his holes with prey. *Nehemiah.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that
our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to
strangle herself; and he who debauched her was to
be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or
appearance.

By the clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is 't night's predominance, or the day's shame?
Shakspeare, Macbeth.

STRANGLER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One
who strangles.

The band that seems to tie their friendship to-
gether, will be the very *strangler* of their amity.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

STRANGLES. *n. s. pl.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings
in a horse's throat.

STRANGLING.* *n. s.* [from *To strangle*.] Death
by stopping the breath.

My soul chooseth *strangling* and death rather
than life. *Job, vii. 15.*

STRANGULATION.† *n. s.* [*strangulation*, Fr.
Cotgrave.] The act of strangling; suf-
focation; the state of being strangled.

A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its
powder is harmless; but because, being received
into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its
continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they
be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and
strangulation. *Wiseman.*

STRANGURIOUS.* *adj.* [from *strangury*.]
Denoting the pain of strangury.

I was often fretted with *strangurious* symptoms.
Cheyne, Engl. Malady, (1733), p. 321.

STRANGURY.† *n. s.* [*σπαργυρία*; *strangurie*,
Fr.] A difficulty of urine attended with
pain.

The liquor of the birch is most powerful for the
dissolving of the stone in the bladder, bloody water,
and *strangury*. *Evelyn.*

STRAP.† *n. s.* [Γροππ, Sax. *strop*, Teut.
stroppa, Ital.] A narrow long slip of
cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and
so be these boots too; as they be not, let them hang
themselves in their own *straps*. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobbler, that
kicked and spurred all the while his wife was car-
rying him on; and had scarce passed a day without
giving her the discipline of the *strap*.
Addison, Spect.

To **STRAP.** *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat
with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *strapade*,
"sorte de punition militaire." Roq.
Supposed to be from the Ital. *strappare*,
to pull with force.] A kind of military
torture formerly practised in drawing up
an offender to the top of a beam, and
letting him fall; in consequence of
which, dislocation of a limb usually hap-
pened.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the
world, I would not tell you on compulsion.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Would you have him tortur'd? —
I would have him prov'd. —
Best try him then with goads, or burning irons;
Put him to the *strappado*. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

They would meet every where with chains and
strappadoes. *Glanville, Serm. p. 213.*

To **STRAPPA'DO.*** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To torture.

They had neither been haled into your gehenna
at Lambeth, nor *strappadoed* with an oath ex officio
by your bowmen of the arches.
Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.

STRAPPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky.
Used of large men or women in con-
tempt.

STRATA. *n. s.* [The plural of *stratum*,
Lat.] Beds; layers. A philosophical
term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or
layers, placed one upon another; in like manner
as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid,
will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd!
Blackmore.

STRATAGEM.† *n. s.* [*stratageme*, Fr.
στρατήγημα, Gr. from στρατήγος, to com-
mand an army. *Strategem* has accord-
ingly been the orthography of some.

Of this word, at the beginning of the
seventeenth century, the following notice
is found in the World of Wonders,
(1608), p. 110. "See then as fine and
cunning a *stratageme* as can be devised;
for I hope I may be bold to use *this*
word, seeing of late it hath found such
good entertainment amongst us."

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an
enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

It seemeth reasonable, and in piety allowable,
that *stratagems* and subtilities may be used in the
war, yet with such caution, as the same may stand
with fidelity and honour; for fraud being used,
contrary to contracts and agreements made with
the enemy, is mere treachery.
Raleigh, Arts of Emp. ch. 23.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some ad-
vantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your coun-
sels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.
Denham, Sophy.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nodes, but we who dream. *Pope.*

STRATAGEMICAL.* *adj.* [from *stratagem*.]
Full of stratagems.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him
this *stratagemical* epistle.

Swift, in the Tripos assigned to him by Dr. Barret.
STRATH.* *n. s.* [*ystriad*, Welsh.] A vale;
a bottom.

They dwelt in valleys or *straths*, bounded on each
side by ridges of hills.

Bp. Horsley's Biblical Criticism, vol. iv. p. 468.
Aimore is situated in a narrow valley or *strath*,
called Strathspey, from its being intersected by the
river Spey. *Garnett, Tour, ii. 38.*

STRATIFICATION.* *n. s.* [from *stratify*.] Ar-
rangement of different matter; arrange-
ment in beds or layers.

A mass in which there is no *stratification*.
Dr. Hutton, Theory of the Earth, (1796), ii. 307.

To **STRATIFY.†** *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from
stratum, Lat.] To range in beds or
layers. A chymical term.

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron,
by keeping it red hot, *stratified* with coal-dust and
wood-ashes, &c. *Hill, Man's Med.*

STRATO-CRACY.* *n. s.* [στρατός, Gr. an
army, and κρατος, power.] A military
government.

Ever since the invasion of Kouli Khan, Indostan, from being a well-regulated government, became a scene of mere anarchy or *stratocracy*; every great man protecting himself in his tyranny by his soldiers. *Guthrie, India.*

STRATOGRAPHY.* *n. s.* [*stratographie*, Fr. *stratos*, and *γραφω*, Gr.] Description of whatever relates to an army.

STRATUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, ev'ry way
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise. *Thomson.*

STRAUGHT.* *pret. and part.* Stretched. Obsolete in England; but used (as *stracht*) in Scotland.

'Tweny fadom of brede the armes *straight*.

Striking me down on the place, where yet I lie
straight. *Shelton, Transl. of D. Quix. iii. 1.*

STRAW.† *n. s.* [*ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxon forms of this word are also *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, and the last of which is our old English. "Of *stre* many a load." Chaucer, Kn. Tale. Our northern word is still *streea*.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Plate sin with gold,

And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it.

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My new *straw*-hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay, Pastorals.*

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And struts a *straw*-breadth nearer to the skies. *Tickell.*

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw*. *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause
be right or wrong. *L'Esrange.*

To STRAW.* See To STREW.

STRAWBERRY.† *n. s.* [*fragaria*, Latin; *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, Saxon. Mr. H. Tooke considers *strawberry* as *straw'd*-berry, *stray*-berry, from *straw*, or *strew*. He would have been pleased to find, in a curious old book, his statement partly illustrated; the strawberry being there called "from the manner in which it is set in beds, not cast in heaps, but, as it were, *strawed* here and there at manifest distances." Dyet's Dry Dinner, 1599.] A plant. *Miller.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they feed. *Dryden.*
Strawberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in spring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

STRAWBERRY Tree. n. s. [*arbutus*, Lat.] It is ever-green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a *strawberry*. *Miller.*

STRAWBUILT. adj. [*straw and built*.] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRAWCOLOURED. adj. [*straw and colour*.] Of a light yellow.

I will discharge it in your *strawcolour'd* beard. *Shakespeare.*

STRAWSTUFFED.* adj. [*straw and stuff*.] Stuffed with straw.

So rides he mounted on the market-day
Upon a *straw-stuff'd* pannel all the way. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 2.*

STRAWWORM. n. s. [*straw and worm*; *phryganion*, Lat.] A worm bred in straw.

STRAWY.† adj. [from *straw*.]

1. Made of straw; consisting of straw.
There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath. *Shakespeare.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind,
there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Like straw; light.
Luther hath these words: the epistle — is contentious, swelling, dry, *strawy*.

Knots, Char. Maint. &c. in Chillingworth, ch. 2. § 8.

To STRAY.† *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter; *straviare*, Italian, to wander. Dr. Johnson. — To *stray*, is the Sax. *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, to scatter. The Goth. *strawan*, Sax. *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, *ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, proceed from *straw*, or, as our peasantry still pronounce it, *strah*; and *astray*, or *astrayed*, means *strawed*, scattered and dispersed as the *straw* is about the fields. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. i. 469.]

1. To wander; to rove.
My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*. *Denham.*

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doest thy feeble feet unweeting hither *stray*? *Spenser.*

No: where can I *stray*,
Save back to England? all the world's my way. *Shakespeare.*

She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakespeare.*

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.
We have erred and *strayed*. *Common Prayer.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To mislead. Obsolete.

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shaks.*

STRAY. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The king of Scots. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not

like the lost sheep with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*

He cries out, Neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray* Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way? *Addison.*

2. Act of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakespeare.*

STRAYER.* n. s. [from *stray*.] One who strays; a wanderer. *Huloet.*

Hubberdin, an old divine of Oxford; a great *strailer* abroad in all quarters of the realm. *Fox, Acts, &c. of Bp. Latimer.*

STRAYING.* n. s. [from *stray*.] The act of roving; the act of going astray.

Do you see thousand little motes and atoms
wandering up and down in a sun-beam? It is God that so peoples it; and he guides their innumerable and irregular *strayings*. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. and Disc. p. 267.*

STREAK. n. s. [*ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, Saxon; *strecke*, Dutch; *stacca*, Ital.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. Sometimes written *strake*.

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller *astray*,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heaven,
Distended, as the brow of God appears'd? *Milton, P. L.*

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdraw,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

All the yearlings which were *streak'd* and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

A mule, admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys, Journey.*

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flowery arbours. *Milton, P. L.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon azure sky:
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* with glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chasing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glistening round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

STREAKY. adj. [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. n. s. [*ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ*, Saxon; *strom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused
waters to run down like rivers. *Ps. lxxviii. 16.*

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *stream*; fierce Phlegethon.

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent stream,
Lethæ, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth. *Milton, P. L.*

O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as thou art my theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

Thus from one common source our streams divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours the Arcadian side.

Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle stream away.

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.
The breath of the Lord is like a stream of brimstone.

You, Drances, never want a stream of words.

The stream of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current.

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion against the current stream of antiquity.

4. Course; current.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation.

TO STREAM. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Icelandic.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

God bade the ground be dry,
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.

On all sides round

Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground.

2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflowed.

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise

Historic marbles to record his praise.

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that good most high,

Do my sighs stream.

From opening skies may streaming glories shine,

And saints embrace thee.

TO STREAM. *† v. a.*

1. To pour; to send forth.

She at length will stream

Some dew of grace into my wither'd heart,

After long sorrow and consuming smart.

2. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is stream'd with gold.

STREAMER. *n. s.* [*from stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet,

With silken streamers the young Phæbus fanning.

The rosy morn began to rise,

And wav'd her saffron streamer through the skies.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,

Whose waving streamers the glad general knows.

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent stream,
Lethæ, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth.

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My great example, as thou art my theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

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It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion against the current stream of antiquity.

The man of sense his meat devours;
But only smells the peel and flowers:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*

STREAMLET. *n. s.* [*from stream*.] A small stream.

Unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.

Nature I'll court in her sequester'd haunts,
By mountain, meadow, streamlet, grove, or cell:
Where the pois'd lark his evening ditty chaunts,
And health, and peace, and contemplation dwell.

His last cascade — is formed by the same stream which runs through Virgil's grove, but somewhat augmented by a few streamlets which it meets in its passage.

STREAMY. *adj.* [*from stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.

However streamy now, adust and dry,
Deny'd the goddess water; where deep Melas,
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smok'd
Obscure with rising dust.

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming his enormous shield,
Like the broad sun, illum'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a streamy ray.

TO STREEK. *v. a.* [*repeccan*, Saxon, expandere, to stretch.] To lay out a dead body. *North.*

Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at laying out the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called streaking.

STREET. *† n. s.* [*stræte*, Saxon; *strasse*, German; *strada*, Spanish and Italian; *streede*, Danish; *stræet*, Dutch; *stratum*, Latin. *Dr. Johnson.* — To these words Wachter and Serenius add the Welsh *gstrid*, Icel. *stracta*, Su. Goth. *stret*; and consider them derived from the verbs signifying to tread, as *tretten*, Germ. *traeda*, Su. Goth. having the *s* (which is common) prefixed.]

1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair streets; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row.

The streets are no larger than alleys.

Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the streets of Sodom.

The Italians say the ancients always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square, or in a narrow street, and more or less deviated from their rule of art.

When you tattle with some crouny servant in the same street, leave your own street-door open.

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our streets.

Our public ways would be so crowded, that we should want street-room.

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world, and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our streets, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conform'd to the world?

3. A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STREETWALKER. *n. s.* [*street and walk*.]

A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STREETWARD, or STRE'TWARD. *n. s.* [*street and ward*.] An officer who formerly took care of the streets. See COWEL.

STREIGHT. ** adj.*

1. Narrow. See STRAIGHT, and STRAIT.

2. [*Strictus*, Lat.] Restrained.

Whereas he meant his corrosives t' apply,
And with straight diet tame his stubborn malady.

STREIGHT. ** adv.* [*from the adjective*.]

Strictly.

My lord me sent, and straight beight

To seek occasion.

STREIGHT. ** n. s.* See STRAIT.

STRENE. ** n. s.* [*streng*, Saxon, stirps.]

Race; offspring; now strain. Chaucer,

Rom. R.

STRENGTH. *n. s.* [*strengð*, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But strength from truth divided, and from just
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise.

Thou must outlive

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change

To wither'd, weak, and grey.

The insulting Trojan came,

And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:

Was it the strength of his tongue-valiant lord,

In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword?

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle strength of bones.

Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,

The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,

And all below is strength, and all above is grace.

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

Strength there must be, either of love, or war,

even such contrary ways leading to the same unity.

God, in all things wise and just,

Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind

Of man, with strength entire, and free-will arm'd.

This act

Shall crush the strength of Satan.

4. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness.

Our castle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn.

5. Support; security; that which supports.

Bereave me not thy aid,

Thy counsel in this uttermost distress,

My only strength and stay.

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and strength of judgement, few have equalled.

We enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness.

We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,

And each from each contract new strength and light.

7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel new strength within me rise,

Wings growing, and dominion given.

Adam and first matron Eve

Had ended now their orisons, and found

Strength adde'd from above, new hope to spring

Out of despair.

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force opposed to softness, in writing or painting.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know,

What's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow,
And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join.

Caracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine.

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain strengths placed in the mouth.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

He thought

This inaccessible high strength to have seiz'd.

Milton, P. L.

Betray'd in all his strengths, the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met.

11. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths.

Sprat, Serm.

12. Legal force; validity; security.

13. Confidence imparted.

Certain services were due from the soldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince, and upon the strength of such tenures, in after times, the descendants of these people and their kings did subsist and make their wars.

Davenant.

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the strength of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign.

Addison.

14. Armament; force; power.

What is his strength by land?

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Nor was there any other strength designed to attend about his highness than one regiment.

Clarendon.

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with strength and soundness of reason, thus to answer.

Hooker.

To STRENGTH. v. a. To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds

Plenty of mighty spirits, to strength his state.

Daniel.

To STRENGTHEN. v. a. [from strength.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Authority is by nothing so much strengthened and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to.

Temple.

Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless your critic with a poet's fire:

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;

Whose own example strengthens all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws.

If it were true that women were thus naturally vain and light, then how much more blamable is that education, which seems contrived to strengthen and increase this folly!

Law.

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Let us rise up and build: so they strengthened their hands for this work.

Neh. ii. 18.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him and strengthen him.

Deuteronomy.

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy strengthen themselves.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

They sought the strengthening of the heathen.

1 Mac. vi.

To STRENGTHEN. v. n. To grow strong.

Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!

Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,

Till, as your years increase, that strengthens too,

T' undo poor maids.

Otway, Orphan.

The disease that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength.

Pope.

STRENGTHENER. } n. s. [from strengthen]

STRENGTHNER. } by contraction strengthen-

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great strengthener of the stomach upon decays of appetite or indigestion.

Temple.

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials

are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina.

Quincy.

STRENGTHLESS. adj. [from strength.]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,

Unable to support this lump of clay.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

As the wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life

Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire

Out of his keeper's arms.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.

This liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtle and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else strengthless or insipid, which may be named phlegm.

Boyle.

STRENUOUS. adj. [strenuus, Lat.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.

Nations grown corrupt

Love bondage more than liberty;

Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty.

Milton, S. A.

2. Zealous; vehement.

He resolves to be strenuous for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise Christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others.

Swift to Pope.

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been strenuous against the church and crown.

Swift.

STRENUOUSLY. adv. [from strenuous.]

1. Vigorously; actively.

Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can strenuously make use of neither.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.

Writers dispute strenuously for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks under the name of high church.

Swift.

There was no true Catholic but strenuously contended for it.

Waterland.

STRENUOUSNESS. n. s. [from strenuous.]

The state of being strenuous; earnestness; laboriousness.

Scott.

STREPENT. adj. [strepens, Lat.] Noisy; loud.

Peace to the strepent horn!
Let no harsh dissonance disturb the morn;

No sounds inelegant and rude

Her sacred solitude profane.

Shenstone, Ode to Rural Elegance.

STREPEROUS. adj. [strepo, Lat.] Loud; noisy.

Porta conceives, because in a streperous eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lighting.

Brown.

STRESS. n. s. [trecce, Saxon, violence; or from distress.]

1. Importance; important part.

The stress of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children.

This, on which the great stress of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient.

Locke.

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.

A body may as well lay too little as too much stress upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better.

L'Estrange.

It shewed how very little stress is to be laid upon the precedents they bring.

Leslie.

Consider how great a stress he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it.

Atterbury.

3. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By stress of weather driv'n,

At last they landed.

Dryden, Æn.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a stress beyond their strength.

Locke.

To STRESS. v. a. [evidently from distress.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the stressed plight

Of this sad realm.

Spenser.

If the magistrate be so stressed that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. p. 155.

To STRETCH. v. a. [treccean, Saxon; strecken, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.

The stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land.

Is. viii. 8.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor.

Eccles. vii. 32.

Take thy rod, and stretch out thine hand.

Ex. vii. 19.

Eden stretch'd her line

From Auran, eastward to the royal towers

Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings.

Milton.

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

Regions to which

All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea, from one entire globe

Stretch'd into longitude.

Milton.

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep,

Stretch'd like a promontory sleeps.

Milton.

What more likely to stretch forth the heavens,
and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power?

Tillotson.

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

5. To make tense.

So the stretch'd cord the shackled dancer tries.

Smith.

6. To carry by violence farther than is right; to strain: as, to stretch a text; to stretch credit.

To STRETCH. v. n.

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance stretch unto it.

Whitgift.

A third? a fourth?

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?

Shakspeare.

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And stretch'd out far to the burnt swarthy zone.

Cowley.

Your dungeon stretching far and wide beneath.

Milton.

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To sally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. *Dryden, Cœs and Alcjo.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the south, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can, And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. *Granville.*

STRETCHER. *n. s.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.

His hopes enstil'd
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string,
And his steel's piercer. *Chapman.*

2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon.*

3. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at every oar, and every *stretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW.† *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is sometimes written *strew*, and sometimes *strow*. I have taken both: Skinner proposes *strow*, and Junius writes *straw*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived: *strawan*, Goth. *stroyen*, Dutch; *strepapian*, Saxon; *streuven*, German; *stro*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. Dr. Johnson. — I may add the Sax. *strepapian*, and the Swedish *stroo*. *Straw*, as Junius writes it, and as it is often written in our translation of the Bible, is strictly conformable to the etymology, viz. to the Goth. *strawan*, which, as well as the Saxon verbs, Mr. H. Tooke derives from *straw*.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*, Did never whiter shew. *Spenser.*

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?

The birds of Heav'n shall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid,

And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers and some bays,
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. *Milton, Ep. M. Winch.*

3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strow'd* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Exodus.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom ev'n the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STREWING. * *n. s.* [from *strew*.] Any thing fit to be *strewed*.

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night,
Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

STREWMENT. * *n. s.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful. — For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

STRIÆ. *n. s.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of

cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *striæ*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRATE. } *adj.* [*striæ*, Lat. *strië*, Fr.]

STRATED. } Formed in *striæ*.

These effluvia fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Crystal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, shews, if broke, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like those talcs. *Woodward.*

STRATURE. *n. s.* [*striæ*, Lat. *strieure*, Fr.]

Disposition of *striæ*.

Parts of tuberos hæmatite shew several varieties in the crusts, *striature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICH. *n. s.* [*σπίς*, Gr. *strix*, Lat.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drede,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strix*, still waiting on the bier. *Spenser.*

STRICKEN. The ancient participle of

strike; but it has in the antiquated phrase *stricken*, (that is, advanced in years,) a meaning not borrowed from *strike*.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That shall I shew, as sure as wound

The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenser.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age. *Genesis.*

With blindness were these *stricken*. *Wisd. xix. 17.*

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some

courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRICKLE, or Strickler, or Strickless, or Strichel.† *n. s.*

1. That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel. *Ainsworth.*

The *strickler* is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measuring, that it exceed not the height of the measure. *Holme, Acad. of Arm. p. 337.*

This level measure of grain is here provincially termed *strike* and *strickless*.

Shaw, Hist. of Staffordshire.

2. *Strickle* is an instrument used to whet scythes with. North. *Grose.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*strictus*, Lat.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou 'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider space. *Dryden.*

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyre o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the strict deity. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Thy will

By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate

Inextricable, or strict necessity. *Milton, P. L.*

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;

On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior.*

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission
strict or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hooker.*

4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,

Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden.*

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligation squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRICTLY. *adv.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troupes, that the vanguard had, he *strictly* did command

To ride their horses temperately. *Chapman.*

The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *strictly*

Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden.*

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconsistency with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topic that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Closely; tightly; with tenseness.

STRICTNESS. *n. s.* [from *strictus*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men, that pretended singular piety and religious strictness. *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgement you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of Heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South.*

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes. *Waterland.*

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRICTURE. *n. s.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I past through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond.*

STRIDE. *n. s.* [ʃtræbe, Sax.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy, With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps Into a manly stride, *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

The monster—moved on with horrid strides. *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud, And masculine her stride. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n.* pret. *strode*, or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray, The brethren cry'd, and instant *strode* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him stride Vallyes wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRIDOR.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A quick loud noise; a clap.

Juturna from afar beheld her fly, And knew the ill omen by her screaming cry, And *stridor* of her wings. *Dryden, Æn. 12.*

STRIDULOUS† *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise; hissing; creaking; chattering.

Not a *stridulous* jay, not a petulant sparrow. *Bp. Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a division of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE.† *n. s.* [*estriſ*, old French, contention; discord; from *estrive*. See To STRIVE.]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg. xii. 2.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Phil. i. 15.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*

Acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all. *Milton, P. L.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above Betwixt the god of war and queen of love: She, granting first, had right of time to plead; But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

'Tis this that shakes our country with alarms, And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms, Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*

Inheriting no *strife*, Nor marrying discord in a noble wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife*!

Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*

Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shaks.*

4. Natural contrariety; as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRIEFUL. *adj.* [*strife* and *full*.] Contentious; discordant.

Th'ape was *strife*ful and ambitious, And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*ful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRIGMENT. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Lat. to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decolour. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* pret. *struck*, or *strook*;

part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook*. [arcipcan, Saxon; *streichen*, German; *adstrykia*, Icelandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philipp kept His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck* The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We will deliver you the cause, Why I, that did love Cæsar when I *struck* him, Proceeded thus. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

I must But wait his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Then on the croud he cast a furious look, And wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov. xvii. 26.*

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Ec. xii. 7.*

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shakspeare.*
The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and strikes the critical minute. *Collier of Friendship.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only used in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*.

How many nobles then would hold their places, That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike sail*, and, like swelling streams, running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end *Strike sail*, and hast'ning to the harbour tend, My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

The rest, *struck* with horror stood, To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout, *Struck* not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful, They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison, Cato.*

Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black

With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes, That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate, Born where heaven's influence scarce can penetrate;

In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like, They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [*Fædus ferire*.] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again The sacred names of fops and beaux profane: *Strike* up the bargain quickly; for I swear, As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace, to reconcile Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues With Vanoc. *A. Philips, Briton.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved, *strieth* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand, She *strikes* an universal peace through sea and land. *Milton, Ode.*

These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright, Brought forth with their own fire and light;

If I her vulgar stone for either took, Out of myself it must be *struck*. *Cowley.*

Take my caduceus!

With this the infernal ghosts I can command, And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand. *Dryden.*

10. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakespeare.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakespeare.*

He that is stricken blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eye-sight lost. *Shaks.*

So cease'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility disarms envy, and strikes it dead. *Collier.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison, Cato.*

11. To cause to sound by blows: with up only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shaks.*

12. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they struck them at a heat. *Tate.*
Some very rare coins struck of a pound weight,
Of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperic. *Arbutnot.*

13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for advanced in years.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well struck in years; fair, and not jealous. *Shaks.*

14. To STRIKE off. To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be struck off. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*
I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest;

But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Shaks. Othello.*

When any wilful sin stands charged on our account, it will not be struck off till we forsake and turn away from it.

Ask men's opinions: Scots now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

15. To STRIKE off. To separate by a blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay struck off his head. *Knolles.*

He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who stroke off his head. *Hakewill.*

A mass of water would be struck off and separate from the rest, and tost through the air like a flying river. *Burnet.*

16. To STRIKE out. To produce by collision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wandering fires,
Follow'd false lights; and, when their glimpse was gone,

My pride struck out new sparkles of her own. *Dry.*

17. To STRIKE out. To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to strike out. *Pope.*

18. To STRIKE out. To bring to light.

19. To STRIKE out. To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line,
Or blend in beautiful tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimic face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. v. n.

1. To make a blow.

I in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck. *Shaks. Cymb.*

It pleas'd the king
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he tript me behind. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

He wither'd all their strength before he strook. *Dryden.*

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall strike so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She strike upon the bell. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles-like kings,

Cities their lutes, and subjects' hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they strook,
Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer.

Cæsar, 'tis stricken eight. *Shakespeare.*
Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may strike, and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject strikes
At thy great glory. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

When, by their designing leaders taught
To strike at power which for themselves they sought,

The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyry;
hinder light but from striking on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trumpet did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*

8. To be dashed; to be stranded.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was,
struck upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion strikes through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And yet we strike not, but securely perish. *Shakespeare.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
Than bear so the other fling it at thy face,
And then with a low sail, to strike to thee. *Shaks.*

The interest of our kingdom is ready to strike to that of your poorest fishing-towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth.

It struck on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

12. To STRIKE in with. To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and strike in with them, and are really vicious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, strike in at a venture with the next companion, and, so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the champion. *Norris.*

The cares or pleasures of the world strike in with every thought.

He immediately struck in with them, but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shivered every joint. *Addison.*

13. To STRIKE out. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reaching one another, and striking out farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet, Theology.*

When a great man strikes out into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE.† n. s. A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, strike, ready at hand. *Tusser, Husbandry.*

What dowry has she?—Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty strike of oats. *Beaumont, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen.*

STRIKEBLOCK. n. s. Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and it is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon, Mech. Ex.*

STRIKER.† n. s. [from strike.] Person or thing that strikes.

Musick, the most divine striker of the senses. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no striker. *1 Tim. iii. 3.*

He thought with his staff to have struck the striker. *Sandys.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

STRIKING.† part. adj. [from strike.] Affecting; surprising.

Though colour be the lowest of all the constituent parts of beauty, yet it is vulgarly the most striking. *Spence, Crito.*

STRIKINGLY.* adv. [from striking.] So as to affect or surprise.

The force of many strikingly poetical passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood. *Warton, Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

STRIKINGNESS.* n. s. [from striking.] The power of affecting or surprising.

STRING. n. s. [rtpung, Saxon; streng, German and Danish; stringhe, Dutch; stringo, Lat.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its string touches the upper. *Wilkins, Dedalus.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystick string,
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

Their priests pray by their beads, having a string with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Silllingfleet.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a string of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison, Spect.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike.
Coutley.

The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers.
Rouze.

By the appearance they make in marble, there
is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable
to our violins.
Addison.

6. A small fibre.
Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the
water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*
In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left be-
hind will grow. *Mortimer.*
7. A nerve; a tendon.
The most piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
The *string* of his tongue was loosed.
St. Mark, vii. 35.

8. The nerve or line of the bow.
The wicked bend their bow, they make ready
their arrows upon the *string*. *Ps. xi. 2.*
Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring
string. *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series: as, a *string*
of propositions.
13. To have two *STRINGS* to the bow. To
have two views or two expedients; to
have double advantage, or double secu-
rity.
No lover has that power
To enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has two *strings* to 's bow,
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To *STRING*. *v. a.* pret. *strung*, part. pass.
strung. [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.
Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street?
Gay.

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.
Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
Addison.

3. To file on a string.
Men of great learning or genius are too full to
be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their
pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at
the pains of *stringing* them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense.
Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
Dryden.

STRINGED. *adj.* [from *string*.] Having
strings; produced by strings.
Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs.
Psalms.

Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took.
Milton, Ode.

STRINGENT. *† adj.* [*stringens*, Lat.] Bind-
ing; contracting.
What down doth dive
Into the straiten'd cuspids, needs must strive
With *stringent* bitterness, vexation.
More, Song of the South, iii. iii. 20.

The serpents twisting round their *stringent* folds,
Inextricable tie! *Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.*

STRINGER. ** n. s.* [from *string*.] One
who makes strings for a bow. Obsolete.
Stringers ought more diligently to be looked
upon,—than either bowyer or Fletcher.
Ascham, Twophil. B. 2.

STRINGHALT. *n. s.* A sudden twitching
and snatching up of the hinder leg of a
horse much higher than the other, or an

involuntary or convulsive motion of the
muscles that extend or bend the hough.
Farrier's Dict.

STRINGLESS. *adj.* [from *string*.] Having
no strings.

Nothing; all is said;
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent.
Shakspeare, Rich. II.

STRINGY. *adj.* [from *string*.] Fibrous;
consisting of small threads; filamentous.
A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy*
parts of roots spread out in a round flat form.
Grew.

By melting expensive sweats, and an obstinate
flux of the belly, the *stringy* parts of the tendons
and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To *STRIP*. *† v. a.* [βερτῖπᾱν, Saxon,
denudare; streifen, Germ. decorticare;
strypr, Icel. nudum corpus, *stripadr*,
denudatus. Serenius.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of cover-
ing: with *of* before the thing taken
away.

They began to strip her of her clothes when I
came in among them. *Sutney.*
They strip Joseph out of his coat.
Gen. xxxvii. 23.

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *striped*
and laid naked on the ground.
Hayward.

Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Askalon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *strip*'st them of their robes.
Milton, S. A.

You clothe all that have no relation to you, and
strip your master that gives you food. *L' Etranger.*

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *strip* them bare. *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*

He saw a beauteous maid
With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade,
Strip of her clothes. *Dryden.*

He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without control to *strip* and spoil the dead.
Dryden.

The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *strip*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to divest.
The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment,
although they have in this world no more than bare
food and raiment, giveth us to understand, that
those are even the lowest of things necessary; that,
if we should be *strip*d of all these things, without
which we might possibly be, yet these must be left.
Hooker.

Now this curious built Phæacian ship,
Returning from her convoy, I will *strip*
Of all her fleeting matter. *Chapman.*

We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will,
and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God.
Duppa.

It is difficult to lead another by words into the
thoughts of things, *strip*ped of those specific dif-
ferences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions
of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of
one just *strip*d of all those advantages, and plunged
in the deepest miseries; and now sitting naked
upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, a
thief *strip*ped the house.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and
that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks
him in all those interests that are capable of being
weakened by the one, and supported by the other.
South.

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *strip*ped into
small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other
electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

5. To deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves
before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle
their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been
seen that the father has been requited with beg-
gary? *South.*

6. To take off covering: with *off* empha-
tical.

He *strip*pt off his clothes. *1 Sam. xix. 24.*
Logic helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise
of things, and to behold and judge of them in their
own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.

His unkindness,
That *strip*pt her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To her doghearted daughters: these things sting
him. *Shakspeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or
connected. Not accurately used.

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously
their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks
men use for them, but confound them with words,
there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

9. To draw the after-milkings of cows.
North. *Grose.*

STRIP. *† n. s.* [probably for *stripe*.] A nar-
row shred.

A plumed fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
By. Hall, Sat. iv. 4.

These two apartments were hung in close mourn-
ing, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms.
Swift.

To *STRIPE*. *v. a.* [*strepē*, Dutch.]

1. To variegate with lines of different co-
lours.

2. To beat; to lash.

STRIPE. *n. s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This
seems to be the original notion of the
word.

Gardeners may have three roots among an hun-
dred that are rare, as purple and carnation of se-
veral *stripes*. *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their
clothes was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment,
called *latus clavus*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A weal, or discoloration made by a
lash or blow.

Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*.
Thomson.

4. A blow; a lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind
with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To those that are yet within the reach of the
stripes and reproofs of their own conscience, I
would address that they would not seek to remove
themselves from that wholesome discipline.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

STRIPED. *part. adj.* [from *stripe*.] Dis-
tinguished by lines of different colour.

STRIPING. *† n. s.* [Of uncertain etymo-
logy. Dr. Johnson.—It is probably, by
an easy metathesis, from the Sax. *ppitan*,
to shoot out. See To *OUTSTRIP*.]

A youth; one in the state of adolescence.
Thwart the lane,

He, with two *stripings*, lads, more like to run
The country base, than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the passage. *Shaks. Cymb.*

Now a *strip*pling cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton, P. L.*

Compositions on any important subjects are not
matters to be wrung from poor *stripings*, like
blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely
fruit. *Milton on Education.*

As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine whirrs. *Dryden, En.*

As every particular member of the body is
nourished with a several qualified juice, so children
and *striplings*, old men and young men, must have
divers diets. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

STRIPPER.† *n. s.* [from *strip.*] One that
strips. *Sherwood.*

STRIPPINGS.* *n. s.* [from *strip.*] After-
milkings. North. See the last sense
of *To STRIP.* *Grose.*

STRITCHEL.* *n. s.* A strickle. *Sherwood.*
See **STRICKLE.**

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterite *strove*, an-
ciently *strived*; part. pass. *striven.*
[*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, French.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an
effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by
working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
Many brave young minds have, through hearing
the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been
stirred up to affect the like commendations, and
so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me.

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Rom. xv.*
Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt,
With so much falsehood, so much guile?
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*
Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to
enter in; because many will fail, who only seek to
enter. *Law.*

These thoughts he *strove* to bury in expence,
Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence.

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in
opposition to another: with *against* or
with before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.

Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclus. iv. 28.*
Why dost thou *strive* against him?
Job, xxxiii. 13.

Charge them that they *strive* not about words to
no profit. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns
God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with
his Maker? *Tillotson.*

If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders off for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar;
And murmuring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emu-
late; to contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton, P. L.*

STRIV'ER.† *n. s.* [from *strive.*] One who
labours; one who contends.

An imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some
instances; and yet in that do no great matter
neither, if he lies down, and goes no further.
Glanville, Sermon. p. 46.

STRIV'ING.* *n. s.* [from *strive.*] Contest.
Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law.

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith;
so that these *strivings* are not a contending with
superiour powers. *L'Estrange.*

STRIV'INGLY.* *adv.* [from *striving.*] With
struggle; with contest. *Huloet.*

STRO'KAL. *n. s.* An instrument used by
glass-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE, or STROOK. Old preterite of
strike, now commonly *struck*.

He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men
knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterite
of *strike.*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one
body upon another.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*.

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the
yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shaks.*
He entered and won the whole kingdom of Na-
ples, without striking a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curi, but
the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at
them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shaks. K. Lear.*
At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law:
His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is 't o'clock? —
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shaks. Rich. III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable
stroke of good-breeding, to compliment the reader.

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed
artfully, most delight the reader. *L'Estrange.*

As he purchased the first success in the present
war, by forcing into the service of the confederates
an army that was raised against them, he will give
one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to con-
clude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict now puts me in possession of my
estate; I question not but you will give it the
finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold
stroke, which in its main parts has been discovered
to be an impudent forgery. *Baker on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly
produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of
the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal
stroke in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the in-
cident beams, those that are diaphanous refract
them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in
the production of colours, generated by the tra-
jection of light through drops of water, that ex-
hibit a rainbow through divers other transparent
bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he
condemns any of my poems, to make the world
have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the
greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [τρᾶσαν, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of
kindness or endearment; to soothe.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More *strooken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike;
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *B. Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the people
with fair promises, and humouring them with in-
vectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*
He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *strook* 'd her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*
She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *strook* 'd his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction. See
STROKING.

STRO'KER.* *n. s.* [from *stroke.*] One who
rubs gently with the hand; one who
attempts to cure diseases by such ap-
plication of the hand to the part affected.

Ben Jonson figuratively uses the word
for a flatterer.

An eye-witness of several wonderful cures by
the famous Irish *stroker*, Mr. Greatrix.

Thoresby to Bp. Nicholson. (1699.) *Ep. Corr. i. 128.*
Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*, in the
memory of our fathers; and those performed at
the tomb of Abbé Paris in our own!

Warburton, Sermon. 27.

STRO'KING.* *n. s.* [from *stroke.*]

1. The act of rubbing gently with the hand.

The manner of his cure in those imperfections
is somewhat strange: he useth no bindings, but
oils and *stroakings*. *Wotton, Rem. p. 462.*

2. The act of rubbing gently in one di-
rection. *Stroakings* are the same as *strip-
pings*, the last milk that can be drawn
from a cow.

The big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *stroakings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL.† *v. n.* [τρᾶσαν, Sax. to
stray. See **To STRAGGLE.**] To wander;
to ramble; to rove; to gad idly.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down.

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll*'d abroad.

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their
helpless infants. *Swift.*

STROLL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Ramble:
a low expression; as, upon the *stroll*.

STRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant;
a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother-hermits, saints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;

Where, in the *strollers'* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church,
form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor
strollers they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. s.* [from *strand.*] The beach;
the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strond*, whereon the imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

STRONG.† *adj.* [τρᾶς, τρᾶς, τρᾶς, τρᾶς,
Sax. "Stranger, Icel. strenuus, rapidus,

intendus; *streng*, Sueth. asper; *strong*, rigidus; consent. linguis cognatis omnibus." Serenius.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Though gan the villain was so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser*.

The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour.

Psal. cxliv. 14.

The Marsian and Sabellian race,

Strong-limb'd and stout. *Dryden*.

Orses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd.

Dryden.

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures

The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps.

Shakespeare.

An army of English engaged between an army
of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the
one side, and a town strong in fortification, and
strong in men on the other. *Bacon*.

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe
but the agreement of his own imaginations, and
talk comfortably, it is all truth: such castles in
the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the
demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke*.

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of
Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for
Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* com-
pany, and well underset with rich men and good
order, held out bravely. *Bacon*.

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring
them to what terms they please. *Addison*.

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are
induced to proclaim war against that which ruins
them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves
weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they
really were so. *South, Serm.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this

sense a very particular construction.
We say, a thousand *strong*; as we say,
twenty years old, or ten yards long.

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six
and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon*.

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*.

Tickell.

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth
not the sea to flow up its channel. *Heylin*.

But her own kings she likens to his Thames,
Serenely yet *strong*, majestic yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior*.

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in
constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body.

Eccles. xxx. 14.

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a per-
sonation that ever was. *Bacon*.

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he shall suffer her away. *Shakespeare*.

In choice of committees for ripening business
for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent
persons than to make an indifferency, by putting
in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon*.

The knight is a much *stronger* Tory in the
country than in town, which is necessary for the
keeping up his interest. *Addison*.

9. Full; having any quality in a great de-
gree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect
a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper;
but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise
from a mixture of light and darkness or from
white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or russet
brown. *Newton, Opt.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours,
an interior and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the
drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the
light becomes fainter by every reflexion.

Newton, Opt.

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses' heels. *Swift*.

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the
taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of
the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles*.

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambay's daily food

Is asps, and basilisk, and toad;

Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,

Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudibras*.

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong* scented cen-
tuary. *Dryden*.

The heat of a human body, as it grows more
intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*.

Arbutnot.

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutri-
mental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full
age. *Hebrews*.

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism.

Dryden.

15. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown
strong, was kept as a law. *Wisd. xiv. 16.*

16. Violent; vehement.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers,
with *strong* crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*

The Scriptures make deep and *strong* impres-
sions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies
this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in
understanding brutish. *J. Corbet*.

17. Cogent; conclusive.

Messengers

Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth.

Shakespeare.

Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong*
reasons. *Isaiah*.

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown
so loud a clamour of impieties!

Decay of Ch. Piety.

The *strongest* and most important texts are these
which have been controverted; and for that very
reason, because they are the *strongest*. *Waterland*.

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul

More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,

Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle felt the ponderous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone.

Pope.

20. Forcibly written; comprising much
meaning in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong*. *Smith*.

- STRONGYSTED*. *adj.* [*strong* and *fy.*]

Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strongfisted*, gave him
such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot*.

- STRONGHAND*. *n. s.* [*strong* and *hand*.]

Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the seniores should
descend to his child, and an infant, another would
thrust him out by *stronghand*, being then unable
to defend his right. *Spenser*.

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their
people, and the Tuscans having more than enough,
it was their meaning to take what they needed by
stronghand. *Raleigh*.

STRONGLY. *adv.* [*from strong*; *trjppong-*
lice, *Saxon*.]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because
it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth.

Bacon.

The dazzling light

Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight.

Addison.

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*.

Arbutnot.

When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any sub-
ject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper
impression. *Watts*.

2. With strength; with firmness; in such
a manner as to last; in such a manner
as not easily to be forced.

Great Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies. *Shaks*.

Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra, vi. 3.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare*.

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent
have been *strongly* represented by both houses.

Swift.

STRONGSET. ** adj.* [*strong* and *set*.] Firmly
compacted.

As to his person, he is described to be of middle
stature; his body *strong-set* and fleshy.

Swift, Character of K. Hen. I.

STRONGWATER. *n. s.* [*strong* and *water*.]
Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and
strongwaters do readily pierce into metals and
stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will
not touch upon silver. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

STROOK. *†* The preterite of *strike*, used
in poetry for *struck*. Dr. Johnson. —

And also in prose.

The Lord *strook* the child that Uriah's wife bare
unto David. *2 Sam. xii. 15.*

A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:

Then whirling round, the quinos together *strook*.

Sandys.

That conquering look,

When next beheld, like lightning *strook*

My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller*.

He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,

Would let them play a while upon the hook.

Dryden.

STROP. ** n. s.* [*trjppop*, *Sax.* *strop*, *Teut.*
strupus, *Latin*.]

1. A piece of rope spliced into a circular
wreath, and used to surround the body
of a block, or for other purposes on
board a ship.

2. A leather on which a razor is sharpened.

STROPHE. *† n. s.* [*strophe*, *Fr.* *strophe*, *Gr.*]

A stanza.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of
all sorts, — without regard had to *strophe*, anti-
strophe, or *epode*, which were a kind of stanzas
framed only for the music.

Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.

STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he
strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Stdney*.

TO STROUT. *† v. n.* [*strotzen*, *German*.]

1. To swell with an appearance of great-
ness; to walk with affected dignity; to
strut. This is commonly written *strut*,

which seems more proper.

2. To protuberate; to swell out.

The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk,
That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with
milke. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.*

To *STROUT*. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an
historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater
by language. *Bacon.*

To *STROW*. *v. a.* [See to *STREW*.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumn leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Vallombrosa. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton, P. L.*
Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves
the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.

With osier floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow.
Dryden.

3. To spread.

There have been three years' dearth of corn, and
every place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

But little need to *strow* my store. *Spenser.*
The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *strows*,
With treacher from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

To *STROWL*. *v. n.* To range; to wander.

[See To *STROLL*.]
'Tis she who nightly *strowls* with saunt'ring
pace. *Gay.*

To *STROY*. *v. a.* [for *destroy*.]

Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease.
Tusser.

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.

This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in
its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck*
from them. *Spectator.*

High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with
wonder. *Fairfax.*
All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and
dash. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton, P. L.*

STRUCTURE. *n. s.* [structure, Fr. *structura*, from *structus*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but
for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution
of the terraqueous globe, have not given
satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecstasies her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*
High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE, or *Strode*. *n. s.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To *STRUGGLE*. *† v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the Su. Goth. *stragla*. See Spiegel's Su. Goth. Gloss. in voice, where our word is noticed, as well as the German *straucheln*. Our old word is "*strokellinge*, and *strogelyn*, collectatio." Prompt. Parv.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repeat, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy, my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spectator.*

STRUGGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRUGGLER.* *n. s.* [from *struggle*.] One who contends; a striver.

The Jewes were hard-hearted and malicious *strugglers* against the truth.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1550), B. b. i.
STRUGGLING.* *n. s.* [from *struggle*.] The act of striving or contending.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborne it, not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit; but still the thing was possible. *South, Sermon.*

STRUMA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiseman.*

STRUMOUS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swellings in the glands; tainted with the king's evil.

How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhus, or cancerous. *Wiseman.*

A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrophulous humours. *Blackmore.*

STRUMPET. *† n. s.* [of doubtful original.

"*Stropo*, vieux mot, *palliardise*: *stuprum*, Lat." Trevous. Dr. Johnson. — The old French word is *strupe*, which denotes whoredom. See Roquefort, Gloss. And hence *strupet* might be formed, and by an easy corruption *strumpet*. The word is old in our language: it occurs in addition to the name of a woman, or by way of description, in a return made by a jury in the sixth year of king Henry

the Fifth. See Cowel. Mr. Tooke refers, as the Etym. Dict. of 1691 had before, to a Dutch word, applying in the way of contempt for the name. Wachter notices *strune* as having been used, in the dialect of Lower Saxony, for a prostitute. See his Germ. Dict. in V. *STRUNZE*.] A whore; a prostitute.

Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art, and nature,
Once stir my temper; but that virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakspeare, Mens. for Mens.*
If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none.

Shakspeare, Othello.
Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were tied;
So I came not a *strumpet*, but a bride. *Dryden.*

STRUMPET.* *adj.* Like a *strumpet*; false; inconstant.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind!
Shakspeare.

To *STRUMPET*. *† v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakspeare.*
Gilded honour shamefully misplac'd,
And maiden virtue rudely *strumpeted*. *Shakspeare, Sonnet. 66.*

Oh! never may
Fair law's white reverend name be *strumpeted*,
To warrant thefts! *Donne, Poems, p. 139.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *string*.

The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queue. *Gay.*

To *STRUT*. *v. n.* [strotzen, Germ.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.

Adore our errors, laugh at us while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his
gait? *Shakspeare.*

Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *B. Jonson.*
The false siren

Struts on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd
flock. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward
speed. *Dryden.*
The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the
sail,
The belying canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

To *STRUT*.* *v. a.* To swell out; to make tumid.

Are not my *strutted* vessels full of wine?
Olia Sacra, Poems, (1648), p. 93.

STRUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances
and an ungainly strut in their walk, have got pre-
ferment. *Swift.*

STRUTTER.* *n. s.* [from *strut*.] One who swells with stateliness; one who is blown up with self-conceit; a bragger.

We have seen what a mere nothing it is, that this *strutter* has pronounced with such sonorous rhetoric. *Annot. on Glanville's Pre-exist.* (1682.)

STRUTTINGLY. *adv.* [from *strut*.] With a strut; vauntingly.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

STUB. *† n. s.* [*reeb*, *ryb*, Saxon; *stubbe*, Suth. from *stýbba*, (or *stúbba*), to lop, to cut off. *Serenius*. *Stobbe* is the Teut. and also our word in some parts of the north.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.

Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees, Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen, Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenser.*

To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer, More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.* Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We here

Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd, — Men to much misery and hardship born. *Millon, P. R.*

Prickly *stubs* instead of trees are found, Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old; Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dulllest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Millon on Education.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew, Mus.*

The other tree was griev'd, Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted; So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUBBED. *† adj.* [from *stub*.]

1. Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels, Against a *stubbed* tree he reels, And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.* To spight the coy nymphs, Hang upon our *stubbed* horns, Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *B. Jonson.*

2. Hardy; not delicate; not nice.

The hardness of *stubbed* vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things, that fret and gall those delicate people, who, as if their skin was peeled off, feel to the quick every thing that touches them.

STUBBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STUBBLE. *† n. s.* [*estouble*, French; *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin. *Serenius* here recommends the derivation assigned to *stub*; which see. *Chaucer's* word is *stoble*.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested

At some time, when his soaring insolence Shall reach the people, will be the fire To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze Shall darken him for ever. *Shakespeare.*

You, by thus much seen, Know by the *stubble*, what the corn hath bene. *Chapman.*

If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the *wincoppe*, open in the morning, be sure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest. *Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing

stubble, Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.* After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*. *Mortimer.*

STUBLEGOOSE. ** n. s.* A goose fed on the *stubbles*.

They have eten thy *stoble*-goose.

I'll make you a *stubble*-goose. *Chaucer, Cook's Prol.*

STUBBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minsheu* from *stoutborn*, referred by *Junius* to *στυβός*, and deduced better by *Lye* from *stub*; perhaps from *stub-born*.]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious. Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenser.* Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw The *stubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law. *Chapman.*

The queen is obstinate, *Stubborn* to justice, apt t' accuse it, and Disdainful to be tried by 't. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*

I'll not flatter this tempestuous king, But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady. All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression. Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak, And labour him with many a sturdy stroak. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm. Patience under torturing pain, Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged. We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though *Locke* has catachrestically used it in a sense of praise.

STUBBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Stubbornly* he did repugn the truth, About a certain question in the law. *Shaks. Hen. VI.* He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire, Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*

STUBBORNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; vicious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Dryden* has used it in commendation.

Happy is your grace, That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right, With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.* *Stubbornness*, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it was designed. *Swift.*

STUBBY. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles. *Grew, Mus.*

STUBNAIL. *n. s.* [*stub* and *nail*.] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STUCCO. *n. s.* [Italian; *stuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors, Grottesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

To STUCCO. ** v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster walls with *stucco*.

Palaces, as adorned with tapestry, are here contrasted with lowly sheds and smoky rafters. A modern poet would have written *succed*ed halls. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.*

STUCK. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.

What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any, than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience, When they look up and see their fellow-traitors *Stuck* on a fork and blackening in the sun. *Addison.*

When the polypos, from forth his cave Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave, His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with tiles, and hung round with strings, That thou may'st be by kings or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STUCK. *n. s.* A thrust.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all; and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

STUCKLE. *† n. s.* [from *stook*; which see.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

Some paid their tythes in sheafs scattered about the field; some in *stuckles* and cocks: others paid them, not in the field, but in the barn.

Dr. Colbatch's Case of Frozies, &c. (1741), p. 101.

STUD. *† n. s.* [*rcubu*, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following passage, which I do not understand. *Dr. Johnson*. — It means a *prop*; as the Saxon word does; and as the Icel. *stud*, fulcrum. The passage, which *Dr. Johnson* means, is that from *Mortimer's Husbandry*. I support the meaning which I offer by the higher authorities of bishop *Jeremy Taylor*, and the ever-memorable *John Hales* of *Eton*. *Spenser* uses the word for stock or trunk.

Seest not thilke same hawthorne *stудde*, How bragly it begins to budde, And utter his tender head? *Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

They that build houses of clay, must every where place *studs*, and pieces of timber and wood to strengthen the building. *Hales, Rem. p. 141.*

It is a gross mistake in architecture, to think that every small *stud* bears the main stress and burthen of the building, which lies indeed upon the principal timbers.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 11

A barn in the country, that hath one single stud, or one height of studs to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making studs.

Chapman, Iliad.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs. *Raleigh.*
Crystal and myrrhine cups emboss'd with gems,
And studs of pearl. *Milton, P. R.*
Upon a plane are several small oblong studs,
placed regularly in a quincunx order.

Woodward on Fossils.

A desk he had of curious work,
With glittering studs about. *Swift.*

3. [Stob, Saxon; stod, Icelandick, is a stallion.] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

In the studs of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*

To STUD. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness studded all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*

A silver studded ax, alike bestow'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

STUDENT. n. s. [studens, Lat.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good student from his book. *Shaks. M. W. of Windsor.*
This grave advice some sober student bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden, Pers.*

A student shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four in a dull season. *Watts, Logic.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some student of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

STUDIED. adj. [from study.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

He died
As one that had been studied in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespeare.*
I am well studied for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*
It will be fit that some man, reasonably studied in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.

A prince should not be so loosely studied as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*

STUDIEDLY.* adv. [from studied.] With care and attention.

They should not forget to preach and press charity; and this not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but studiously and digestedly.

Life of Mede, prefixed to his Works, p. 39.

STUDIER. n. s. [from study.] One who studied.

Lipsius was a great studier of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience; the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him: he answers him, Lord Jesus, give me Christian patience. *Tillotson.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and studier of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

STUDIOUS. adj. [studieux, Fr. studiosus, Lat.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall propose, would do great service to the studious and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.

Studious to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*

3. Attentive to; careful: with of.

Divines must become studious of pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

The people made
Stout for the war, and studious of their trade. *Dryden.*

There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale. *Milton, Il Pens.*
Him for the studious shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson, Summer.*

STUDIOUSLY. adv. [from studious.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short pruning-hook his head reclines,
And studiously surveys his generous vines. *Dryden, Æn.*

All of them studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STUDIOUSNESS.† n. s. [from studious.] Addiction to study.

Men are sometimes addicted to studiousness and learning, sometimes to ease and ignorance. *Hokevill on Prov. p. 36.*

STUDY.† n. s. [studium, Lat. estude, Fr.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in study. *Fell.*
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*
Engage the mind in study by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination. *Shaks. Much Ado.*
The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a study, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your studies
Make me a curse like this. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
Without study this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Holyday.*
Just men they seem'd, and all their study bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgement and disposition of business. *Bacon, Essays.*

5. Subject of attention.

The holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily study. *Law.*

6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.

Get me a taper in my study, Lucius. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
Knock at the study, where, they say, he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Titus Andronicus.*
Let all studies and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*

Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their studies and trunks. *Clarendon.*

Both adorn'd their age;
One for the study, t' other for the stage. *Dryden.*

7. The sketched ideas of a painter, not wrought into a whole. *Gilpin.*

Notwithstanding all his faults, such is his [Tempesta's] merit, that, as studies at least, his prints deserve a much higher rank in the cabinets of connoisseurs than they generally find; you can scarce pick one out of them, which does not furnish materials for an excellent composition. *Gilpin, Ess. on Prints.*

To STUDY. v. n. [studeo, Lat. estudier, Fr.]

1. To think with very close application; to muse.

I found a moral first, and then studied for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To endeavour diligently.

Study to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 Thess. iv. 11.*

To STUDY. v. a.

1. To apply the mind to.

Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study household good. *Milton, P. L.*

If a gentleman be to study any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

2. To consider attentively.

He hath studied her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden, Pers.*

You have studied every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*

3. To learn by application.

You could, for a need, study a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

STUFF. n. s. [stoff, Dutch; estoffe, Fr.]

1. Any matter or body.

Let Phidias have rude and obstinate stuff to carve: though his heart do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his stuff his skill doth show,
And yet the stuff gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that stuff, they cast to build
A city and tower. *Milton, P. L.*

Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of stuff. *Mozon, Mech. Ex.*

2. Materials out of which any thing is made.

Thy verse swells with stuff so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As stuff for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaksps.*

Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spite put stuff
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the stuff, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*

3. Furniture; goods.

Fair away to get our stuff aboard. *Shakespeare.*
He took away locks, and gave away the king's stuff. *Honyward.*

Groaning waggons loaded high
With stuff. *Cowley, Davideis.*

4. That which fills any thing.

With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

5. Essence; elemental part.

Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very stuff o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murder. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

6. Any mixture or medicine.

I did compound for her
A certain stuff; which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

7. Cloth or texture of any kind.

8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.

Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths
and stuffs of our own growth, and the hemp and
flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage.
Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

9. Matter or thing. In contempt.

O proper stuff!
This is the very painting of your fear.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Such stuff as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakespeare.*

At this fusty stuff
The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.
Shakespeare.

Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulsome stuff to feed thy itching ear.
Dryden, Pers.

Anger would indite
Such woful stuff as I or Shadwell write.
Dryden, Juv.

To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying stuff. *Swift.*
The free things that among rakes pass for wit
and spirit, must be shocking stuff to the ears of persons
of delicacy. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

TO STUFF. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fill very full with any thing.

When we've stuff'd
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.
Shakespeare.

Each thing beheld did yield
Our admiration: shelves with cheques hearty;
Sheds stuff with lambs and goats distinctly kept.
Chapman.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps.
Milton, P. L.

What have we more to do than to stuff our guts
with these figs? *L'Estrange.*

This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And stuff'd her apron wide with nuts so brown.
Gay.

2. To fill to uneasiness.

With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*

3. To thrust into any thing.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth,
stuffing them close together, but without bruising,
and they retain smell and colour fresh a year.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form.
Shakespeare.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode.
Dryden, Æn.

Officious Baucis lays
Two cushions stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise.
Dryden.

A bed,
The stuffing leaves, with hides of bears o'spread.
Dryden.

5. To swell out by putting something in.

I will be the man that shall make you great. —
I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your
doublet, and stuff me out with straw.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The gods for sin
Should with a swelling drosy stuff thy skin.
Dryden.

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.

It is not usual among the best patterns to stuff
the report of particular lives with matter of public
record. *Wotton.*

Those accusations are stuffed with odious
generals, that the proofs seldom make good.
Clarendon.

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.

These gloves the count sent me; they are an
excellent perfume. — I am stuff'd, cousin, I cannot
smell. *Shakespeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.

She went for parsly to stuff a rabbit. *Shaks.*
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but stuffing of his veal.
King, Cookery.

9. To form by stuffing.

An eastern king put a judge to death for an
iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be
stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal.
Swift.

TO STUFF. v. n. To feed gluttonously.

Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and stuff. *Swift.*

STUFFING. n. s. [from stuff.]

1. That by which any thing is filled.

Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring
nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under
Alexander, yet the people, that were the stuffing
and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and stuff-
ings. *Mortimer.*

STUKE, or STUCK. n. s. [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*,
Italian.] A composition of lime and
marble, powdered very fine, commonly
called plaster of Paris, with which
figures and other ornaments resembling
sculpture are made. See STUCCO.
Bailey.

STULM. n. s. A shaft to draw water out
of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTILOQUENCE. n. s. [*stultus* and
loquentia, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

STULTILOQUY.* n. s. [*stultiloquium*, Lat.]
Foolish babbling or discourse.

What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit,
is indeed to wise persons a meer stultiloquy, or
talking like a fool.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1653.) p. 301.

TO STULTIFY.* v. a. [*stultus* and *facio*,
Lat.] To prove foolish or void of under-
standing.

In England no man is allowed to stultify him-
self. *Johnson, in Boswell's Tour, 2d ed. p. 428.*

STUM.† n. s. [*stum*, Swedish, supposed
to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin.
Dr. Johnson.—Evidently from the Sax.
þryman, to steam, as Mr. H. Tooke has

observed: It means *fumigated*, *steamed*.
See Div. of Purl. ii. 294.]

1. Wine yet unferrmented; must.

An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from
the *stum* of grapes, when they lie mashed in the
vat, puts out a light, when dipped into it.
Addison on Italy.

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all
fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.
B. Jonson.

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

Drink ev'ry letter on 't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champagne become. *Hudibras.*

TO STUM. v. a. [from the noun.] To
renew wine by mixing fresh wine and
raising a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble
wines to give them spirit, and we *stum* our wines
to renew their spirits. *Floyer.*

TO STUMBLE.† v. n. [This word Junius
derives from *stump*, and says the
original meaning is to strike, or trip against
a stump. I rather think it comes from
tumble. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius cites
the Icel. *stumra*, and Sueth. *stombla*,
to stumble; noticing also, like Junius,
stumble, *stipes*, a stub or stump.]

1. To trip in walking.

When she will take the rein, I let her run;
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
A headstall being restrained to keep him from
stumbling, hath been often burst.
Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster *stumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that sought to stay him, overboard.
Shakespeare.

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they
know not at what they *stumble*. *Prov. iv. 19.*

Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his steed no longer bears the rein;
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain.
Prior.

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light,
and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him.
1 Jo. ii. 10.

This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall.

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance; with upon.

This extreme dealing had driven her to put her-
self with a great lady of that country, by which
occasion she had *stumbled upon* such mischances as
were little for the honour of her or her family.
Sidney.

What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in
night,
So *stumblest* on my counsel? *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the
side, and *stumbled upon* a delicious morsel.
L'Estrange.

Ovid, *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon
Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greatest inventions have been ac-
cidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive.
Ray.

Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him
to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by
shewing him the motion of your own lips; by

which he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble* upon one of them. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

TO STUMBLE.† *v. a.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

It holds out false and dazzling fires to *stumble* men. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. B. 2. ch. 3.*

2. To make to boggle; to offend.

This *stumbles* me: art sure for me, wench, This preparation is? *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.* If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be so too.

Fell, Life of Hammond.
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STUMBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

STUMBLER. *n. s.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.

Be sweet to all: is thy complexion sour? Then keep such company; make them thy ally: Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r; A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*

STUMBLINGBLOCK.† *n. s.* [from *stumble*.]

STUMBLINGSTONE.† Cause of stumbling; cause of error; cause of offence.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness.

Shakspeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid critics. *Spectator.*

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUMBLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *stumble*.] With failure; with blunder.

I know not whether to marvel more, either that he [Chaucer] in that misty time could see so clearly, or that we in this clear age go so *stumblingly* after him. *Sidney, Def. of Poesy.*

STUMP. *n. s.* [*stumpe*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft; Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet. — Not while I have a *stump*. *Shakspeare.*

He through the bushes scrambles; A *stump* doth trip him in his pace; Down comes poor Hob upon his face, Amongst the briars and brambles.

Who, 'cause they're wasted to the *stumps*, Are represented best by rumps, Hudibras. A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed the *stump* with common digitive. *Wiseman.*

A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Estrange.*

Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds, And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a feather. *Grew, Mus.*

Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

TO STUMP.* *v. a.* [from the noun; *stompen*, Dan.] To lop.

Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow. *More, Song of the Soul, (1647), i. ii. 59.*

TO STUMP.* *v. n.* To walk about heavily, or clumsily, like a clown: a low colloquial term.

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Cymon, a clown, who never dreamt of love, By chance was *stumped* to the neighbouring grove. *Song of Cym. and Iphigenia.*

STUMPHY.† *adj.* [from *stump*.]

1. Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad word.

Like weather-beat stakes, and moss-begrown roots, hollow and *stumpy*.

Granger on Eccl. (1621), p. 319.
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Stumpig*, Swedish.] Short; stubby: sometimes applied to a short but stout person: a low expression.

TO STUN.† *v. a.* [Teunian, Saxon, *zertun*, Norse. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices also the Fr. *estonner*, which Cotgrave translates, "to astonish, to daunt," and "to *stomnie*, benumme, or dull the senses of."] He derives the word from the Icel. *duna*, to thunder.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noise.

An universal hubbub wild Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd, Assaults his ear. *Milton, P. L.*

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score, *Dryden.*
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er.

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, weary'd of being great, And nodding in her chair of state, *Prior.*

Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat, Of Will did this, and Nan said that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air, And *stun* the birds release'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a savage kind, Descendents of the barbarous Huns, With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*, You taught to modulate their tongues, And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow, And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle passive of *sting*.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love: Each jealous of the other, as the *stung* Are of the adder. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds, The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden, Æn.*

STUNK. The preterite of *stink*.

TO STUNT.† *v. a.* [*stunta*, Icelandic. Lye, and Dr. Johnson. — It is the past participle of the Sax. *stincan*, to stop. Mr. H. Tooke.] To hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbutnot.*

There he stopt short, nor since has writ a title, But has the wit to make the most of little; Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree Grew scrubby, dried a-top, and *stunted*, And the next person stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. s.* [*stupa*, Lat.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiseman.*

TO STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with *stupes*.

The scar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiseman.*

STUPE.* *n. s.* A term in derision for a

stupid or foolish person. The Scotch also use it.

Brother, he does not look like a musick-master. — He does not look! was ever such a poor *stupe*! well, and what does he look like then?

Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.
STUPEFACTION. *n. s.* [*stupefaction*, Fr. *stupefactus*, Lat.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She sent to every child Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild; And straight succeeded, leaving shame no room, Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

STUPEFACTIVE. *adj.* [from *stupefactus*, Lat. *stupefactif*, Fr.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate.

Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPEFACTIVE.* *n. s.* An opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some *stupefactive*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Teaching us to refuse any anodynes, or *stupefactive*s, which might take away the sense of sin from us. *Dp. Reynolds, Serm. (1668), p. 24.*

STUPENDOUS.† *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — This word was at first *stupend*.

"They can work *stupend* and admirable conclusions." Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 220. It was also *stupendous*: upon which form Mr. Pegge, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, makes the following remark: "The natives of London — say *stupendous* for *stupendous*.

I find *stupendous* in Derham's Physico-Theology, 9th edit. p. 367. Perhaps it may be an error of the press." If Mr. Pegge had turned to Milton's own editions of his poetry, he would have found the great poet writing the word *stupendous*; as others had before him.

This form continued also long after Milton's time: "In such a *stupendous* manner." Biblioth. Bibl. Oxf. 1720, vol. i. p. 405.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight Of that *stupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd; But most, when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

Mortals, fly this curst detested race: A hundred of the same *stupendous* size, A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addison.*

Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STUPENDOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *stupendous*.] In a wonderful manner.

Without a friend *Stupendously* she fell. *Sandys, Paraphr. Lament. of Jerem. (1648.)*

STUPENDOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *stupendous*.] Wonderfulness.

Those very works, which, from their *stupendousness*, should have taught them the greatness of the former, were the occasion of their paying that homage to the thing made, which could be due to the worker only.

Ethics, Knowl. of Divine Things, p. 270,

STUPID. *adj.* [*stupide*, Fr. *stupidus*, Lat.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys, and women, *stupid* with surprise,
Where'er she passes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*

If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden.*

With wild surprise
A moment *stupid* motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Performed without skill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhimes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPIDITY. *n. s.* [*stupidité*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Lat.] Dullness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.

Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*

STUPIDLY. *adv.* [from *stupid*.]

1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.

That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Dully; without apprehension.

On the shield there are engraven maps of countries,
which Ajax could not comprehend, but
looked on as *stupidly* as his fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden.*

STUPIDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *stupid*.] Dullness; stupidity.

He so applies himself to his pillow, as a man
that meant not to be drowned in sleep but re-
freshed; not limiting his rest by the insatiable
lust of a sluggish and drowsy *stupidness*.

Bp. Hall, The Christian, § 5.

STUPIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *stupify*.] That which causes stupidity.

Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs
any additional *stupifier*.

Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 348.

TO STUPEFY. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Latin.]

This word should therefore be spelled *stupefy*; but the authorities are against it.]

1. To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.

Those

Will *stupefy* and dull the sense a while.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

Consider whether that method, used to quiet
some consciences, does not *stupefy* more.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate
his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink dis-
compose and *stupefy* the brain of a man over-
charged with it. *South.*

Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupefies*;
and, conscious of its own impotence, folds its arms
in despair. *Collier.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but
stupefied. *Bacon.*

Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed
to the *stupefying*s. *Bacon.*

STUPOR.† *n. s.* [Latin; *stupeur*, Fr.]

1. Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a
stupor, or dull pain in the thigh, and colic, are
symptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Astonishment.

To the *stupor* and amazement of the whole
world. *Parth. Sacra, (1633, p. 237.)*

To STUPRATE.† *v. a.* [*stupro*, Lat.]

To ravish; to violate.

She being *stuprated*, and growing great as ready
to be delivered, fled into the mount Pelion.

Heywood's Hier. of Angels, (1635, p. 175.)

STUPRATION. *n. s.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STURDILY. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obstainately; resolutely.

Then withdraw

From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,

Here toughly chew and *sturdily* digest

Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STURDINESS. *n. s.* [from *sturdy*.]

1. Stoutness; hardness.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some
little skill of bustling for himself, by his conversa-
tion with vicious boys, when the chief use of that
sturdiness, and standing upon his own legs, is only
for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

STURDY.† *adj.* [*estourdi*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.

—From the Icel. *stýrd*, rigidus.

Serenius. Or from *stuer*, Teut. torvus,

trux, horridus, ferox; dicitur *stuer* q. d.

stier, i. e. taurus. Kilian. But Mr. H.

Tooke thus derives it: "By the accus-

tomed addition of *z*, or *y*, to *stour*, or

trup, (tumult,) we have *sturdy*, and the

Fr. *estourdi*."] *Locke.*

1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It
is always used of men with some dis-

agreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see

Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. *Hudibras.*

Awd by that house accusom'd to command,

The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,

Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

A *sturdy* harden'd sinner shall advance to the

utmost pitch of impiety, with less reluctance than

he took the first steps, whilst his conscience was

yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparell'd knight now had gotten the

reputation of some *sturdy* lout, he had so well

defended himself. *Sidney.*

Ne ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,

That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces

tore. *Spenser.*

3. Stiff; stout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs

rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Watton.*

Sturdiest oaks

Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,

Or torn up sheer. *Milton, P. R.*

STURGEON.† *n. s.* [*sturgeon*, old French;

sturio, *tursio*, Lat.] A sea-fish.

It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*,

being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution on

one side, the cells being worn down and smooth

on the other. *Woodward.*

STURK.† *n. s.* [*stýrk*, Saxon.] A young

ox or heifer. Bailey. Thus they are

still called in Scotland, Dr. Johnson

says; and he might have added in many

parts of England; in Warwickshire,

Cheshire, and generally throughout the

north.

To STUT.† } *v. n.* [*stottern*, Germ.

To STUTTER. } the same; which

Wachter derives from *stoten*, to stumble.

Our old word is *stot*: "To stoty or

stammer, titubo, blatero." Prompt.

Parv.] To speak with hesitation; to
stammer. *Huloet.*

She spake somewhat thicke,

Her fellowe did stammer and stut.

But she was a foule slut. *Skelton, Poems, p. 133.*

Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of

the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move; and there-

fore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*

STUTTER.† } *n. s.* [from *stut*.] One that

stutters. }

Many *stutters* are very choleric, choler indu-

cing a dryness in the tongue. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Stutterers use to stammer more when the wind

is in that hole. *Howell, Lett. i. i. 27.*

STUTTINGLY.* } *adv.* [from the verb.]

STUTTERINGLY. } With stammering or

hesitating speech. *Huloet, and Barret.*

STY.† *n. s.* [*stige*, Sax. *stia*, Icel.]

1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,

That in the sty of this most bloody boar

My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

When her hogs had miss'd their way,

The untoward creatures to the sty I drove,

And whistled all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little sty,

And have no thought to grieve them till they die. *King.*

2. Any place of bestial debauchery.

[They] all their friends and native home forget,

To roll with pleasure in a sensual sty. *Milton, Comus.*

With what ease

Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,

Now made a sty. *Milton, P. R.*

3. [*Stigen*, Sax. probably from *stigan*,

to grow up. See Etym. Dict. 1691.]

A humour in the eyelid: sometimes

written *stian*.

To STY.† *v. a.* [from the noun; Saxon,

stigean.] To shut up in a sty.

Here you sty me

In this hard rock, while you do keep from me

The rest of the island. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

To STY.† *v. n.* [*stigan*, Sax. *steigan*, Goth.

to climb.] To soar; to ascend; to

climb.

He ran before, and *stighed* into a sycamore tree.

Wicliffe, St. Luke, xix.

He [Christ] *styed* up into heaven.

Lib. Fest. fol. 39. b.

To climb aloft, and others to excell;

That was ambition, rash desire to *stye*.

Spenser, F. G.

From this lower tract he dar'd to *stie*

Up to the cloudes. *Spenser, Muopotmos.*

STYCA.* *n. s.* [*stica*, *stýca*, Sax. from

sticca, a small part.] A copper Saxon

coin of the lowest value.

They had copper *stycas* also smaller than the

penny, having the king's name on one side, and

coiner's on the other, eight of which made a

penny. *Leake.*

STYCIAN. *adj.* [*stygicus*, Latin.] Hellish;

infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the

poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze, the Stygian throng

Bent their aspect. *Milton, P. L.*

STYLE.† *n. s.* [*stylus*, Lat.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to lan-

guage.

Happy

That can translate the stubbornness of fortune

Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shaks.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than

venture upon so tender and nice a subject with my

severer style. *More.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the style refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

No style is held for base, where love well named is.

Sidney.

There was never yet philosopher,
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the style of gods,
And make a pish at chance and sufferance.

Shakspeare.

3. Mode of painting.

The great stile stands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not as well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental stile also possesses its own peculiar merit: however, though the union of the two may make a sort of composite style, yet that style is likely to be more imperfect than either of those which go to its composition.

Reynolds.

4. It is likewise applied to music.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford 's a knave, and I will aggravate his style;
thou shalt know him for knave and cuckold.

Shakspeare.

The king gave them in his commission the style and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that style, O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain.

Dryden, Æn.

Propitious hear our prayer,
Whether the style of Titan please thee more,
Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore.

Pope, Statius.

6. Course of writing. Unusual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our style. *Dryden.*

7. STYLE of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

8. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

When writing began to be common on tables of wood, covered over with coloured wax, men made use of a sort of bodkin, made of iron, or brass, or bone; which in Latin is called *stylus*: — As to the form of the style, it was made sharp like a pointed needle at one end, to write withal; and the other end blunt and broad, to scratch out what was written, and not approved of, to be amended; so that "verte re stylum," i. e. to turn the style, signifies, in Latin, to blot out.

Massey, Orig. of Letters, p. 64.

9. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.

Placing two styles or needles of the same steel, touched with the same lodestone, when the one is removed but half a span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

10. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and long, whence it has its name.

Quincy.

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, style and seed-vessel.

Ray.

TO STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call;

to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be styled a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that so shall end

The strife which thou call'st evil, but we style

The strife of glory. *Milton, P. L.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions

May stile their own rewards. *Denham, Sophy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks

he ought to carry the cause, and is ready to stile it

impudence in any one who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him stil'd

A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STYPTICAL.† *adj.* [*στυπτικός; stypticque, styptick.*] French. This is usually,

though erroneously, written *stiptick*.] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

There is a sour *styptic* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom and neck of their retort a great quantity of a certain dry and *styptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptic*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

STYPTICITY.† *n. s.* [*stypticité, old French.*]

The power of staunching blood.

Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

STYPTICK.* *n. s.* An astringent medicine; a medicine applied to stop hæmorrhages.

In an effusion of blood, having drossils ready dipt in the royal *styptic*, we applied them. *Wisman, Surgery.*

TO STY'THY.† *v. a.* See TO STITHY.

TO SUADE.* *v. a.* [*suader, old French; suadeo, Lat.*] To persuade. Not in use.

Flee then ill-swading pleasure's baits untrue.

Grimoald, in Tottel's Songs, &c. (1557.)

TO SUAGE.* *v. a.* To assuage. See TO SWAGE.

Suage the tempestes. *Bp. Fisher, Ps. 18.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suadeo, Lat.*] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SION.* *n. s.* [*suasion, old Fr. suasio, Lat.*] Persuasion; enticement.

But it [temptation] is devilish, when it is either by *suasion* unto that which is evil; — or with a design to entrap or draw any into danger.

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, p. 123.

Without, or in concurrence with, such moral *suasions*. *Dr. Wallis, Two Serms. p. 38.*

Mere petition, or precarious *suasion*.

South, Sermon ix. 174.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suadeo, Lat.*] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and, though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of absolute and despotic. *South, Sermon i. 55.*

SUA'SORY.† *adj.* [*suasorius, Lat. suasoire, Fr.*] Having tendency to persuade.

There is a *suasory* or enticing temptation, that inclines the will and affections to close with what is presented to them. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 123.*

SUA'VITY.† *n. s.* [*suavitè, Fr. suavitatis, Latin.*]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

Mild-smiling Cupid's there,

With lively looks, and amorous *suavity*.

More, Philos. Poems, (1647,) p. 297.

2. Sweetness to the mind.

That goes no farther than to some *suavities* and pleasant fancies within ourselves.

Glanville, Sermon. p. 55.

SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*sub and acidus, Lat.*] Sour in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*sub and acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacid*, or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

TO SUBA'CT.† *v. a.* [*subactus, Lat.*] To reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

The meek spirit is incurious, and so thoroughly *subacted*, that he takes his load from God, as the camel from his master, upon his knees.

Bp. Hall, Of Content. § 19.

SUBA'CTION. *n. s.* [*subactus, Lat.*] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation; whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SUBALTERN.† *adj.* [*subalterne, Fr.*] Inferiour; subordinate; what in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

One should be the principal officer, and the other but special and *subaltern*.

Bacon on the Union of Engl. and Scotland. One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

SU'BALTERN.* *n. s.* A subaltern officer.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,

Like watchmen round their chief appear;

Each had his lantern in his hand,

And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns* upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Addison.*

SUBALTE'RNATE.† *adj.* [*subalternus, Lat.*]

1. Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

2. Subordinate. *Mason.*

A man may retain well, and with a good conscience, two offices, or two judicial places, if they be *subalternate* or subordinate one to the other.

Hooker, Fab. of the Ch. (1604,) p. 78.

Together with all their *subalternate* and several kinds.

Evelyn, Introd. § 4.

SUBALTERNA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *subalternate*.]

1. Act of succeeding by course. *Bullokar.*

2. State of inferiority; state of being in subjection to another.

Woman was created for man's sake to be his helper, in regard to the having and bringing up of children, whereunto it was not possible they could concur, unless there were *subalternation* between them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded upon inequality, because things equal in every respect are never willingly directed one by another.

Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 73.

SUBA'QUEOUS.* *adj.* [*sub and aqua, Lat.*]

Lying under water.

All plants, except the *subaqueous*, grow in a mixed earth, moistened with rain and dew, and exposed to the atmosphere.

Kirwan on Manures, p. 25.

SUBARRATION.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *subarrare*, "arrhabone uxorem sibi desponsare." Du Cange.] The ancient custom of betrothing.

In the old manual for the use of Salisbury, before the minister proceeds to the marriage, he is directed to ask the woman's dowry, viz. the tokens of spousage; and by these tokens of spousage are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called *subarration*, (i. e. wedding or covenanting), especially when it is done by the giving of a ring.

Wheatley on the Comm. Pr. ch. 10. § 5.

SUBASTRINGENT. *adj.* [sub and *astringent*.] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBEADLE. *n. s.* [sub and *beadle*.] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons.

SUBCELESTIAL. *adj.* [sub and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these.

SUBCHANTER. *† n. s.* [sub and *chanter*; *succentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

That Holy, Holy, Holy, which they cry,
That are *sub-chanters* of Heaven's harmony.

Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. X. 3.

SUBCLAVIAN. *adj.* [sub and *clavus*, Latin.] Applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle.

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity into either arm.

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs.

SUBCOMMITTEE.* *n. s.* [sub and *committee*.] A subordinate committee.

Their sequestrators and *subcommittees* [were] men for the most part of insatiable hands.

SUBCONSTELLATION. *n. s.* [sub and *constellation*.] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover.

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [sub and *contracted*.] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes.

SUBCONTRARY. *adj.* [sub and *contrary*.] Contrary in an inferior degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*: as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false.

SUBCUTANEOUS. *adj.* [sub and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON. *† n. s.* [subdiaconus, Lat.]

In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant.

The tradition of the eastern churches is otherwise than that of the Roman church: for their priests, deacons, or *subdeacons* are married.

He was admitted to the inferior order of accolite on the 5th of December, 1361; to the order of *subdeacon*, a superior and holy order in the church of Rome's account, on the 12th of March following.

SUBDEACONRY.* *n. s.* The Romish or **SUBDEACONSHIP.** *†* *der* and office of a subdeacon.

Ye come to be promoted here to the holy order of *subdeaconry*.

We have no need of *subdeaconship*, more than the churches in the apostles' times; and in truth those whom we call clerks, and sextons, perform what is necessary in this behalf.

SUBDE'AN. *n. s.* [subdecanus, Lat.] The viceregent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only.

SUBDEANERY.* *n. s.* The rank and office of subdean.

The *subdeanery* of York, founded anno 1229, has the impropriation of Preston in Holderness.

SUBDECU'PLE. *adj.* [sub and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. *adj.* [sub and *derisor*, Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.

This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation.

SUBDITI'IOUS. *adj.* [subditiuus, Latin.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [sub and *diversify*.] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer.

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [subdiviser, French; sub and *divide*.] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two becmols, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen.

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*.

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction.
When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity.

SUBDIVISION. *n. s.* [subdivision, French; from *subdiv*.]

1. The act of subdividing.
When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds.

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.

How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one?

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit.

SUBDOLOUS. *† adj.* [subdolos, Lat.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

Subdolos and dishonest actions.

Illusive simulations, and *subdolos* artifices.

SUBDU'ABLE.* *adj.* [from *subdue*.] That may be subdued.

He hath indeed confessed in a certain place, that he had a natural touch of enthusiasm in his complexion; but such as (he thanks God) was ever governable enough; and which he had found at length perfectly *subduable*.

SUBDU'AL.* *n. s.* [from *subdue*.] The act of subduing.

Good is not only produced by the *subdual* of the passions, but by the turbulent exercise of them.

To SUBDU'CE. *† v. a.* [subduco, subductus, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

He doth not always *subduce* his Spirit with his visible presence; but his very outward withdrawing is worthy of our sighs, worthy of our tears.

Our Master is not *subduced*, but risen.

Never was the earth so peevish, as to forbid the sun when it would shine on it, or to slink away, or *subduce* itself from its rays.

Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part

Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough.

2. To substract by arithmetical operation.

Take the other operation of arithmetic, *subduction*: if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite.

From the opposite sides equal quantities are *subducted*.

SUBDUCTION. *† n. s.* [from *subduct*.]

1. The act of taking away.

O God, thine arm is strong and mighty; all thy creatures rest themselves upon that, and are comfortably sustained. O that we were not more capable of distrust, than thine omnipotent hand is of weariness and *subduction*!

Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducting* that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction*.

2. Arithmetical substraction.

Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetic, *subduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite.

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subjugo*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters.

Shakspeare.

Them that rose up against me, hast thou sub-
dued under me. 2 Sam. xxii. 40.

If aught were worthy to subdue
The soul of man. Milton, P. L.

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new
dominion.

Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and subdue
it. Gen. i. 28.

Augustus Cæsar subdued Egypt to the Roman
empire. Peacham.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils. Milton.

The Romans made those times the standard of
their wit, when they subdued the world. Sprat.

3. To tame; to subact; to break.

Nor is 't unwholesome to subdue the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. May, Virgil.

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *subdue*.] Con-
quest. A word not used, nor worthy to
be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despising forfeits and subduements.
Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

SUBDU'ER. *n. s.* [from *subdue*.] Con-
querour; tamer.

Great God of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy hest dost frame;
Victor of gods, subduer of mankind,
That dost the lions and fell tigers tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might? Spenser.

Their curious eye
Discerns their great subduer's awful mien
And corresponding features fair. Philips.
Figs are great subduers of acrimony, useful in
hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient.
Arbutnot.

SUBDU'PLE. } *adj.* [subduple, Fr. *sub*
SUBDUPLICATION. } and *duplus*, Latin.]
Containing one part of two.

As one of them pulleys doth abate half of
that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and
cause the power to be in a subduple proportion
unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which
remains, and cause a subquaduple proportion,
and three a subseptuple. Wilkins, Math. Magic.

The motion generated by the forces in the whole
passage of the body or thing through that space,
shall be in a subduplicate proportion of the forces.
Newton, Opt.

SUBDU'SK.* *adj.* [subfuscus, Lat.] Of a
dark brown colour.

The Portuguese's complexion was a little upon
the subfusc. Tatler, No. 260.

O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmoletsted care has drawn
Curtains subfusc. Shenstone, Eoon. P. iii.

SUBJACENT.† *adj.* [subjacent, old French;
subjacens, Latin.] Lying under.

The superficial parts of mountains are washed
away by rains, and borne down upon the subjacent
plains. Woodward.

TO SUBJEC'T. *v. a.* [subjectus, Latin.]

1. To put under.

Down the cliff as fast
To the subjected plain. Milton, P. L.
The medal bears each form and name:
In one short view, subjected to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. Pope.

2. To reduce to submission; to make sub-
ordinate; to make submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd
name

Shall lose of lustre, by subjecting rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. Dryden.

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you: subjected thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king?

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel power,
Led hence a slave. Dryden.

The blind will always be led by those that see,
or fall into the ditch: and he is the most subjected,
the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding.
Locke.

4. To expose; to make liable.

If the vessels yield, it subjects the person to all
the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation.
Arbutnot.

5. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to subject his ways of opera-
tion to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine
himself to do nothing but what we must compre-
hend. Locke.

6. To make subservient.

[He] subjected to man's service angel-wings.
Milton, P. L.

SUBJECT.† *adj.* [subject, old Fr. *subjectus*,
Lat.]

1. Placed or situated under.

Long he them bore above the subject plaine.
Spenser, F. Q.

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as subject, all the vale,
To see the fight. Shaks. Tr. and Cress.

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Esau was never subject to Jacob, but founded a
distinct people and government, and was himself
prince over them. Locke.

Christ, since his incarnation, has been subject to
the Father, and will be so also, in his human
capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial
kingdom. Waterland.

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most subject is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overspread with them. Shakspeare.

All human things are subject to decay,
And when fate summons monarchs must obey.
Dryden.

4. Being that on which any action operates,
whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the subject matter of my discourse.
Dryden.

SUBJECT.† *n. s.* [subject, French. Dr. John-

son.—From the old Fr. *subject*, *subject*,
subgit. In a proclamation of Rich. III.

among the Paston Letters, we may see,
as Mr. Chalmers has observed, *subjetts*,
and *subjetts*; and in the Will of Hen.

VII. *subiects*. In the 28 Edw. III., and
throughout the Rolls of Parliament, we may
observe Fr. *subgits*, which is the true origin of the Engl. *subject*, and not
Fr. *subjet*, as Johnson supposes. See
SUBDITIS in Chalmers's Gloss. Sir D.
Lyndsay's Works.]

1. One who lives under the dominion of
another: opposed to *governor*.

Every subject's duty is the king's; but every
subject's soul is his own. Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Never subject long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a subject.
Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Those I call subjects which are governed by the
ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign.
Davies.

We must understand and confess a king to be a
father; a subject to be a son; and therefore hon-
our to be by nature most due from the natural
subject to the natural king. Holyday.

The subject must obey his prince, because God
commands it, human laws require it. Swift.

Were subjects so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice.
Dryden.

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have
made them awful to their subjects, can struggle
with and subdue the corruption of the times.
Davenant.

2. That on which any operation, either
mental or material, is performed.
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The subject of our watch. Shakspeare, Macbeth.

This subject for heroick song pleads'd me.
Milton, P. L.

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor
are they too dry a subject for our contemplation.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

I will not venture on so nice a subject with my
severe style. More.

Make choice of a subject beautiful and noble,
which being capable of all the graces that colours,
and elegance of design, can give, shall afford a
perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to
expatiate. Dryden.

The subject of a proposition is that concerning
which any thing is affirmed or denied.
Watts, Logick.

My real design is, that of publishing your
praises to the world; not upon the subject of your
noble birth. Swift.

3. That in which any thing inheres or
exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it ap-
pears well in the weakness of those subjects in whom
it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks.
Bacon.

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case
to a verb is called by Grammarians the
subject of the verb. Clarke, Lat. Gram.

SUBJECTION. *n. s.* [from *subject*.]

1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and subjection
of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were,
that, fighting against the king, had saved them-
selves by flight. Hale.

2. [Subjection, old Fr.] The state of being
under government.

Because the subjection of the body to the will is
by natural necessity, the subjection of the will unto
God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of
direction after what sort our wills and desires may
be rightly conformed to his. Hooker.

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to
subjection, that, having once set before his eyes the
hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement.
Spenser.

Both in subjection now to sensual appetite.
Milton, P. L.

SUBJECTIVE.† *adj.* [from *subject*.]

1. Relating not to the object, but the sub-
ject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distin-
guished into objective and subjective: objective is
when the proposition is certainly true in itself;
and subjective, when we are certain of the truth
of it. Watts.

2. Testifying subjection.

What eye can look, through clear love's spectacle,
On virtue's majesty that shines in beauty,
But, as to nature's divin'st miracle,
Performs not to it all subjective duty?

Davies, Wü's Pilgrimage, sign. D. 2.

SUBJECTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *subjective*.]
In relation to the subject.

The name of God, taken subjectively, is to be
understood of Christ. Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

SUBINDICATION.* *n. s.* [subindico, low
Lat.] Signification; the act of making
known by signs.

The types of Christ served to the *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 19.

To SUBINDUCE.* v. a. [*sub* and *induce*.]

To insinuate; to offer indirectly.

Our innovators by this artifice do alter our settled doctrines; nay, they do *subinduce* points repugnant.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches in Parl. p. 14.

SUBINGRESS'ION. n. s. [*sub* and *ingressus*, Lat.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts.

Boyle.

To SUBJOIN. v. a. [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr.; *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason.

South.

SUBITANE'OUS.† adj. [*subitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; hasty.

Bullockar.

SUBITANY.* adj. [*subitaneus*, Latin.] Hasty; subitaneous.

This which I have now commented is very *subitany*, and I fear confused.

Hales, Lett. (in 1630), Rem. p. 290.

To SUBJUGATE. v. a. [*subjuguer*, Fr. *subjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast,
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east!

Prior.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal.

Baker.

SUBJUGA'TION.† n. s. [*subjugation*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks.

Hale.

SUBJUNCTION. n. s. [*from subjungo*, Lat.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb.

Clarke.

SUBJUNCTIVE.† adj. [*subjunctivus*, Latin; *subjunctif*, French.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

A few things more, *subjunctive* to the former, were thought meet to be castigated in preachers at that time. *Hackel's Life of Abp. Williams*, p. 87.

2. [In grammar.]

The verb undergoes a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood.

Clarke.

SUBLAPS'RIAN.† adj. [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.] Done after the fall of man.

The decree of reprobation, according to the *sUBLAPSRIAN* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition, or non-election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they.

Hammond.

SUBLAPS'RIAN.* n. s. One who maintains the *sUBLAPSRIAN* doctrine.

The *sUBLAPSRIANS* say, that Adam having sinned freely, and his sin being imputed to all his posterity, God did consider mankind, thus lost, with an eye of pity; and having designed to rescue a great number out of this lost state, he decreed to

send his Son to die for them, to accept of his death on their account, and to give them such assistances as should be effectual both to convert them to him, and to make them persevere to the end; but for the rest, he framed no positive act about them, only he left them in that lapsed state without intending that they should have the benefit of Christ's death, or of efficacious and persevering assistances.

Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.

SUBLA'TION.† n. s. [*sublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 188.

SUBLEVA'TION. n. s. [*sublevo*, Lat.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. adj. [*from sublime*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. n. s. [*from sublimable*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniack.

Boyle.

To SUBLIMATE. v. a. [*from sublime*.]

1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein

In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain.

Drayton.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aërial and *sublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SUBLIMATE. n. s. [*from sublime*.]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes.

Bacon.

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

SUBLIMATE. adj. Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate*; and, with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar.

Newton, Opt.

SUBLIMA'TION. n. s. [*sublimation*, French; *from sublimate*.]

1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be sublimed being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them.

Quincy.

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*; that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Since oil of sulphur per campanian is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*?

Newton, Opt.

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns

Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Davies*.
Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality?

South.

SUBLI'ME. adj. [*sublimis*, Lat.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They summ'd their pens, and soaring th' air sublime

With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton*, P. L.
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryd*.

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strained to the highth
In that celestial colloquy sublime. *Milton*, P. L.
Can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;
And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs?

Dryden.

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in stile thy work, in sense sublime. *Prior*.

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heaven fall'n, in station stood of just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton*, P. L.
Their hearts were jocund and sublime,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine.

Milton, S. A.

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was sublime, and almost tumorous, in his looks and gestures.

Wotton.

His fair large front and eye sublime declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton*, P. L.

SUBLI'ME. n. s. The grand or lofty style.

The *sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope*.

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together.

Addison.

To SUBLI'ME. v. a. [*sublimar*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne*.

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb.

Denham.

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flowers, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton*, P. L.

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublimed* intellectuals is dangerously influential.

Glanville.

Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her.

Dryden, *Dufresnoy*.

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wits *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope*.

To SUBLI'ME. v. n. To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not sublime alone.

Newton, Opt.

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and sublimates in a great one.

SUBLIMELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat.

Parnell.

Fustian's so *sublimely* bad;
It is not poetry, but prose run mad.

Pope.

SUBLIMENESS.† *n. s.* [*sublimitas*, Lat.] The same as sublimity.

Mr. Nairn was then the admired preacher of that country, remarkable for accuracy of style, as well as strength of reasoning and *sublimeness* of thought.

SUBLIMIFICATION.* *n. s.* [*sublimis* and *factio*, Latin.] The act of making sublime.

In general, the poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of *sublimification*, if the term may be allowed.

Gilpin.

SUBLIMITY. *n. s.* [from *sublime*; *sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered.

Hooker.

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned.

Raleigh.

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted.

Addison.

SUBLINEATION.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *lineation*.] Mark of a line or lines under a word, or sentence.

I have compared his transcription, in which he hath made use of *sublineation* in lieu of asterisks.

Letters to Abp. Usher, &c. (1686.) p. 564.

SUBLINGUAL. *adj.* [*sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills.

Harvey.

SUBLUNAR. } *adj.* [*sublunaire*, Fr. *sub*
SUBLUNARY. } and *luna*, Lat.] Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which elemented it.

Donne.

Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunary* vault.

Milton, P. L.

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,

Discovering still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discoveries make us all confess
That *sublunary* science is but guess.

Denham.

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Ovid had warn'd her to beware

Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,

Under pretence of taking air,

To pick up *sublunary* ladies.

Swift.

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance;
And scorns, Poitier, this *sublunary* dance.

Young.

SUBLUNARY.* *n. s.* Any worldly thing.

Whatever temporal felicity we apprehend, we cull out the pleasures, and overprize them:—And that these *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness placed only in hope, it is a conviction undeniable, [as] that, upon enjoyment, all our joys do vanish.

Felham, Res. ii. 66.

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [*sub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction.

Wilkins.

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta, affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals.

Ray on the Creation.

TO SUBMERGE.† *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerg'd*, and made
A cistern for scald snakes.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Lost and *submerg'd* in the inundation.

Beaumont and Fl. Marital Maid.

TO SUBMERGE.* *v. n.* To be under water; to lie under water; spoken of swallows.

Some say, swallows *submerge* in ponds.

Genl. Mag. lxxviii. 670.

TO SUBMERSE.* *v. a.* [*submersus*, Lat.] To put under water.

Scott.

SUBMERSION.† *n. s.* [*submersion*, Fr. from *submersus*, Latin.]

1. The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantic island is mentioned in Plato's *Timæus*, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submersion*.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. State of lying under water.

The *submersion* of swallows appears by no means ascertained.

Transl. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.

TO SUBMINISTER. } *v. a.* [*submi-*
TO SUBMINISTRATE. } *nistro*, Lat.]

To supply; to afford. A word not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministrated* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than steams of nasty folks.

Harvey.

TO SUBMINISTER. *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes.

L'Estrange.

SUBMINISTRANT.* *adj.* [*subministrans*, Lat.] Subservient; serving in subordination.

For that which is most principal, and final, to be left undone for the attending of that which is subservient, and *subministrant*, seemeth to be against proportion of reason.

Bacon, Consid. on the Ch. of England.

SUBMINISTRATION.* *n. s.* [from *subministrare*.] Act of supplying.

Which [league] the electors have broken — by *subministration* of commodities to his army.

Wotton, Rem. p. 529.

SUBMISS.† *adj.* [from *submissus*, Lat.]

1. Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that, though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spake with him.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed low.

Milton, P. L.

Rejoicing, but with awe,

In adoration at his feet I fell

Submiss: he rear'd me,

Milton, P. L.

2. Low; not loud; gentle.

As age enfeebleth a man, the grindings are weaker, and the voices of them more *submiss*.

Smith on Old Age, p. 118.

SUBMISSION. *n. s.* [*soumission*, Fr. from *submissus*, Lat.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submission, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means.

Shakespeare.

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness.

Shakespeare.

Great prince, by that *submission* you 'll gain
more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before.

Halifax.

3. Acknowledgement of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission* as in offence.

Shakespeare.

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things.

Temple.

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [*submissus*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent?

Shakespeare.

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress

He thus with peaceful words uprais'd.

Milton, P. L.

Sudden from the golden throne
With a *submissive* step I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look.

Prior.

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies.

Dryden, Æn.

But speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws.

Pope.

SUBMISSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*,
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:

He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky.

Herbert.

SUBMISSLY. *adv.* [from *submiss*.] Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean clothes, and going softly and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself.

Bp. Taylor.

SUBMISSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *submit*.] Humility; lowliness of mind; resignation; obedience.

I honour your names and persons, and with all *submissness* prostrate myself to your censure and service.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 137.
Whosoever she named God, though it were in common discourse, she would, for the most part, add the title of Maker; saying God my Maker; and compose both her eyes and countenance to a *submissness* and reverence.

Rowley, Transl. of Bacon on Qu. Eliz. (1637.)

To SUBMIT. *v. a.* [*soumettre*, French; *submitto*, Lat.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents, which do its height beguile,
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way.

Dryden.

Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *submit* the officious flood,
And with his trident shov'd them off the sand.

Dryden.

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands.

Gen. xvi. 9.

Christian people *submit* themselves to conformable observance of the lawful and religious constitutions of their spiritual rulers.

White.

Will ye *submit* your neck, and choose to bend
The supple knee?

Milton, P. L.

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgement.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house.

Swift.

To SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule.

Milton, P. L.

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death.

Rogers.

SUBMITTER.* *n. s.* [from *submit*.] One who submits.

Sick but confident *submitters* of themselves to this empiric's cast of the dye.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Engl. p. 118.

To SUBMONISH.* *v. a.* [*sub* and *monish*; Lat. *submonere*.] To suggest; to put in mind; to prompt.

I withheld no delights from my senses, which, either by the wisdom of my mind, or by the *submonishing* inclinations of my senses, I perceived to afford access of joyful contentment.

Granger on Eccles. (1621), p. 56.

SUBMONITION.* *n. s.* [*submonitus*, Lat.] Suggestion; persuasion.

He should have obeyed the *submonitions* of his own conscience.

Granger on Eccles. p. 29.

SUBMULTIPLE. *n. s.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.

Harris.

SUBNASCENT.* *adj.* [*subnascens*, Latin.] Growing beneath something else.

Mason.

There is nothing more prejudicial to *subnascent* young trees, than, when newly trimmed and pruned, to have their wound poisoned with continual dripping.

Evelyn, B. 1. ch. 20. § 9.

SUBOBSCURELY.* *adv.* [*sub* and *obscure*.]

Somewhat darkly:

The booke of Nature, where, though *subobscurely* and in shadows, thou [God] hast expressed thine own image.

Donne, Devot. p. 218.

SUBOCTAVE. } *adj.* [*sub* and *octavus*, Lat. *SUBOCTUPLE.* } and *octuple.*] Containing one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weights, and causes the power to be in a *subtuple* proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion, three a *subsextuple*, four a *suboctuple*.

Wilkins, Math. Magic.

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congius from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*.

Arbutnot on Coins.

SUBORDINACY. } *n. s.* [from *subordinate*.]
SUBORDINANCY. } *Subordinacy* is the proper and analogical word.]

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordinacy* to reason.

Spectator.

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the public interests.

Temple.

SUBORDINATE. *adj.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity, or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty.

South.

Whether dark presages of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute.

Addison.

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather counters than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience.

Bacon.

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished.

Woodward.

SUBORDINATE.* *n. s.*

1. An inferiour person.

The governour intreating to take down
That glorious stile, lest he the Hebrew crown
Should vindicate in death; and so deny.
That princes by *subordinates* should die.

Sandys, Christ's Passion, (1640), p. 46.

2. One of a descent in a regular series.

His next *subordinate*

Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.

Milton, P. L.

To SUBORDINATE.† *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To range under another; to make *subordinate*. Not in use, but proper and elegant, Dr. Johnson observes, but cites only the example from Wotton. Few words can boast better authority.

Works [are] not only not excluded, but commanded, as being in their place and in their kind necessary, and therefore *subordinated* unto Christ by Christ himself.

Hooker, Disc. on Justification, § 30.

As I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistresses, so there are certain inferior arts likewise *subordinate* to them.

Wotton on Architecture.

I hate and highly scorn that kestrel brood
Of bastard scholars, that *subordinate*
The precious choice induements of the mind
To wealth or worldly good.

More, Philos. Poems, p. 308.

The stars fight in their courses under his banner, and *subordinate* their powers to the dictates of his will.

South, Serm. vii. 23.

SUBORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *subordinate*.]

In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinate*ly tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement.

SUBORDINATION. *n. s.* [*subordination*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferiour to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide.

Dryden.

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred.

Holyday.

3. Place of rank.

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chasing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of ireligion would be soon destroyed.

Swift.

To SUBORN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Lat.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.

His judges were the self-same men by whom
His accusers were *suborned*.

Hooker.

Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou
speak'st,

Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
In hateful practice.

Shakespeare.

Reason may meet
Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*,

And fall into deception.

Milton.

His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs;
And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes.

Prior.

2. To procure by indirect means.

Behold

Those who by lingering sickness lose their breath,
And those who by despair *suborn* their death.

Dryden.

SUBORNATION. *n. s.* [*subornation*, Fr. from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly.

Spenser on Ireland.

You set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his sake wear the detested blot
Of murder's *subornation*.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*.

Swift.

SUBORNER.† *n. s.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

You are to enquire of wilful and corrupt perjury; — as well of the actors, as of the procurers and *suborners* of it.

Bacon, Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.

SUBPENNA.† *n. s.* [*sub* and *penna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

Your meetings, call'd the ball; to which appear,
As to the court of pleasure, all your gallants
And ladies, thither bound by a *subpena*
Of Venus' and small Cupid's high displeasure.

Shirley, Com. of Lad. of Pleasure.

To **SUBPÆNA**. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To serve with a *subpæna*.

I was lately *subpænaed* by a card to a general assembly.

Ld. Chesterfield.

Every body knows what a *subpæna* is, if he has not been *subpænaed*.

SUBPRIOR. * *n. s.* [sub and prior.] The viceregent of a prior.

The bishop ordered that the prior for the time being should pay 100*l.* a year for seven years ensuing; and the *subprior* and convent 100 marks, in like manner, for this service.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 6.

SUBQUADRUPLE. *adj.* [sub and quadruple.] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion.

Wilkins, Math. Magic.

SUBQUINTUPLE. *adj.* [sub and quintuple.] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion.

Wilkins, Math. Magic.

SUBRECTOR. *n. s.* [sub and rector.] The rector's viceregent.

He was chosen *subrector* of the college.

Walton.

SUPREPTION. † *n. s.* [subreption, Fr. *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation; a fraudulent introduction.

Let there should be any *subreption* in this sacred business, it is ordered, that these ordinations should be no other than solemn both in respect of time and place.

Bp. Hall, Rom. p. 344.

Some sins are of daily incursion; some, of sudden *subreption*.

Farindon's Sermon. (1647), p. 101.

SUBREPTIOUS. † *adj.* [surprectice, Fr. *surpreptitius*, Latin.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently foisted; fraudulently obtained.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SUBREPTIOUSLY. * *adv.* [from *subreptitious*.] By falsehood; by stealth.

Sherwood.

SUBREPTIVE. * *adj.* [subreptif, French.] Subreptitious. Not in use.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To **SUBROGATE**. † *v. a.* [subrogo, Latin.] To put in the place of another. This is a word well authorized, of which, however, Dr. Johnson has given no example.

A sumptuary law against excess of apparel was repealed; and a new one, a little more decent, *subrogated*.

Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 12.

The Christian day is to be *subrogated* into the place of the Jews' day.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 4. § 8.

The lives of beasts were not in value answerable, nor could fitly be *subrogated* instead of men's souls which had offended, and thence were liable to death.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 22.

To **SUBSCRIBE**. *v. a.* [souscrire, French; *subscribo*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James; and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it.

Clarendon.

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*.

Addison.

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands.

Whigft.

3. To submit. Not used.

The king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r! Confid'd to exhibition! all is gone.

Shaks.

To **SUBSCRIBE**. *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Osius, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians' confession.

Hooker.

Advise thee what is to be done, And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice.

Shaks.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time, Thou should'st have said, Go, porter, turn the key, All cruels else *subscrib'd*.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

So spake much humbled Eve; but fate *Subscrib'd* not: nature first gave signs, impress'd

Milton, P. L.

On bird, beast, air.

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRIBER. † *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. One who subscribes.

There is but one *subscriber* for the clergy of this diocese.

Bennet, Ess. on the XXXIX Art. of Rel. p. 364.

2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*.

Swift.

SUBSCRIPT. * *n. s.* [subscriptum, Latin.]

Any thing underwritten.

Be they postscripts or *subscripts*, your translators neither made them, nor recommended them, for Scripture.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 37.

SUBSCRIPTION. *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.

The man asked, Are ye Christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*.

Bacon.

2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd;
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side.

Pope.

South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,
Leave me but liberty.

Pope.

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, ye elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children;
You owe me no *subscription*.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

SUBSECTION. *n. s.* [sub and sectio, Lat.]

A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; a section of a section.

Dict.

SUBSECUTIVE. † *adj.* [subsecutif, Fr. from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SUBSEPTUPLE. *adj.* [sub and septuplus, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*.

Wilkins.

SUBSEQUENCE. † *n. s.* [from *subsequor*, *subsequency*.] } Lat.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past.

Greuv.

If Aristotle confesses that the winds, waters, and other inanimate things follow the heavenly circuit, why should we question the heliotrope's *subsequence* to the course of the sun?

Greenhill, Art of Embalme. p. 336.

SUBSEQUENT. *adj.* [subsequent, Fr. *subsequens*, Lat.] This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by Shakspeare.] Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the giant mass

Of things to come, at large.

Shaks. Tr. and Cress.

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish.

Bacon.

Why does each consenting sign With prudent harmony combine

In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear To gird the globe and regulate the year?

Prior.

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion.

Swift.

SUBSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing, most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of them to their purposes.

South.

To **SUBSERVE**. *v. a.* [subservio, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command.

Milton, S. A.

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy.

Glanville.

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers.

Walsh.

SUBSERVIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *subserve*.]
SUBSERVIENCY. } Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subservience* to the designs of a good angel.

Dryden.

There is an immediate and agile *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subservience* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance.

Bentley.

There is a regular subordination and *subservience* among all the parts to beneficial ends.

Cheyne, Philos. Princip.

SUBSERVIENT. *adj.* [subserviens, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other.

Fell.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods.

Stillingfleet.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man.

Ray.

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein.

Greuv.

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect.

Greuv.

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs,

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members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will.

Newton, Opt.

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art, Still make the whole depend upon a part; They talk of principles, but notions prize, And all to one low'd folly sacrifice.

Pope.

SUBSEXUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *sexuple*, *Lat.*] Containing one part of six.

One of these under-pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsexuple*.

Wilkins, Math. Magic.

To SUBSIDE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, *Lat.*] To sink; to tend downwards. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. Pope has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honours of his head; With terror trembled heaven's *subsiding* hill; And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil.

Dryden.

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air, Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair; The doubtful beam long nods from side to side: At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*.

Pope.

SUBSIDENCE. *n. s.* [*from subside*.] The **SUBSIDENCY.** *f* act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidence* of the abyss would take up a considerable time.

Burnet, Theory.

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time.

Woodward.

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated.

Arbuthnot.

SUBSIDIARILY. *adv.* [*from subsidiary*.] In an assisting way.

Sherwood.

SUBSIDIARY. *adj.* [*subsidaire*, *Fr. subsidarius*, *Lat. from subsidy*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Heavenly doctrine — ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, not suffragan and *subsidiary*.

Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613), p. 175.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

SUBSIDIARY. *n. s.* An assistant.

Which deceitful consideration drew on Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in, one after another, five *subsidiaries* more.

Hammond, Works, iv. 573.

To SUBSIDIZE. *v. a.* [*from subsidy*.] To furnish with a subsidy: a modern word.

SUBSIDY. *n. s.* [*subside*, *Fr. subsidium*, *Lat.*] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*.

Bacon.

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise.

Dryden.

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel.

Addison.

To SUBSIGN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, *Lat. sub-signer*, *Fr.*] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any dead deed before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames.

Camden.

Writing the letter, he read it after to Sancho: — It goes very well, quoth Sancho; *subsign* it, therefore, I pray you.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iii. 11.

SUBSIGNATION. *n. s.* [*subsignatio*, *Lat.*] Attestation given by underwriting the name.

The epistle with *subsignation* of the scribe and notary.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616), p. 300.

This is as good as a *subsignation* of your handwriting, that you wish her well, and are enamoured of her!

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 4.

To SUBSIST. *v. n.* [*subsister*, *Fr. subsisto*, *Lat.*]

1. To be; to have existence.

2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve.

Milton, P. L.

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer.

Swift.

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded.

Dryden.

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity.

Atterbury.

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy.

South.

To SUBSIST. *v. a.* To feed: to maintain.

We decry millions of species *subsisted* on a green leaf, which your glasses represent only in crowds and swarms.

Addison, Teller, No. 119.

SUBSISTENCE, or Subsistency. *n. s.* [*subsistence*, *Fr. from subsist*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting.

Hooker.

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced.

Glanville.

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing.

Stillingfleet.

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province.

Addison.

3. Inherence in something else.

SUBSISTENT. *adj.* [*subsistens*, *Lat.*]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own.

Brown.

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else.

Bentley.

SUBSTANCE. *n. s.* [*substance*, *Fr. substantia*, *Lat.*]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone, Springs not from sense nor humours well agreeing, Her nature is peculiar, and her own; She is a *substance*, and a perfect being.

Davies.

The strength of gods, And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail.

Milton, P. L.

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold

And *substance*? *Milton, P. L.*

Every being is considered as *subsisting* in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it *subsists* in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being.

Watts.

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form.

Digby.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin.

Burnet.

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages.

Addison.

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night

Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard, Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers Arm'd all in proof, and led by shallow Richmond.

Shakespeare.

He the future evil shall no less In apprehension than in *substance* feel.

Milton, P. L.

Heroick virtue did his actions guide, And he the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose:

To rescue one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes.

Dryden.

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a God foretelling and assuring by types, but as a God who has performed the *substance* of what he promised.

Nelson.

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as, water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies.

Newton.

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of flegmatick matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound.

Blackmore.

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest.

Swift.

SUBSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*substantielle*, *Fr. from substantia*.]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar.

Bentley.

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid, Being in night, all this is but a dream; Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*.

Shakespeare.

To give thee being, I lent

Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,

substantial life.

Milton, P. L.

If happiness be a *substantial* good, Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them, I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge.

Denham.

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed.

Glanville.

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue.

L'Estrange.
Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy.

Woodward.
A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul looks down with neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude.

Addison.
This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life.

Law.

3. Corporate; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days? *Prior.*
The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky, all which are gross falsehoods.

Watts.

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors.
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.

Milton, P. L.

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The merchants and *substantial* citizens cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families.

Addison on the War.

SUBSTANTIALS. *n. s.* [without singular.]

Essential parts.
Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

SUBSTANTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of real existence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.
Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these.

Glennville, Scepis.

SUBSTANTIALITY. *adv.* [from *substantial*.]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone *substantially* express'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so *substantially* provided for the North, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer.

Clarendon.

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste and temperate.

Tillotson.

4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTANTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *substantial*.]

1. The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fullness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness?

Camden, Remains.

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story.

Walton on Architecture.

TO SUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance*.]

To make to exist.
The accidental of any act is said to be whatever adheres to the act itself already *substantiated*.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

SUBSTANTIVE. *† n. s.* [*substantif*, French; *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun; the name

of a thing, of whatever we conceive in any way to subsist, or of which we have any notion.

Lowth.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace.

Dryden.

SUBSTANTIVE. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.
He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner.

Bacon.

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious.

Arbutnot.

SUBSTANTIVELY. *adv.* [from *substantive*.]

As a *substantive*.

TO SUBSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.]

To put in the place of another.
In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour.

Gov. of the Tongue.

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and *substitute* another.

Dryden.

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others.

Congreve.

SUBSTITUTE. *n. s.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.
Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
— To him and his *substitutes*.

Shakespeare.

You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,

Shaks. Hen. IV.

And here upswarm'd them.
Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set?

Milton, P. L.

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him.

Addison.

2. It is used likewise for things: as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITUTION. *n. s.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute*.]

The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe

He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting.

Bacon, Phys. Rem.

TO SUBSTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtrahere*, Lat. *soustraire*, French.]

1. To take away part from the whole. See TO SUBTRACT.

2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRACTION. *† n. s.* [*soustraction*, Fr.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

In the *subtraction* of my years,
I said with tears,
Ah! now I to the shades below
Must naked go;

Cut off by death before my time,
And like a flower cropt in my prime.

Sandys, Sacred Songs, p. 17.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *subtraction*. *Denham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

SUBSTRATUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] A layer of earth, or any other substance lying under another.

A half-finished phantom of a *substratum*.

A. Baxter on the Soul, (1737.) ii. 351.

SUBSTRUCTION. *† n. s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it.

Wotton on Architecture.

Vaults and *substructions* that serve as foundations to the ponderous mass of buildings which compose the palace.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 41.

SUBSTRUCTURE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *structura*, Lat.] A foundation.

A *substructure* of their chronology, geography, and history.

Harris on the 53d ch. of Isaiah, (1739.) p. 16.

SUBSTYLAR. *adj.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.]

Substylar line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

Dict.

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substylar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place.

Moson, Mech. En.

SUBSULTIVE. *† adj.* [*subsultus*, Lat.]

SUBSULTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts.

The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot: — this sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous.

By. Berkeley, Lett. p. 147.

I am levelling this rule against that *subsultory* way of delivery that rises like a storm in one part of the period, and presently sinks into a dead calm that will scarce reach the ear.

Alp. Hort, Charge to the Clergy.

SUBSULTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultory*.]

In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts cold and plant.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

TO SUBSUME. *v. n.* [*sub* and *sumo*, Lat.]

To assume a position by consequence.

St. Paul cannot name that word, "sinners," but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis, "of whom I am the chief."

Hammond, Works, iv. 614.

I should rather *subsume* than this does so.

Chillingworth, Answ. to Rushworth's Dialogues.

SUBTANGENT. *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

Dict.

TO SUBTEND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.]

To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle.

Brown.

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end In the same round, and let that line *subtend*

An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three
signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines.

Creech.

SUBTENSE. *n. s.* [sub and tensus, Latin.]
The chord of an arch.

SUBTER. [Latin.] In composition, signifies under.

SUBTERFLUENT. *adj.* [subterfluo, Latin.]
SUBTERFLUOUS. } Running under.

SUBTERFUGE. *n. s.* [subterfuge, Fr. subter
and fugio, Lat.] A shift; an evasion;
a trick.

The king cared not for subterfuges, but would
stand envy, and appear in any thing that was
to his mind.

Bacon.

Notwithstanding all their sly subterfuges and
studied evasions, yet the product of all their en-
deavours is but as the birth of the labouring moun-
tains, wind and emptiness.

Glanville.

Affect not little shifts and subterfuges to avoid
the force of an argument.

Watts.

SUBTERRANEAN. *n. s.* [souterrain, Fr. sub
and terra, Lat.] A subterraneous struc-
ture; a room under ground.

Josephus mentions vast subterraneans in some of
the hills in the part of Canaan called Gailice, and in
Trachonites; and says that they extended far under
ground, and consisted of wonderful apartments.

Bryant, Anal. Enc. Myth. iii. 503.

SUBTERRANEAL. *adj.* [sub and terra,
SUBTERRANEAN. } Lat. souterrain, Fr.
SUBTERRANEOUS. } Subterranean or sub-
SUBTERRANEAN. } terraneous is the
word now used.] Lying under the earth;
placed below the surface.

Metals are wholly subterranean, whereas plants are
part above earth, and part under.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The force
Of subterranean wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thundering Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds.

Milton, P. L.

Alteration proceeded from the change made in
the neighbouring subterranean parts by that great
conflagration.

Boyle.

Tell by what paths, what subterranean ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The reflux rivers.

Blackmore.

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like subterraneous streams, unheard, unknown.

Norris.

This subterraneous passage was not at first de-
signed so much for a highway as for a quarry.

Addison.

Rous'd within the subterranean world,
The expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities.

Thomson.

SUBTERRANEAN. *n. s.* What lies under the
earth or below the surface.

In subterraneans, as the fathers of their tribes,
are brimstone and mercury.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SUBTERRANEANITY. *n. s.* [sub and terra, Lat.]
A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider subterraneities not in con-
templations sufficiently respective unto the creation.

Brown.

SUBTILE. *adj.* [subtile, Fr. subtilis, Lat.
from sub and tela. This word is often
written subtle.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

Mee thinks, this is a pleasant cite,
The seat is good, and yet not strong; —
The ayre subtle and fine, the people should be witty
That dwell vnder this climate in so pure a region.
Trog. Comedie of Damon and Philtas, sign. C. ii. b.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like subtle smoke dissolv'd in air.

Dryden, Georg.

Deny Des Cartes his subtle matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water.

Prior.

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum
by the vibrations of a much subtiler medium than
air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained
in the vacuum?

Newton, Opt.

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,
The subtle motions we forget the while.

Davies.

Thou only know'st her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her subtle form thou only canst define.

Davies.

I do distinguish plain

Each subtle line of her immortal face.

Davies.

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease and subtle pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh.

Prior.

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdulous. In
this sense it is now commonly written
subtle. Milton seems to have both.
[See SUBTLE.]

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria,
a subtle-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man,
was discontented that one should be placed before
him in honour, whose superior he thought himself
in desert, because through envy and stomach prone
unto contradiction.

Hooker.

Think you this York

Was not incensed by his subtle mother,

To taunt and scorn you?

Shaks. Rich. III.

O subtle love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,

To win a maiden's hold.

Fairfax.

A woman, an harlot, and subtle of heart.

Prov. vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, condemn:
Subtle he needs must be, who could seduce

Angels.

Milton, P. L.

5. Deceitful.

Like a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the throw.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

6. Refined; acute beyond necessity.

Things remote from use, obscure and subtle.

Milton, P. L.

SUBTILELY. *adv.* [from subtle.]

1. In a subtle manner; thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly.

The constitution of the air appeareth more subtly
by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man.

Bacon.

In these plasters the stone should not be too
subtily powdered; for it will better manifest its
attraction in more sensible dimensions.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The opakest bodies, if subtly divided, as metals
dissolved in acid menstrua, become perfectly
transparent.

Newton.

3. Artfully; cunningly.

By granting this, add the reputation of loving
the truth sincerely to that of having been able to
oppose it subtly.

Boyle.

Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction
by disputing subtilty against it, and pertinaciously
maintaining that afflictions are no real evils.

Tillotson, Sermon.

SUBTILENESS. *n. s.* [from subtle.]

1. Fineness; rareness.

2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTILIATE. *v. a.* [from subtle.] To
make thin.

A very dry and warm or subtiliating air opens
the surface of the earth.

Harvey on the Plague.

SUBTILIATION. *n. s.* [subtiliation, Fr.
from subtiliate.] The act of making
thin.

By subtiliation and rarefaction the oil contained
in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, be-
comes spirit of wine.

Boyle.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. s.* [from subtilize.]

1. Subtilization is making any thing so
volatile as to rise readily in steam or
vapour.

Quincy.

Fluids have their resistances proportional to their
densities, so that no subtilization, division of parts,
or refining can alter these resistances.

Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [subtilizer, Fr. from
subtile.]

1. To make thin; to make less gross or
coarse.

Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancre-
atic juices, is further subtilized, and rendered so
fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer
part easily finds way in at the straight orifices of
the lacteous veins.

Ray on the Creation.

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so
either as subtilized or organized, moved or endowed
with life.

Grew.

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.

The most obvious verity is subtilized into niceties,
and spun into a thread indiscernible by com-
mon optics.

Glanville.

To SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too
much refinement.

Qualities and moods some modern philosophers
have subtilized on.

Digby on Bodies.

SUBTILITY. *n. s.* [subtilité, Fr. from subtil.]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.

The subtilities of particular sounds may pass
through small crannies not confused, but its mag-
nity not so well.

Bacon.

How shall we this union well express?

Nought ties the soul, her subtilty is such.

Davies.

The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and
subtily in all bodies being essentially the same
thing, could any body by subtilty become vital,
then any degree of subtilty would produce some
degree of life.

Grew, Cosmol.

Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in
subtily and refinement, the more spreading and
self-diffusive are they.

Norris.

2. Nicety; exility.

Whatever is invisible, in respect of the fine-
ness of the body, or subtilty of the motion, is
little enquired.

Bacon.

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.

You prefer the reputation of candour before
that of subtilty.

Boyle.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much
subtily in nice divisions.

Locke.

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle subtilties embroil,
And fashion systems with romantic toil.

Blackmore.

They give method, and shed subtilty upon their
author.

Baker.

4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.

Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded subtilty.

Sidney.

The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians
knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some
men's subtilty.

King Charles.

Sleights proceeding

As from his wit and native subtilty.

Milton, P. L.

SUBTLE. *adj.* [Written often for subtil,
especially in the sense of cunning.]

Sly; artful; cunning.

Some subtle-headed fellow will put some quirk,
or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take
hold.

Spenser.

Shall we think the subtle-witted French
Conjurers and sorcerers, that afraid of him?
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end?

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field.

Milton, P. L.

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Sprat.*

SUBTLY. *adv.* [from *subtle*.]

1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.

Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear while I relate. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*

To **SUBTRACT.** *v. a.* [*subtractus*, Latin.] They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *subtract*, which is the common word. To withdraw part from the rest.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lays nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRACTION. *† n. s.*

1. Subtraction; which see.

2. In law.

Subtraction happens, when any person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws or neglects to perform it. *Blackstone.*

Subtraction, the withholding or detaining of legacies, is apparently injurious. *Blackstone.*

SUBTRACTER. *n. s.* [*subtrahō*, Latin.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRAHEND. *† n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Latin.] The number out of which part is taken. Dr. Johnson. — Not so; but the number to be *subtracted* or taken out of another, and not that from which another number is *subtracted*.

SUBTRIPLE. *adj.* [*subtriplex*, Fr. *sub* and *triplex*, Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins, Math. Magic.*

SUBTUTOR.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *tutor*.] A subordinate tutor.

He [bishop Earl] had been his *subtutor*.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.

SUBVENTANEUS. *† adj.* [*subventaneus*, Latin.] Adde; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneus* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

Subventaneus eggs. *Medic. Ess. ii. 187.*

SUBVENTION.* *n. s.* [*subvention*, old Fr.] The act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

The manner in which our Saviour is said to have been carried up, was, by the *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground, and mounting with him gradually carried him out of his Apostles' sight. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.*

To **SUBVERSE.** *† v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert; to overthrow.

Returning back, those goodly rowmes, which erst

She saw so rich and royally array'd,
Now vanish utterly and cleane *subvert*
She found, and all their glory quite decay'd.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 42.
Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
The unalterable hour. *Thomson, Autumn.*

SUBVERSION. *n. s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*
These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth.

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Burnet.*

SUBVERSIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to overturn: with of.

Lying is a *subversive* of the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

To **SUBVERT.** *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *subverto*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise.

Milton, P. L.

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*

SUBVERTER. *n. s.* [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer.

O traitor! worse than Sinon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallic reign,
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne! *Dryden.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of souls. *Waterland.*

SUBUNDATION.* *n. s.* [*sub* and *unda*, Latin.] Flood; deluge. Not in use.

Banks defensive against *subundation*, called sea-banks. *Hulot, in V. Banckes.*

SUBURB. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon, War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleveland.*

They on the smoothed plank
The *suburb* of their strawbuilt citadel,
Expatriate. *Milton, P. L.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUBURBAN. *† adj.* [*suburbanus*, Latin. from *SUBURBIAL*.] *suburb.* Inhabiting the

SUBURBIAN. *†* *suburb.*

Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits

City or *suburban*, studious walks and shades. *Milton, P. R.*

Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords,
And Pantom waging harmless war with words.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

Then weds an heiress of *suburban* mould,
Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

Moor-ditch, a part of the ditch surrounding the city of London, between Bishopsgate and Cripple-gate, [formerly] opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and consequently [was] not

frequented by the citizens, like other *suburbial* fields which were remarkably pleasant.

Warton, Notes on Shakespeare.

SUBURBED.* *adj.* Bordering upon a suburb; having a suburb on its outpart.

The first place, which here offereth itself to sight is Botreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and *suburbed* with a poor market town. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

SUBURBICARIAN.* *adj.* [*suburbicarius*, Latin.] Applied to those provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his *suburbicarian* precincts.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

SUBWORKER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *worker*.] Underworker; subordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *South.*

SUCCEDANEUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Latin.] Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is *Ætius* perhaps too strictly to be observed, when he prescribeth the stones of the otter as *succedaneus* unto castoreum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneus* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDANEUM. *† n. s.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

They did not need a *succedaneum* to that inward conscious persuasion.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 75.

To **SUCCEED.** *v. n.* [*succeder*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear,
My soul hath her consent so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this

Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Those of all ages to *succeed*—will curse my head. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relents of healing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*.

Milton, P. L.

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
Burnt-off rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded*. *Dryden*.

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail:
Spurious at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope*.

4. To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee. *Tob. iv. 6.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language: Spenser endeavoured it in *Shepherd's Kalender*; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden*.

5. To go under cover.

Please that silvan scene to take,
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread? *Dryden*.

To *SUCCEED*.† *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*. *Dryden*.

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest Deiopeia shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden, Æn.*

God was pleased to *succeed* their endeavours.
Stillingfleet, Serm. p. 14.

SUCCEEDER. n. s. [from *succeed*.] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great *succeder* all repairs,
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel*.
Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeders*, they yet would find it out. *Suckling*.

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps fillings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *succeders*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as presumption. *Boyle*.

SUCCESS.† *n. s.* [*succes*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success, Dr. Johnson says; but Milton uses it for the very reverse, *Par. Lost*, B. 2. ver. 9.

For good *success* of his hands he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable. *Wisd. xiii. 19.*
Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *success*
The tempter stood. *Milton, P. R.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *success*, her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Walker*.

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson*.

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess
They've strove for ruin long without *success*. *Garth*.

Gas sulphuritis may be given with *success* in any disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury*.

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thirteen eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser*.

SUCCE'SSFUL. adj. [*success* and *full*.] Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South*.

He observ'd the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their cure

In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryden*.
This is the most proper and most *successful* season to meet and attack the advancing enemy. *Blackmore*.

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior*.

SUCCE'SSFULLY. adv. [from *successful*.] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *successful*. *Shakspeare*.

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond*.

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury*.

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town, would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift*.

Bleeding, when the expectation goes on *successfully*, suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. n. s. [from *successful*.] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond*.

SUCCE'SSION. n. s. [*succession*, Fr. *successio*, Lat.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, saith, in all this order of *succession* of bishops there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker*.

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *succession*. *Locke*.

Let a cannon bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike *successively* the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in *succession*. *Locke*.

2. A series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive princes. *Bacon*.

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton, Opt.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibelan,
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*.

A long *succession* must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milton, P. L.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden*.

SUCCE'SSIVE. adj. [*successif*, Fr.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each *successive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel*.

God hath set

Labour and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive. *Milton, P. L.*
God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of time, and all *successively* existing in them. *South*.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior*.

2. Inherited by *succession*. Not in use.

Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your words. *Titus Andronic*.

The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh*.

SUCCE'SSIVELY. adv. [*successivement*, Fr. from *successive*.] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which *successively* by turns did reign. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age? *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

That king left only by six wives three children,
who reigned *successively*, and died childless. *Bacon*.

We that measure times by first and last,
The sight of things *successively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies*.

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton, Opt.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once: it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one. *Bentley, Serm.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* conveyed to us by the primitive saints from the apostles themselves. *Waterland*.

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. n. s. [from *successive*.] The state of being successive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion. *Hale*.

SUCCE'SSLESS. adj. [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless* as the first. *Heylin*.

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryden*.

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. *Philips*.

Passion unpitied, and *successless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison, Cato*.

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope*.

SUCCE'SSLESSLY. adv. [from *successless*.] Without success.

The Gospel having been preached through all the cities of Judea *successfully*, the apostles turn to the Gentiles. *Hammond's Works*, vol. iii. p. 121.

SUCCESSLESSNESS. * *n. s.* [from *spessless*.] Not prosperous conclusion; unsuccessfulness. Boyle has somewhere used this word.

SUCCESSOR. *n. s.* [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat. This is sometimes pronounced *succēssor*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and already acceptance of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his father's crown.

Sidney.

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies.

Ecclesi. xvi. 1.

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *successor* to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle.

Clarendon.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the *successor* of the apostles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The surly savage offspring disappear, And curse the bright *successor* of the year; Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. *Tate.* The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated navigation in some lesser degree. *Arbutnot.*

SUCCINCT. *adj.* [*succinct*, Fr. *succinctus*, Lat.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton, P. L.*

His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist,

Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*

Four knives in garbs *succinct*. *Pope.*

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* stile is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest.

B. Johnson.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear, That ready wits may comprehend them soon.

Roscommon.

SUCCINCTLY. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few reflections that most readily occur.

Boyle.

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit

As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ.

Roscommon.

SUCCINCTNESS. * *n. s.* [from *succinct*.] Brevity; conciseness.

We have designed this in such a method, as that—the *succinctness* and brevity thereof may not make it the more obscure.

Harlib, Transl. of Comenius, (1642), p. 44.

Brevity and *succinctness* of speech, is that, which in philosophy, or speculation, we call maxim and first principle.

South, Sermon. ii. 129.

SUCCORY. *n. s.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

A garden-salad

Of endive, radishes, and *succory*.

Dryden.

The medicaments to diminish the milk are

lettuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*.

Wise man of Tumours.

TO SUCCOUR. *v. a.* [*secourir*, French; *succurro*, Latin.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen

Of Amazons, when Pyrrhus did destroy,

Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,

To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy.

Spenser.

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity.

L'Estrange.

SUCCOUR. *n. s.* [from the verb; *secours*, Fr.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.

My father,

Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,

Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd.

Shakspeare.

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,

And faints for *succour*.

Shakspeare.

2. The person or things that bring help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours*

which reason offereth.

Wisd. xvii. 12.

Our watchful general hath discern'd from far

The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe.

Dryden.

SUCCOURER. *n. s.* [from *succour*.] Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many.

Romans, xvi. 2.

SUCCOURLESS. * *adj.* [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Leave them slaves, and *succourless*.

Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.

Succourless and sad,

She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*

SUCCUBA.* } *n. s.* [*sub* and *cubo*, Latin.]

SUCCUBUS. } A pretended kind of demon. See INCUBUS.

His ancient grandame,

Though seeming in shape a woman natural,

Was a feend of the kind that *succubæ* some call.

Mir. for Mag. p. 329.

One of their own fables is here mythologized and explained, Of a church-yard carcass raised and set a strutting by the inflation of some hellish *succubus* within.

Warburton on Prod. p. 63.

SUCCULENCY. * } *n. s.* [from *succulent*.]

SUCCULENCY. } Juiciness.

The *succulency* of the nerves, in a healthy man,

depends upon the goodness and due quantity of

the blood that enters the vessels of the brain.

Kinnier's Essay on the Nerves, (1739), p. 55.

SUCCULENT. *adj.* [*succulent*, Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.] Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent*

moisture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every

where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with

succulent herbage and nourishing grass upon which

most beasts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,

Indulgent, to all moons some *succulent* plant

Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack

His present thirst.

Philips.

TO SUCCUMB. * } *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat. *succomber*, Fr.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty.

Not in use, except

among the Scotch. *Dr. Johnson.*—

Dr. Johnson is mistaken. *Warburton*

has repeatedly used it; and another

learned prelate of later times has em-

ployed it.

To their wills we must *succumb*,

Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

Wisdom *succumbing* under the bauble of folly.

Warburton, Sermon. iii. 146.

Our fortitude is our best resource, as within us;

it may give way to an irresistible torrent, it may

bend under the weight of malignancy and opposi-

tion, yet not *succumb*.

Philosoph. Lett. on Physiogn. (1751), p. 259.

Thinking, as I do, that Popery is every where

succumbing under the general diffusion of know-

ledge.

Bp. Landaff, (Watson,) Charge (in 1805,) p. 40.

SUCCUSSATION. * } *n. s.* [*succussatio*, low Lat.] A trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is trotation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

They rode, but authors having not Determin'd whether pace or trot,

That is to say, whether trotation,

As they do term 't, or *succussation*. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSION. *n. s.* [*succussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking.

2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.

When any of that risible species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

SUCH. * } *adj.* [*swaleik*, Goth. i. e. *swa*, so; and *leik*, like; *sulck*, *solk*, Teut. i. e. so-like; *pilck*, Saxon. *Wicliffe* uses *swilke* for *such*.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With as before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one.

Shakspeare.

Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the

spirit of God is? *Gen. xli. 38.*

The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are

drunkenness, revellings, and *such* like. *Gal. v. 21.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar

such from preaching of the Gospel, as have through

infirmity fallen. *Whitegift.*

Such another idol was Manah, worshipped be-

tween Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock

or stone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into *such* as enjoin piety towards God, or *such* as require the good government of ourselves.

Tillotson.

If my song be *such*,

That you will hear and credit me too much,

Attentive listen. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*.

The savage Scythian. *Dryden.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the

Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abili-

ties, is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has

the public administration, acts like the representa-

tative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such* as I can send. *Pope.*

2. The same that; with as.

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at

such time as Barbarossa, with Solyman's great

fleet, landed in Africa. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term pre-

missed, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;

That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself.

Milton, P. L.

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace,

upon which it was impossible for him not to fall,

highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine

Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,

Still to be good, as long to have been *such*.

Dryden.

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday

With *such* and *such*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.
I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such*
place. *I Sam.*

Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is now arriv'd. *Daniel, Civ. War.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consist-
ing of three thousand horse and foot, with a train
of artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within
three hours' march of Berwick. *Clarendon.*

That which doth constitute any thing in its
being, and distinguish it from all other things, is
called the form or essence of *such* a thing. *Wilkins.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law,
commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a
quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow.

South.
Those artists who propose only the imitation of
such or *such* a particular person, without election
of those ideas before mentioned, have been re-
proached for that omission. *Dryden.*

TO SUCK. *v. a.* [*rucan*, Saxon; *sugo*,
suctum, Latin; *succer*, French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the
air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and
suck it out. *Ezek. xxiii. 34.*

We 'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still she drew
The sweets from ev'ry flower, and *suck'd* the dew.
Dryden.

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue.
Pope, Statius.

3. To draw the teat of a female.

Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more sought the
breast,

Like dropsy folk still drink to be athirst. *Sidney.*
A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her
puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her so
long that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child suck every day a new nurse, it
would be no more affrighted with the change of
faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'd'st* it from
me;

But own thy pride thyself. *Shaks. Coriol.*

5. To empty by sucking.

A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking*
and galling of him. *L'Estrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy
seed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a
weazel sucks eggs. *Shakespeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a
half in half an hour; but because it *sucks* up no-
thing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an
hour's rain. *Burnet.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* in and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire.
Dryden.

Old ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed.
Thomson.

TO SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking*
pumps are constantly requiring.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the paps,
and *suck* at them; whereas none of those that are
not designed for that nourishment ever offer to
suck. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would

Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child.
Numb. xi.

3. To draw; imbibe.

The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now, being
full, was like to draw less. *Bacon, Hen. VIII.*

SUCK. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in
the tube, upon the first *suck*, that I should be
able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of
force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity
of quicksilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *suck* the disposition of
nurses. *Spenser.*

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me.
Shakespeare.

Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantic mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*.
Ray.

3. [*Succus*, Lat.] Juice. Not in use.

Take the *sucke* or juice of a radish root, and
anoint your hands with it.

Ward, Tr. of Alexis, P. ii. (1563.) fol. 14. b.

SUCKER. *n. s.* [*suceur*, Fr. from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the
sucker may slip up and down in it more smoothly.
Boyle.

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers,
or something equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins, Dadalus.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on
a stone, and drawn up in the middle,
rarifies the air within, which pressing
upon its edges, holds it down to the
stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play,
called *suckers*, not above an inch and half di-
ameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and
pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the
ground. *Grew, Mus.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is
sucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but cheerful, unfatigu'd, still move
The draining *sucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock.
This word was perhaps originally *surcule*.
[*surculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and
body doth make trees grow high.

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that
with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a
mighty tree. *Ray.*

SUCKET. *† n. s.* [from *suck*.] A sweet-
meat, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Here are *suckets* and sweet dishes.

Beaumont and Fl. Sea Voyage.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose *suckets* are moist alchemy;
The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleveland.*

SUCKING-BOTTLE. *n. s.* [*suck* and *bottle*.]
A bottle which to children supplies the
want of a papp.

He that will say, children join these general ab-
stract speculations with their *sucking* bottles, has
more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity.
Locke.

TO SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse
at the breast.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier.

Shakespeare.
She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*

Two thriving calves she *suckles* twice a-day.
Dryden.

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the
first history of Romulus, who was begot by the
god of war, and *suckled* by a wolf.

Addison on Italy.

SUCKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A teat;
a dug.

The body of this fish [the manatee or cowfish]
is three yards long, and one broad, thick-skin'd,
without scales, narrow towards the tail which is
nervous, slow in swimming, wanting fins; in place
whereof, she is aided with two paps, which are
not only *suckles*, but serve for stilts to creep ashore
upon. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 26.*

SUCKLING. *n. s.* [from *suck*.] A young
creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *suckling*,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat.

Dryden.
Young animals participate of the nature of their
tender aliment, as *sucklings* of milk.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

SUCTION. *n. s.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.]
The act of sucking.

Sounds exterior and interior may be made by
suction, as by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and
a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*,
or supported by the air, and what was cast
out of it, weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child.
Arbuthnot.

SUDARY.* *n. s.* [*sudarium*, Lat.] A nap-
kin or handkerchief. *Prompt. Parv.*

Lo, thi besaunt that I hadde put up in a su-
darye. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, xix.*

SUDATION. *n. s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Sweat.

SUDATORY. *† n. s.* [*sudo*, Latin.] Hot-
house; sweating-bath.

Shiraz is—defended by nature, enriched by
trade, and by art made lovely; the vineyards, gar-
dens, cypresses, *sudatories*, and temples, ravishing
the eye and smell, so as in every part she appears
delightful and beautiful.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 128.

SUDDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; *roben*,
Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice;
coming without the common prepara-
tives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden.

Shakespeare.

There was never any thing so sudden but Caesar's
thrasonical brag, of I came, saw, and overcame.

Shakespeare.

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton, P. L.*

His death may be sudden to him, though it
comes by never so slow degrees.

Wh. Duty of Man.

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; pre-
cipitate. Not now in use.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shaks.*

SUDDEN. *n. s.*

1. An unexpected occurrence; surprise.
Not in use.

Parents should mark the witty excuses of their
children at *suddains* and surprisals, rather than
pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. On or of a **SUDDEN**, or upon a **SUDDEN**.
Sooner than was expected; without the

natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who upon the sudden
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
How art thou lost, how on a sudden lost!

They keep their patients so warm as almost to
stife them, and all on a sudden the cold regimen
is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your master,
grow rude and saucy of a sudden, and beyond your
usual behaviour. *Swift.*

SUDDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your argosies
Are richly come to harbour suddenly. *Shakspeare.*
If elision of the air made the sound, the touch
of the bell or string could not extinguish so sud-
denly that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did suddenly enclose
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*

2. Without premeditation.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without invention suddenly. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

SUDDENNESS. *n. s.* [from *sudden*.] State of
being sudden; unexpected presence;
manner of coming or happening unex-
pectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwary sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Spenser.*

He speedily run forward, counting his sudden-
ness his most advantage, that he might overtake
the English. *Spenser.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which,
once breaking bounds, overflows a country with
that suddenness and violence as leaves no hopes of
flying. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. *adj.* [from *sudorifque*, Fr. *sudor*
and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing
sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by
bottles, with a decoction of sudorifick herbs in hot
water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by
sudorifick or watery evaporations, brings it into a
morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDORIFICK. *n. s.* A medicine promoting
sweat.

As to sudorificks, consider that the liquid which
goes off by sweat is often the most subtle part of
the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Con-
sisting of sweat. Not used.

Beside the strigments and sudorous adhesions
from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold
in the usual decoction thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUDS. *† n. s.* [from *reoben*, to seeth; whence
joben, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.

2. To be in the SUDS. A familiar phrase
for being in any difficulty.

Will ye forsake me now and leave me i' the suds?
Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chase.

TO SUE. *† v. a.* [from *suer*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law.

If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy
coat, let him have thy cloak also. *St. Mat. v. 40.*

2. To gain by legal procedure.

I am denied to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters patent give me leave. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

3. To follow; to ensue.

Lechery that sueth always gluttony. *Lib. Fest. fol. 5.*

4. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a
hawk.

TO SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to pe-
tition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in suing long to bide. *Spenser.*

If me thou deign to serve and sue,
At thy command to all these mountains be. *Spenser.*

When maidens sue,
Men give like gods. *Shakspeare.*

We were not born to sue, but to command.

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth
of the Euphrates, suing unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me sue,
Refuse it not; but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden, Æn.*

Despise not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and sue with words of prayer. *Dryden.*

'T will never be too late,
To sue for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison, Cato.*

The fair Egyptian
Courtied with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now faltring sued, and threat'ning now did rave. *Blackmore.*

By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue
For counsel and redress, he sues to you. *Pope, Odys.*

TO SUE. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty:
with out. The expression is perhaps
improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propiti-
ation to die for us, but he is still our advocate,
continually interceding with his Father in the
behalf of all true penitents, and suing out a pardon
for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

SU'ER.* n. s. [from *sue*.] One who seeks
to obtain by entreaty; a suitor. Not in
use.

The woman perceiving by the slowness of his
pace, that he rather seemed to be a *suer*, than a
pursuer of her, replied to his words.

Lord's Hist. of the Banians, (1630), p. 21.

SU'ET. *n. s.* [from *suet*, an old French word, ac-
cording to Skinner.] A hard fat, par-
ticularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to escar-
otics. *Wiseman.*

SU'ERY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of
suet; resembling *suet*.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a
suet substance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TO SUFFER. *† v. a.* [from *suffer*, old French;
to which Lacombe assigns the date of
the eleventh century; *souffrir*, modern;
suffero, Latin.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense
of pain.

A man of great wrath shall suffer punishment.

A woman suffered many things of physicians,
and spent all she had. *St. Mark, v. 26.*

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heaven
Thus trampled, thus expell'd to suffer here
Chains and these torments? Better these than
worse.

By my advice; since fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To suffer, as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink
under.

Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.

He wonder'd that your lordship
Would suffer him to spend his youth at home. *Shakspeare.*

Often have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being suffered, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clapt his tail betwix his legs and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*

My duty cannot suffer
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakspeare.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not suffer sin upon
him. *Levit.*

I suffer them to enter and possess. *Milton, P. L.*

He that will suffer himself to be informed by
observation, will find few signs of a soul accus-
tomed to much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to
be acted upon.

The air now must suffer change. *Milton, P. L.*

TO SUFFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.

My breast I arm, to overcome by suffering. *Milton, P. L.*

Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations
necessary; and most young men suffer in the want
of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.

The father was first condemned to suffer upon
a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day
following. *Clarendon.*

He thus
Was forc'd to suffer for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows and his crown. *Dryden.*

3. To be injured.

Publick business suffers by private infirmities,
and kingdoms fall into weaknesses by the diseases
or decays of those that manage them. *Temple.*

SUFFERABLE. *† adj.* [from *suffer*; *suffrable*,
old Fr.] Tolerable; that may be en-
dured.

Thy rages be
Now no more sufferable. *Chapman.*

It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they
list in their own writing, but the contracting
and extending the lines and sense of others would
appear a thankless office. *Watton.*

SUFFERABLENESS.* n. s. [from *sufferable*.]
Tolerableness. *Scott.*

SUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Toler-
ably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet sufferably bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

SUFFERANCE. *n. s.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*,
French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring sufferance. *Shaks. Meas. for Meas.*

How much education may reconcile young
people to pain and sufferance, the examples of
Sparta shew. *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.

He thought t' have slain her in his fierce de-
spight;
But, hasty heat tempering with sufferance wise,
He staid his hand. *Spenser.*

He hath given excellent *sufferance*, and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage.

Bp. Taylor.

Nor was his *sufferance* of other kinds less exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calamity.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend.

Uwaj, Orphan.

3. Toleration; permission; not hinderance.

Most wretched man,

That to affections does the bridle lend;

In their beginning they are weak and wan,

But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end.

Spenser.

In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner.

Hooker.

Some villains of my court

Are in consent and *sufferance* in this. *Shakspeare.*

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,

As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;

Not by the *suff'rance* of supernal power.

Milton, P. L.

SUFFERER. *n. s.* [from *suffer*.]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,

The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here:

From other hands we need not much to fear.

Milton, S. A.

He when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,

Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,

That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects' crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from

the sight of her husband, but from the good luck

she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I

am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out

of humour, because she has been throwing away

my estate. *Addison, Spect.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not

make such deep and lasting impressions, as events

of the same nature in which we or our friends have

been *sufferers*. *Addison.*

Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of

sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal

regimen. *Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SUFFERING. *n. s.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.

Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col. i. 24.*

With what strength, what steadiness of mind,

He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*!

Addison.

We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people,

who have lived in that place which was the scene

of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts.

Addison.

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings*

to compare them with his former happiness.

Atterbury.

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's pro-

vidence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men

in this world, will be fully justified. *Nelson.*

SUFFERINGLY. *adv.* [from *suffering*.]

With pain.

An *ἀσπαδίζων*, or an affect or moving *sufferingly*

to become matter.

Cabalistical Dialogue, (1682), p. 8.

To SUFFICE. *v. n.* [*suffire*, Fr. *sufficio*,

Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient;

to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are

good. *Shakspeare.*

To recount almighty works

What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,

Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend?

Milton, P. L.

The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present

happiness, we desire not to venture the change;

being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also.

Pope.

To SUFFICE. *v. a.*

1. To afford; to supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant.

Bacon.

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn

Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,

Shall share my morning song and evening vows.

Dryden.

The pow'r appears'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail;

The belling canvass strutted with the gale.

Dryden.

2. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations.

Ezekiel.

Parched corn she did eat, and was *sufficed*, and

left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy.

Milton, P. L.

He our conqueror left us this our strength,

That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire.

Milton, P. L.

When the herd *suffic'd*, did late repair

To ferny heaths, and to the forest laze. *Dryden.*

SUFFICIENCY. *n. s.* [*suffissance*, Fr. from *sufficient*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience

To those that wring under the load of sorrow;

But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*

To be so moral, when he shall endure

The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and pos-

sesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*,

as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the

evidence of the truth he asserted.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as

not willingly to admit the counsel of others.

King Charles.

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made

judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the minis-

ters, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy.

Spenser on Ireland.

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the

greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in

their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are ques-

tions not of the very highest importance, nor of the

meanest kind; but rather the intermediate ques-

tions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency*

of them in the sciences.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

5. It is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and igno-

rance. *Temple.*

SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [*suffisant*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

St. Matt. vi. 34.

Heaven yet retains

Number *sufficient* to possess her realms.

Milton, P. L.

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own hap-

piness. *Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat.

Addison.

Sufficient beneficence is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such debts belonging to the bishop.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo.

Swift.

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil.

Hooker.

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd

Of happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them;

sufficiently, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and

if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them.

Rogers.

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every thing else?

Law.

SUFFISANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*

Of all gladfulness and kindly joyance. *Spenser.*

To SUFFLAMINATE. *v. a.* [*sufflamino*,

Latin.] To stop; to stay; to impede.

God could any where *sufflaminate* and subvert

the beginnings of wicked designs.

Barrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.

To SUFFLATE. *v. a.* [*sufflo*, Latin.]

To blow up. Not used. *Bailey.*

SUFFLATION. *n. s.* [*sufflatio*, Latin.] The

act of blowing up. *Coles.*

To SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffoco*, Fr.

suffoco, Lat.] To choke by exclusion

or interception of air.

Let galleys gape for dog, let man go free,

And let not hump his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shaks.*

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only

to refrigerate the heart; which being once per-

formed, lest, being self-heated again, it should *suffocate*

that part, it hasteth back the same way it

passed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and

strangle without passage. *Collier of Friendship.*

All invol'd in smoke, the latent foe

From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.]

Choked.

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,

Follows the choking. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

SUFFOCATION. *n. s.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from

suffocate.] The act of choking; the

state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are danger-

ous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the

primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all

the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some

of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in

which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt,

and vomiting as soon as possible.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

SUFFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Hav-

ing the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed.

Arbutnot on Air.

SUFFOSSION.* *n. s.* [*suffossio*, Latin.] The act of digging under.

Those conspiracies against maligned sovereignty, those *suffossions* of walls, those powder-trains.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

SUFFRAGAN.† *n. s.* [*suffragant*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Lat.]

1. A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominico, have under them twenty-five *suffragan*-bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for.

Suffragan-bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor.

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*.

Hale.

2. An assistant bishop: this is the more proper sense of the word. By an act, 26 Hen. VIII. *suffragans* were to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate, whom they were to assist.

For a bishop to have a coadjutor, or, as the statute calls him, a *suffragan* to assist him, was no new thing, but of ancient use in England before Henry the Eighth.—Such *suffragan*, or coadjutor, was to have no revenue or jurisdiction in his diocese, whose *suffragan* he was; save what the bishop should by commission under his seal allow him.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 161.

SUFFRAGANT.* *adj.* [*suffragans*, Latin.] Assisting; concurring with.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, and not *suffragant* and subsidiary.

Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613.) p. 175.

If I should let my pen loose to the *suffragant* testimonies whether of antiquity, or of modern divines and reformed churches, I should try your patience, and instead of a letter send you a volume.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 302.

SUFFRAGANT.* *n. s.* An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with.

Hoping to find them more friends and *suffragants* to the virtues and modesty of sober women, than enemies to their beauty.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 118.

TO SUFFRAGATE. v. n. [*suffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it.

Hale.

SUFFRAGATOR.* *n. s.* [*suffragator*, Lat.] A favourer; one that helps with his vote.

The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their *suffragators* are already assembled.

Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher, (1618.) Lett. p. 67.

SUFFRAGE.† *n. s.* [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.]

1. Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect, Only your *suffrages* I will expect At the assembly for the chusing of consuls.

B. Jonson.

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations.

King Charles.

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them,

Addison.

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw A beardless consul made against the law; And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome.

Dryden.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers.

Atterbury.

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place; and next to the united *suffrage* of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other.

Waterland.

2. United voice of persons in publick prayer.

This is said in reference to the chants, responds, *suffrages*, versicles.

Pref. to the Vers. of the Ps. (1550.)

The *suffrages* next after the Creed shall stand thus. *Comm. Pr. Form of Thanks, for May 29.*

3. Aid; assistance: a Latinism.

They make little account of indulgences, especially of those which are to be applied to the souls in purgatory by way of *suffrage*.

Dorrington, Obs. on the Rom. Ch. (1699.) p. 191.

SUFFRAGINOUS. adj. [*suffrago*, Lat.] Belonging to the knee-joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward.

Brown.

SUFFUMIGATION.† *n. s.* [*suffumigatio*, Fr. *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

We commend a fume, or *suffumigation*, every morning, of dried rosemary.

Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SUFFUMIGE. n. s. [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch.

Harvey.

TO SUFFUSE.† *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

[She] can comfort her in her rude wise, With womanish compassion of her plaint, Wiping the tears from her *suffused* eyes.

Spenser, F. Q.

Suspensions, and fantastical surmise, And jealousy *suffus'd* with jaundice in her eyes.

Dryden.

To that recess, When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies, With me repair.

Pope.

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks, With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed, *Suffus'd* and glaring with untender fire.

Thomson.

SUFFUSION. n. s. [*suffusion*, Fr. from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overspreading with any thing.

2. That which is suffused or spread.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs, Or dim *suffusion* veil'd.

Milton, P. L.

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye; And when his chariot downward draws to bed, His ball is with the same *suffusion* red.

Dryden.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour.

Ray.

SUG. n. s. [from *sugo*, Lat. to suck.] A small kind of worm.

Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a

big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture.

Walton.

SUGAR.† *n. s.* [*succe*, Fr. *saccharum*, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—It has been traced to the Arabick *succar*, which is formed from the Pers. *schachar*. See Morin, in V. SUCRE.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice.

Quincy.

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it.

Sidney.

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine Their subtle essence with the soul of wine.

Crashaw.

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat steple.

Peacham.

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks across a vessel of liquid *sugar*.

Grew.

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine?

Locke.

In a *sugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes.

Arbutnot on Air.

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*, Making the hard way sweet and delectable.

Shakspeare.

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*.

Boyle.

TO SUGAR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with *sugar*. Short thick sobs

In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast, That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest Of her delicious soul, that there does lie, Bathing in streams of liquid melody.

Crashaw.

2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself In general riot, and never learn'd The icy precepts of respect, but followed The *sugar'd* game before thee.

Shaks. Timon.

His glosing sire his errand daily said, And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear.

Fairfax.

Who casts out threats, no man deceives, But flattry still in *sugar'd* words betrays, And poison in high tasted meats conveys.

Denham.

SUGARCAN'DY.† *n. s.* [from *sugar* and *candy*.] *Sugar* candied, or crystallized. One poor pennyworth of *sugar*-candy.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

SUGARY.† *adj.* [from *sugar*.]

1. Sweet; tasting of *sugar*.

With the *sugary* sweet thereof allure Chaste ladies' ears to phantasies impure.

Spenser.

2. Fond of *sugar* or sweet things.

Sugary palates.

Hist. R. S. i. 145.

SUGESCENT.* *adj.* [from *sugeo*, Lat.] Relating to sucking.

The *sugescent* parts of animals are fitted for their use, and the knowledge of that use put into them.

Paley, Nat. Theol. ch. 18.

TO SUGGEST. v. a. [*suggero*, *suggestum*, Latin; *suggerer*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not asham'd?

What spirit suggests this imagination?

Shaks.

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience suggested to me. *King Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something to them, which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie, and dreaming, naturally enough suggest. *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own suggesting mind.

And others dictated by heavenly power, Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope, Odyss.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sins put on, They do suggest at first with heavenly sounds. *Shakespeare.*

Knowing that tender youth is soon suggested, I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shaks.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.

We must suggest the people, in what hatred He still hath held them, that to 's power he would Have made them mules. *Shaks. Coriol.*

- SUGGESTER.† *n. s.* [from suggest.] One that remindeth another.

Some suborn'd suggester of these treasons, Believ'd in him by you. *Beaumont and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

The Spirit of God in person is not the immediate suggester of this conclusion. *Bp. Bull, Works, lii. 885.*

- SUGGESTION. *n. s.* [suggestion, Fr. from suggest.]

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret suggestions which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*

He was a man Of an unbounded stomach, even ranking Himself with princes: one that by suggestion Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Native and untaught suggestions of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, run after similes. *Locke.*

2. Secret incitement.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night On your suggestion. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

To SUGGIL* *v. a.* [suggillo, Lat.] To defame; the Latin word has the same figurative meaning.

They will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity, if it be openly impugned, or secretly suggilled. *Abp. Parker, Strype Append. to his Life.*

To SUGGILATE. *v. a.* [suggillo, Lat.]

To beat black and blue; to make livery by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained suggillated long after. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SUGGILLATION* *n. s.* [from suggillate; Fr. suggillation. Cotgrave.] A black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise.

SUICIDE. *n. s.* [suicidium, Lat.]

1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and suicide my name. Savage. To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to suicide. *Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. A self-murderer.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow, We make misfortune, suicides in woe. *Young.* SUILLAGE. *n. s.* [souillage, Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the suillage of the house. *Watton.*

SUING. *n. s.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat, Fr. It is perhaps peculiar to Bacon.] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT.† *n. s.* [suite, Fr.]

1. A set; a number of things corresponding one to the other.

Those verses they deduc'd from those first golden times,

Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry suits of rhimes. *Dryden.*

We, ere the day, two suits of armour sought, Which borne before him on his steed he brought. *Dryden.*

2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-washed wits, is wonderful. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Him all reheate

For his device in handsoning a suit; To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,

Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

Three or four suits one winter there does waste,

One suit does there three or four winters last. *Cowley.*

His majesty was supplied with three thousand suits of clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*

3. Consecration; series; regular order.

Every five-and-thirty years the same kind and suite of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

4. Out of SUITS. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Wear this for me; one out of suits with fortune, That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakespeare.*

5. [Suite, Fr.] Retinue; company.

Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse-gotten honour, should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not been in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their suite to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [From To sue.] A petition; an address of entreaty.

Mine ears against your suits are stronger than Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose; And then dreams he of smelling out a suit. *Shakespeare.*

Had I a suit to Mr. Shallow, I would humour him men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*

Many shall make suit unto thee. *Job, xi. 19.*

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been Poison'd with love to see or to be seen; I had no suit there, nor new suit to shew: Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those suits of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves. *Whole Duty of Man.*

7. Courtship.

He that hath the stevage of my course, Direct my suit. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Their determinations are to return to their home, and to trouble you with no more suit, unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*

8. In Spenser it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution. Dr. Johnson.—This is certainly an old usage of the word.

A keeper, which I knewe, [was] requir'd to follow a suite with hys bounds after one that hadde stolen a deere. *Spenser.*

Abp. Croomer, Ansv. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 198.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield, Thenceforth the suit of earthly conquest chooseth,

And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*

9. [In law.] Suit is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgement. *Ayliffe.*

All that had any suits in law came unto them. *Susanna.*

Wars are suits of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Involve not thyself in the suits and parties of great personages.—*Dp. Taylor, Guide to Devot.*

To Alibech alone refer your suit.

And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*

A suit of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by a sinful management. *Kettwell.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his suit would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbutnot.*

10. [In law also, from the old Fr. suit, "l'obligation de suivre les plaids de son seigneur. Les Anglois se servent encore de ce mot depuis Guillaume le Bâtard. 960." Lacombe.] Suit of court; suit-service; attendance of tenants at the court of their lord. See Cowel.

Then found he many missing of his crew, Which wont doe suit and service to his might. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 34.*

SUIT Covenant. *n. s.* [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT Court.† *n. s.* [In law.] The court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.* See the last sense of SUIT.

SUIT Service.† *n. s.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.* See the last sense of SUIT.

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

The matter and manner of their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal, Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit sits with such a grace On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face. *Dryden.*

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as suited their distinct hypotheses. *Locke.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which suits a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suit*ed to his wat'ry tomb;
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*
Be better *suit*ed;
These weeds are memories of those worse hours;
I pry'thee put them off. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
I'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

To SUIT. v. n. To agree; to accord.

Dryden uses it both with *to* and *with*.
The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot *suit with* either; but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton, P. L.*
The place itself was *suit*ing to his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*
Pity does with a noble nature *suit*. *Dryden.*
Constraint does ill *with* love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits with* his hypothesis,
but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addison.*

SUITABLE. *adj.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to; with *to*.

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not *suitable* to that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable* to their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hooker.*

It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Asterbury.*

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy prayers and divine petitions without an holiness of life *suitable* to them, as to suppose an holy and divine life without prayers. *Law.*

SUITABLENESS. n. s. [from *suitable*.] Fittingness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not please him first. *South.*

He creates those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence brings persons so affected together. *South.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are given. *Tillotson.*

SUITABLY. *adv.* [from *suitable*.] Agreeably; according to.

Whosoever speaks upon an occasion may take any text *suitably* thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whose filthy face
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place. *Dryden.*

SUITER. n. s. [from *suit*.]

SUITOR. n. s. [from *suit*.]

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant.

As humility is in *suitors* a decent virtue, so the testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledgements, not only argueth a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *suit*or to me for her brother,
Cut off by course of justice.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of *suitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suitors* also from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port
Not of mean *suitors*; nor important less
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine
Of Themis stood devout. *Milton, P. L.*

I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *suit*or for these prisoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *suit*or to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.

— A dear happiness to women! they would
else have been troubled with a pernicious *suit*or. *Shakespeare.*

He passed a year under the counsels of his mother, and then became a *suit*or to Sir Roger Ashton's daughter. *Watson.*

By many *suitors* sought, she mocks their pains,
And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his seat, familiar, to her side,
Far from the *suit*or train, a brutal crowd. *Pope, Odys.*

SUITRESS. n. s. [from *suit*er.] A female supplicant.

'Twere pity
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*;
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SULCATED. *adj.* [sulcus, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having
lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather,
and to the erosion of the vitriolick matter mixt
amongst the clay. *Woodward.*

To SULK. v. n. [sulc, Sax. deses, desidious, sulky. Lye, edit. Manning.]

To be sluggishly discontented; to be
silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate. We use also, as a colloquial term,
to be in the *sulks*; which formerly was,
in the *sullens*. See SULLENS. Our word
is modern. *Woodward.*

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is modern.

SULKILY. v. n. [from sulky.] In the sulks; morosely.

He stands *sulkily* before me. *Iron Chest, Pref. p. 11.*

SULKINESS. n. s. [from sulky; Saxon, polcenne, desidia. Lye, edit. Manning.]

State of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess.

I am come to my resting-place, and find it very necessary, after living for a month in a house with three women that laughed from morning till night, and would allow nothing to the *sulkiness* of my disposition. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Clarke, (1760.)*

SULKY. v. n. [sulc, Sax. See To SULK.]

Sluggishly discontented; silently sullen; morose.

During the time he was in the house he seemed
sulky, or rather stupid. He never asked any
questions; and, if spoken to, either replied shortly,
or turned away without giving any answer.

Haslam on Madness, Case 10.

SULL.† n. s. [rulh, Sax. idem; *suola*, Icel.
lignum crassum et nodosum. Serenius.]
A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SULLAGE. n. s. Filth; foulness. See SULLIAGE.

A laver of flame, to wash away our scurf
as well as *sullages*. *Allestree, Serm. (1684.) p. 18.*

SULLEN.† *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obscure. Dr. Johnson. —

The Icel. *sollin*, tumidus, livescens, has been offered as the etymon. See the Death-Song of Lodbrog, 1782. p. 54. But perhaps it may be referred to the Latin *solus*, solitary; whence our old word *solein*, used in that sense, and afterwards, by an easy application from place to person, transferred to a gloomy disposition, to persons morosely shunning the company of others. I consider therefore *solitary* as the primary meaning of the word, though Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed it.]

1. Solitary.
It maketh me drawe out of the waie,
In *soleyn* place by myselfe. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.*

2. Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented.

He loveth none heviness,
But mirth and play and all gladnesse;
He hateth eke alle trechours,
And *soleine* folke and envours. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 3897.*

Wilmot continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day grew more sullen. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first coming in. *L'Estrange.*

For'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;
Pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest;
And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. *Rogers.*

3. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *sullen* fiend her sounding wings display'd,
Unwilling left the night, and sought the nether shade. *Dryden.*

4. Untractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotson.*

5. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade
The desert; fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton, P. R.*

A glimpse of moonshine, streak'd with red;
A shuffled, *sullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again. *Dryden.*

He snatches off my new bob wig, and throws it upon two apples that were roasting by a *sullen* sea-coal fire. *Tatler, No. 266.*

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;
The dreaded east is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

6. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide water'd shore
Swinging slow with *sullen* roar. *Milton, Il Pens.*

To SULLEN. v. a. [from the adjective.]

To make sullen.

In the body of the world, when members are *sullen'd*, and snarl one at another, down falls the frame of all. *Fetham, Res. i. 86.*

SULLENLY, adv. [from *sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To say they are framed without the assistance of some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it. *More.*

He in chains demanded more
Than he impos'd in victory before:
He *sullenly* replied, he could not make
These offers now. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

The gen'l mends his weary pace,
And *sullenly* to his revenge he sails;
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

SULLENNESS, n. s. [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefacedness without ignorance. *Stdney.*

To fit my *sullenness*,
He to another key his stile doth dress. *Donne.*
In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant, it was an injury and *sullenness* against nature not to go out, and see her riches.

Milton on Education.
Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use no remedy, Zulichem came to see me. *Temple.*

SULLENT,† n. s. [Without singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind. A burlesque word.

Let them die that age and *sullens* have.

Shakespeare.
My pretty mistress Livia — is fallen sick o' the sudden.

— How, o' the *sullens*?

Beaumont and Fl. Tam. Tamed.

SULLIAGE, n. s. [*souillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. Not in use.

Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sullage* it has cast upon his fame.

Gov. of the Tongue.
Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sullage* behind.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

To **SULLY, v. a.** [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.

Roscommon.

He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,
And made you empress of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

Publick justice may be done to those virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *sullied* by the calumnies and slanders of malicious men. *Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three sullied trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*

SULLY, n. s. [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot.

You laying these light *sullies* on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working. *Shakespeare.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* in his reputation.

Addison, Spect.

SULPHUR, n. s. [Latin.] Brimstone.

In his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of sulphur. *Milton, P. L.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the fossil salt. *Woodward.*
SULPHURATE,* adj. [*sulphuratus*, Latin.] Of or belonging to sulphur; of the colour of sulphur.

He interprets their breastplates of fire, and of jacinth and brimstone, of the colour of their horsemen's coats, as if they were made of thread of either colour "de feu," violet colour, or a pale sulphurate colour.

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660) p. 189.

SULPHURATION,* n. s. [*sulphuratio*, Lat.] Act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.

Then they seek for expiations of those visions nocturnal; charms, *sulfurations*, dippings in the sea. *Bentley, Phil. Lips.* § 50.

SULPHUREOUS,† adj. [*sulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

My hour is almost come,
When I to sulphurous and tormenting flames
Must render up myself. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
Dart and javelin, stones and sulphureous fire. *Milton, P. L.*

Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light and sulphureous bodies, observed above, one reason why sulphureous bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do? *Newton, Opt.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes untidy sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*
No sulphureous glooms
Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth.

SULPHUREOUSLY,* adv. [from *sulphureous*.] In a sulphureous manner.

A town low in its situation, and *sulphureously* shaded by the high and barren mountain Cabobarra, whose brazen front scorches this miserable place. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 35.

SULPHUREOUSNESS, n. s. [from *sulphureous*.] The state of being sulphureous.

SULPHURWORT, n. s. [*peucedanum*, Lat.] The same with HOGSFENNEL.

SULPHURY,† adj. [from *sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.

That Bathonian spring,
Which from the *sulphury* mines her med'cal force doth bring. *Drayton, Polyolb.* S. 3.

SULTAN,† n. s. ["*Sultan* I understand to be a Tartarian word; and appropriated only to Mohammedan princes." Hole on the Arab. Nights' Entert. p. 7. Bedwell and Leigh state it to be the same in nature and signification with the Heb. *shelton*, signifying sovereign power or command. See also *SOLDAN*.] The Turkish emperor.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of *sultan* Solymam. *Shakespeare.*

SULTANA, } n. s. [from *sultan*.] The
SULTANESS, } queen of an eastern emperor.

Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleveland.*
Lay the towering *sultaness* aside. *Irene.*

SULTANRY, n. s. [from *sultan*.] An eastern empire.

I affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes, where slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SULTRINESS, n. s. [from *sultry*.] The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.

SULTRY,† adj. [This is imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *sulphury*, or *sweltry*. Dr. Johnson. — Spelman, Saxon, signifies to die. Chaucer uses *sweltrie* to signify the effect of a great oppression of spirits. Hence our word *sultry*, i. e. *sweltry*, to express a suffocating heat. Tyrwhitt. — Hence formerly, which our etymologists have not observed, the verb *sulter* or *soulter*, was used for *swelter*, i. e. to overpower with heat. "Horse and asses tired, and *soultered* with the heat of the day." Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, 1654, p. 64.] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy.

It is very sultry and hot. *Shaks. Hamlet.*
The sultry breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And sultry sun, betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden, Æn.*

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Libya's sultry deserts. *Addison, Cato.*

Then would sultry heats and a burning air have scorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM, n. s. [*summa*, Lat. *somme*, Fr.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the whole sum and body thereof. *Hooker.*
How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them! *Ps. cxxxix. 17.*

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heaven secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Such and no less is he, on whom depends
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*
Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecast,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.
I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakespeare.*

They who constantly set down their daily expenses, have yet some set of casting up the whole *sum*. *Wh. Duty of Man.*
Britain, once despit'd, can raise
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days. *C. Arbuthnot.*

3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgement; the whole abstracted.

This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders, which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They replenish'd the hearts of the nearest unto them with words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum* of wisdom.

In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself.

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be just.

In *sum*, the Gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin.

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this.

5. Height; completion.

Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy.

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well-being lies.

To *SUM*. *v. a.* [*sommer*, French, from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. It has *up* emphatical.

You cast the event of war,
And *summ'd* th' account of chance.

The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in.

In sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up the moments than divide the day.

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferences depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum* up infinity.

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.

So lovely fair!

That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now Mean, or in her *summ'd* up, in her contain'd.

To conclude, by *summing* up what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words *sums* up the moral of this fable.

This Atlas must his sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold;

He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son.

A fine evidence *summ'd* up among you!

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd*.

SUMACH-TREE. *n. s.* [*sumach*, Fr.] A plant. The flowers are used in dyeing, and the branches for tanning, in America.

SUMLESS. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea

With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasures.

A *sumless* journey of incorporeal speed.

Above, beneath, around the palace shines
The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines.

SUMMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way.

The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire.

While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious.

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chase the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary.

SUMMARY. *adj.* [*sommaire*, French, from *sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading,

She'd have a *summary* proceeding.

SUMMARY. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] Compendium; abstract; abridgement.

We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;

And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles.

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof.

SUMMER.* *n. s.* [from *sum*.] One who casts up an account; a reckoner.

SUMMER. *n. s.* [rump, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice.

Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And, after summer, evermore succeeds

The barren winter with his nipping cold.

Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a *summer's* cloud,

Without our special wonder?

An hundred of *summer* fruits.

In all the liveries deck'd of *summer's* pride.

They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with peace.

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn.

The dazzling roofs,
Resplendent as the blaze of *summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon.

See sultry *summer* comes.

2. [*Trabs summaria*.] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams.

Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,
Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,

Working and winding slily evermore,
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;

But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew.

To *SUMMER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them.

To *SUMMER*. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes.

SUMMERHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

I'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,

In any *summerhouse* in Christendom.

With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a *summerhouse*, that knows no shade.

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure.

SUMMERSAULT.* *n. s.* [See *SOMERSET*.] *SUMMERSSET*. } A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault.

Frogs are observed to use divers *summersaults*.

And if at first he fail, his second *summersault* He instantly assays.

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope; I have seen him do the *summerset* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread.

SUMMIST.* *n. s.* [from *sum*.] One who forms an abridgement.

The law of the pope, given by *summits* and canonists. Dering on the Hebrews, (1576), ch. 1. A book entitled The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery, whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness, than from all the *summits* and the summaries of all lives.

SUMMIT. *n. s.* [*summītas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?
— From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!

Look up a-height, the shrill gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard.

Enna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below.

SUMMITTY.* *n. s.* [*summītas*, Lat.]

1. The height or top of any thing.

This quarrel began about a small spot of ground upon one of the two tops of the hill Parnassus; — therefore they offered — that the ancients would please to remove themselves and their effects down to the lower *summit*.

2. The utmost degree; perfection.

They totally extinguished that noble faculty, the flower and *summit* of the souls of men and angels.

To *SUMMON*. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.

Catesby, sound lord Hastings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower.

The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants. Carew, *Surv. of Cornwall*.

The tiran is assisted by the governor of the city, where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend.

Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all.

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep.

We are *summon'd* in to profess repentance and amendment of all our sins.

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey.

2. To excite; to call up; to raise; with *up* emphatical.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood.

SUMMONER.† *n. s.* [from *summon*.] See *SOMNER*. Chaucer writes it *sompnour*, and others *sumner*. See Phillips's *Dict*.

One who cites; one who summons.

Close pent up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shaks. L. Lear.*
SUMMONS.† *n. s.* [from the verb. Dr. Johnson. — Rather from the law-writ called a *summoneas*. See Pegge's Anecd. of the Engl. Lang. 2d edit. p. 173.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer
This present summons? *Shaks. L. Lear.*
He sent to summon the seditious, and to offer
pardon; but neither summons nor pardon was any
thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their seats. *Milton, P. L.*
This summons, as he resolved unfit either to
dispute, or disobey, so could he not, without much
violence to his inclinations, submit unto.

Fell, Life of Hammond.
Strike your sails at summons, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SUMP.* *n. s.* [*sump*, Su. Goth. palus.] A
marsh; a swamp; a bog. Hence also
sumpy, boggy, or wet. Both northern
words. See Craven Dial. and Brackett.

SUMPTER. *n. s.* [*sommier*, Fr. *somaro*, Italian.] A horse that carries the clothes
or furniture.

Return with her!
Persuade me rather to be a slave and sumpter
To this detested groom. *Shaks. L. Lear.*
With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and sumpters
sent. *Dryden.*
Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders' mares.
Mortimer.

SUMPTION. *n. s.* [from *sumptus*, Lat.] The
act of taking. Not in use.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a
capable subject. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUMPTUARY. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] Re-
lating to expence; regulating the cost
of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition,
which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth
the opening and well-balancing of trade, the
banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and
excess by *sumptuary laws*. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUOSITY. *n. s.* [from *sumptuosus*.]
Expensiveness; costliness. Not used.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold
and stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from
sumptus, Latin.] Costly; expensive;
splendid.

We see how most Christians stood then affected,
how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous*
stateliness of houses built unto God's glory.

Hooker.
We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our
tables and attendance. *Atherbury.*

SUMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sumptuosus*.]
1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified.

Titus Andronicus.
Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine,
sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the
church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said,
there was no reason that the dead temples of God
should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living
temples suffer penury. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Splendidly.
A good employment may make you live toler-
ably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*

SUMPTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sumptuosus*.]
Expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile
sumptuousness and charity. *Boyle.*

SUN.† *n. s.* [*sunno*, Gothick; *runna*,
runne, *Saxon*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.
— Wachter concludes, that the word is
certainly Arabick; viz. from *sana*, to
shine; *sena*, splendour. "Quæ dum
mecum perpendo, et quod *Arabibus*
quoque sol feminini generis sit, non ampli-
us dubito majores nostros, ante mi-
grationem in occidentem, et nomen et
genus solis ab Arabibus accepisse."
Wachter, in V. SONNE. The German
word is of the feminine gender, as the
Saxon is. And this distinction may be
found in our old English. See Lib.
Fest. fol. 29. Mr. Harris, in his *Hermes*,
has argued upon the masculine gender
of the sun, without any knowledge of
this curious circumstance in the history
of language. See *Herm. B. i. ch. 4.*]

1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*
Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbidden the sun to enter. *Shakspeare.*

Though there be but one sun existing in
the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that
more substances might each agree in it, it is as
much a sort as if there were as many *suns* as there
are stars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the setting seek the rising sun. *Harte.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently
warmed by the sun.

Yonder bank hath choice of sun and shade.
Milton, S. A.

3. Any thing eminently splendid.

I will never consent to put out the sun of
sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings.
King Charles.

4. Under the SUN. In the world. A pro-
verbial expression.

There is no new thing under the sun. *Ecc. i. 9.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inso-
late; to expose to the sun; to warm in
the sun.

The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon earst did sun his treasury.
Spenser.

What aim'st thou at? delicious fare;
And then to sun thyself in open air.

Dryden, Pers.
SUNBEAM.† *n. s.* [*sun* and *beam*; Sax.
runnebeam. The old poets have usually
placed the accent on the last syllable.]
Ray of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the sunbeams. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

Gliding through the ev'n

On a sunbeam. *Milton, P. L.*
There was a God, a being distinct from this
visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a
sunbeam, legible to all mankind, and received by
universal consent. *South.*

SUNBEAT.† *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone
on fiercely by the sun.

As *sun-beat* snow so let them thaw.

Sandys, Ps. p. 91.
Its length runs level with the Atlantick main,
And wears fruitful Nilus to convey

His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryden, Juu.*

SUNBRIGHT. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Re-
sembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shakspeare.*

High in the midst, exalted as a god,
The apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine! inclos'd
With flaming cherubims, and golden shields.

Milton, P. L.
To SUNBURN.* *v. a.* [*sun* and *burn*.] To
discolour or scorch by the sun.

The tumults and arms did *sunburn* its beauty,
although they did not wholly blast and burn it.
Bp. Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith, (1661,) p. 179.

SUNBURNING. *n. s.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The
effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate,
whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye
be thy cook. *Shakspeare.*

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of
the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*

SUNBURNT. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *burnt*.]

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown

Sunburnt with lustre of her own. *Cleaveland.*
Sunburnt and swarthy though she be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the
rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life.

Addison.

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile?
Blackmore.

SUNCLAD.† *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad*.]
Clothed in radiance; bright.

To him, that dares
Arm his profane tongue with contemptuous words
Against the *sun-clad* power of Chastity,
Fain would I something say. *Milton, Comus.*

SUNDAY.† *n. s.* [*sun* and *day*; Sax. *run-*
nan-bea, the day of the sun.] The day
anciently dedicated to the sun; the first
day of the week; the Christian sabbath.

If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke,
wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*.

Shakspeare.
An's she were not kin to me, she would be as
fain on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.
At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'stry spread the streets. *Dryden.*

Our ardent labours for the toys we seek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To SUNDER. *v. a.* [*sun* and *der*, Sax.] To
part; to separate; to divide.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That *sunderd* friends greet in the hour of death.

Shakspeare.
It is *sunderd* from the main land by a sandy
plain. *Carew.*

She that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetic force alone,
To draw and fasten *sunderd* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *sunderd* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Republish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden.*

The enormous weight was cast,
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist.

Dryden.
Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heaven endu'd with principles of blood,
He wisely *sunder'd* from the rest, to yell

In forests. *Dryden.*

Bring me the lightning, give me thunder;
— Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Granville*.
SUNDER. *n. s.* [runþeð, Sax.] Two; two parts.
He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*. *Psalms*.

SUNDEW. *n. s.* [*ros solis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.
SUNDIAL. *n. s.* [*sun and dial*.] A marked place on which the shadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you shall have,
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne*.
The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*. *Locke*.
SUNDRIED.* *part. adj.* [*sun and dry*.] Dried by the heat of the sun.

The building is of *sun-dried* brick. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 162.
SUNDRY.† *adj.* [runþer, Sax. *sundr*, Goth. from *to sunder*. See also *ASUNDER*.] Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names. *Hooker*.
Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners. *Spenser*.
But, dwelling in this place so long, why dost thou dally,
So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell? *Drayton*.

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions. *Davies*.
How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form she bear?
How can a mirror *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies*.

I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal. *Sanderson*.

Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden*.
SUNFLOWER. *n. s.* [*corona solis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

SUNFLOWER, Little. *n. s.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.
SUNG. The preterite and participle of *sing*.

A large rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main. *Pope*.
From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*. *Pope*.
SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*.

We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred fathom, and some digged and made under great hills. *Bacon*.

Thus we act and thus we are,
Or toss'd by hope or *sunk* by care. *Prior*.
Sunk in Thalestri's arms the nymph he found. *Pope*.

His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that solitude and disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and forgotten. *Swift*.

SUNLESS. *adj.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.
He thrice happy on the *sunless* seclines,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines. *Thomson*.

SUNLIKE.† *adj.* [*sun and like*.] Resembling the sun.

She came, as if Aurora fair
Out of the East had newly made repair,
Making a *sun-like* light with golden shine
Of her bright beauty in the gazers' eye. *Mir. for Mag.* p. 781.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing. *Cheyne*.

SUNLIGHT.* *n. s.* [*sun and light*.] The light of the sun.

Where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or *sun-light*, spread their umbrage broad. *Milton, P. L.*

SUNNY. *adj.* [from *sun*.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.
She saw Duessa, *sunny*-bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear. *Spenser*.

The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face. *Spenser*.

My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shaksp.*
The chemist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unrestrained force
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips*.

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapse of morn'ring streams. *Milton, P. L.*

Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found. *Milton, P. R.*
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore. *Dryden*.

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison*.

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaksp.*
SUNPROOF.* *adj.* [*sun and proof*.] Imper-

vious to sunlight.
This shade, *sunproof*, is yet no proof for thee. *Peele, David and Bethsabe*.

Thick arms
Of darksome yew, *sun-proof*. *Marston, Sophonisba*.

SUNRISE. *n. s.* [*sun and rising*.]
1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising*. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
They intend to prevent the *sunrising*. *Walton, Angler*.

We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and *sunset*. *Bentley*.

2. East.

In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh, Hist.*

SUNSET. *n. s.* [*sun and set*.]

1. Close of the day; evening.
When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright. *Shakespeare*.

The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset*. *Raleigh*.
At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And none secure on deck till rosy morn. *Dryden*.

He now, observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day. *Pope*.

2. West.

SUNSHINE.† *n. s.* [*sun and shine*; Sax. *run-þcin*. Milton accents it on the last syllable; and so *sunshiny* was formerly accented on the second.] Action of

the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroad,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shaks. Hen. IV.*

He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon*.

Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton, P. L.*

I that in his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen. *Denham, Sophy*.

Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall. *Dryden*.

The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine*. *Pope*.

SUNSHINE. } *adj.* [from *sunshine*. It was **SUNSHINY.** } *adverbially* accented on the second syllable.]

1. Bright with the sun.
About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained. *Boyle*.

The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshine* day. *Mortimer, Husb.*

2. Bright like the sun.
The fruitful-headed beard, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser*.

To SUP. *v. a.* [*super*, Norman French; *rupan*, Saxon; *soepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore replete with magic arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup*. *Spenser*.

There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with; there I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw*.

We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room, and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk. *Ray*.

He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift*.

To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You'll *sup* with me?
— Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shaks. Coriol.*
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tobias*.

There's none observes, much less repines,
How often this man *sup*s or dines. *Carew*.

I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them. *Dryden*.
Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease. *Dryden*.

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper.
He's almost *supp'd*; why have you left the chamber? *Shakespeare*.

Sup them well and look unto them all. *Shaks*.
Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman, Odys.*

SUP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kick the cup. *Drayton*.
A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *sup* to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange*.

The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and one *sup* more than your stint, is a great debauch. *Swift*.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption.

South.

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*.

Locke.

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

SUPERINDUCTION. *n. s.* [from *superinduce*.] The act of *superinducing*.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it.

South.

SUPERINJECTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another.

Dict.

To SUPERINSPECT.* *v. a.* [*super* and *inspect*.] To overlook; to oversee.

He *superinspects* the whole affair of victualling at that port.

Maydman, Naval Spec. (1691), p. 123.

SUPERINSTITUTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *institution*.] In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another.

Bailey.

To SUPERINTEND. *v. a.* [*super* and *tend*.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power, and providence in this special business of food.

Derham.

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now.

Watts.

SUPERINTENDENCE. *n. s.* [from *super* and *intendence*.] *intend.* Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things.

South.

The Divine Providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies.

Grew.

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management.

Derham.

SUPERINTENDENT. *n. s.* [*superintendant*, Fr. from *superintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Our new *superintendentes* and ministers.

Martin, Marr. of Pr. (1550), i. iii. b.

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs.

Addison.

SUPERINTENDENT.* *adj.* Overlooking others with authority.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him.

Stillingfleet.

SUPERIORITY. *n. s.* [from *superiour*.] Preminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Bellarmino makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a *superiour*; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation.

Stillingfleet.

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Addison, Spect.*

SUPERIOUR. *adj.* [*superieur*, Fr. *superior*, Lat.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellency; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superiour* to you in that you commend, or inferior; if he be inferior, if he be to be commended, you much more; if he be *superiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious.

Bacon.

Although *superior* to the people, yet not *superior* to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them.

Ep. Taylor.

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power.

L'Estrange.

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are.

Locke.

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself.

Swift.

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased, but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferior part, which appeared red and yellow.

Newton, Opt.

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain'd

Superiour, nor of violence fear'd ought.

Milton, P. L.

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superiour and unmov'd.

Milton, P. L.

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superiour* to his sufferings.

Addison, Spect.

SUPERIOUR. *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours*.

Addison, Spect.

SUPERLATIUM. *n. s.* [*superlatio*, Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlatum* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean.

B. Jonson.

SUPERLATIVE. *adj.* [*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative*.

Watts.

2. Rising to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative*.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles, because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness.

Bacon.

The generality of its reception is with many the persuating argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers.

Glanville.

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells.

South.

SUPERLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *superlative*.]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world.

Bacon.

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age.

South.

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise, and good, Creator of all things.

Bentley.

SUPERLATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLUNAR.† *adj.* [*super* and *luna*.] **SUPERLUNARY.** *n.* Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysics, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss;
The head that turns at *superlunary* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings.

Pope.

Other ambition than of crowns in air,
And *superlunary* felicities,
Thy bosom warms.

Young, Night Th. 6.

SUPERNACULUM.* *n. s.* ["*vox hybrida*, ex Lat. *præpositio super* (upon) et Germ. *nagel* (a nail) *composita*; quibus nova vocabula fingendi Anglis potissimum usitatus est, vocemque *supernaculi* apud eosdem produxit." De *Supernaculo* Anglorum, 4to. Lips. 1746, p. 8. Cited by Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 239. Mr. Brand, however, has produced no instance of the use of this word by any English writer, except Grose's definition of it; to which he has added an explanation translated from the Latin book already named. Dr. King, of facetious memory, I may add, will confirm it.] Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop sufficient to wet one's nail.

Grose.

To drink *supernaculum* was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to shew that he was no flincher.

Brand.

I saw some sparks as they were drinking,
With mighty mirth, and little thinking;
Their jests were *supernaculum*,
I snatch'd the rubies from each thumb;
And in this crystal have 'em here.

King, Miscell. p. 385.

SUPERNAL. *adj.* [*supernus*, Lat.]

1. Having an higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orb

supernal, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it. Raleigh.

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right.

Shakespeare.

He with frequent intercourse

Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace.

Milton, P. L.
Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the suff'rance of *supernal* pow'r.

Milton, P. L.

SUPERNATANT. *adj.* [*supernatans*, Lat.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could
shake it with the *supernatant* menstrum, without
making between them any true union. Boyle.

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of
aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the
dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Bodies are differentiated by *supernatation*, as float-
ing on water; for crystal will sink in water, as
carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than
the space of any water it doth occupy; and will
therefore only swim in molten metal and quick-
silver. Brown, Vulg. Err.

SUPERNATURAL. *adj.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or
if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a
way which could never have entered into the heart
of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine,
if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily;
for which cause we term it the mystery or secret
way of salvation. Hooker.

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted,
natural are not rejected as needless. Hooker.

The understanding is secured by the perfection
of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance. Tillotson.

No man can give any rational account how it
is possible that such a general food should come,
by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*,
that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such
a Supreme Being as can alter the course of nature.

Wilkins.

What mists of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. Dryden.

SUPERNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *supernatural*.] In a manner above the course or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in
miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infi-
nitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while
he assumed the Saviour. South.

SUPERNUMERARY. *adj.* [*supernumerary*, Fr. *super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out by a *supernumerary*
To my just number found! Milton, P. L.

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen
days, omitting the intercalation of one day every
fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours
supernumerary. Brown.

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not
accounted in the three years after the leap year.
Holder.

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses,
Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded
David's seven times a-day. Fell.

The produce of this tax is adequate to the
services for which it is designed, and the additional
tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence
this year. Addison, Freeholder.

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the
Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels
to be burnt. Arbuthnot.

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not
receive any of the profits or emoluments of the
church, but only lives and serves there on a future
expectation of some prebend. Ayliffe.

SUPERPLANT. *n. s.* [*super* and *plant*.] A
plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but misletoe.

Bacon.

SUPERPLUSAGE. *n. s.* [*super* and *plus*, Lat.]
Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *superplusage*
for the assistance of the neighbour parishes. Fell.

TO SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and
pondero, Latin.] To weigh over and
above. Dict.

TO SUPERPRAISE.* *v. a.* [*super* and
praise.] To praise beyond measure.

To vow, and swear, and *superpraise* my parts,
When I am sure you hate me with your hearts.

Shakespeare, Mids. Night's Dream.

SUPERPRO'PORTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *pro-
portio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a
superproportion in the cause, can be overcome in
an instant. Digby.

SUPERPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*superpurgation*,
Fr. *super* and *purgation*.] More purga-
tion than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined
the repeating of that purge. Wiseman, Surgery.

SUPERREFLEXION. *n. s.* [*super* and *reflex-
ion*.] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you
shall see the glass behind with the image within
the glass before, and again the glass before in that,
and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species
speciel at last die. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Lat.]
This were better written *supersaliency*.
The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *supersaliency*, like that of
horses. Brown.

TO SUPERSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*super* and
scribo, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top
or outside.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two for-
tunes were only meant in general the goddess who
sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their
behalf an ancient monument, *superscribed*. Addison.

SUPERSCRIPTI'ON. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*,
Lat.]

1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or
outside.

Both this churlish *superscription*
Portend some alteration in good will.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Read me the *superscription* of these letters; I
know not which is which. Shakespeare, Timon.

No *superscriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name. Suckling.

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *superscription*; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.

Milton, S. A.

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with *superscription*
Of the sole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. Waller.

SUPERSECULAR.* *adj.* [*super* and *secular*.]
Above the world.

Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a
panegyric but divine, not in a worldly but *super-
secular* manner. Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 302.

TO SUPERSEDE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*,
Latin.] To make void or inefficacious
by superiour power; to set aside.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and
therefore in its present workings not controulable
by reason; for as much as the proper effect of it
is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason.

South.

In this genuine acceptance of chance, nothing
is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of
natural motion. Bentley.

SUPERSEDEAS. *n. s.* [In law.] Is a
writ which lieth in divers and sundry
cases; in all which it signifies a com-
mand or request to stay or forbear the
doing of that which in appearance of
law were to be done, were it not for the
cause whereupon the writ is granted:

for example, a man regularly is to have
surety of peace against him of whom he
will swear that he is afraid; and the
justice required hereunto cannot deny
him: yet if the party be formerly bound
to the peace, in Chancery or elsewhere,
this writ lieth to stay the justice from
doing that, which otherwise he might
not deny. Cowel.

The far distance of this county from the court
hath afforded it a *supersedeas* from takers and pur-
veyours. Carew.

SUPERSE'VICEABLE. *adj.* [*super* and *ser-
viceable*.] Over officious; more than is
necessary or required.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable*, finical rogue.
Shakespeare.

SUPERSTITION. *n. s.* [*superstition*, Fr.
superstitio, Lat.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in reli-
gion; observance of unnecessary and
uncommanded rites or practices; reli-
gion without morality.

A rev'rent fear, such *superstition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains.

Dryden.

2. Rite or practice proceeding from scrup-
ulous or timorous religion. In this
sense it is plural.

They the truth

With *superstitions* and traditions taint.

Milton, P. L.

If we had a religion that consisted in absurd
superstitions, that had no regard to the perfection
of our nature, people might well be glad to have
some part of their life excused from it. Law.

3. False religion; reverence of beings not
proper objects of reverence; false wor-
ship.

They had certain questions against him of their
own *superstition*. Acts, xxv. 19.

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.
SUPERSTITIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *supersti-
tion*.] One who is addicted to super-
stition.

Our Saviour certainly conceived high igno-
ration and sorrow in his heart, while he observed
that scorn and contempt those blind *superstitionists*,
the Jews, bore against the poor despised Gentiles,
in thus profaning their place of worship.

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 417.
Every vain-glorious *superstitionist*, that would
make a show in the flesh. More, ut sup. p. 495.

SUPERSTITIOUS.† *adj.* [*superstiticus*, Fr.
superstitiosus, Latin.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art, And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton, P. R.*

A venerable wood,

Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

Have I with all my full affections Still met the king? lov'd him next heaven? obey'd him?

Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?

And am I thus rewarded? *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

- SUPERSTITIOUSLY. adv.* [from *superstitious*.]

1. In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care.

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts, Logick.*

- SUPERSTITIOUSNESS. n. s.* [from *superstition*.] The state of being superstitious.

Rememberance also hys prynces pleasure, which hath wylled all *superstyciousnesse* to be taken away from the ceremonies.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543.) fol. 22.

- To *SUPERSTRAIN. v. a.* [super and strain.] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note.

Bacon.

- To *SUPERSTRUCT. v. a.* [superstru, superstructus, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded.

Hammond.

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence, and then virtue.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

- SUPERSTRUCTURE. n. s.* [from *superstruct*.]

An edifice raised on any thing.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams; nor do spars and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof, and that out of stone and mortar: these are not the works of nature, but *superstructures* and additions to her, as the supplies of art. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructures* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

- SUPERSTRUCTIVE. adj.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructure*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

- SUPERSTRUCTURE. n. s.* [super and structure.] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

- SUPERSUBSTANTIAL. adj.* [super and substantial.] More than substantial.

- SUPERSUBTLE. n. s.* [super and subtle.] Over subtle.

If sanctimony and a frail vow betwixt an erring barbarian and a *superstition* Venetian be too hard for my wits. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

- SUPERVACANEOUS. n. s.* [supervacaneus, Latin.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose.

Dict.

Having in my former letters made a flying progress through the European world, and taken a view of the several languages, dialects, and subdialects, whereby people converse with one another; and being now wind-bound for Africa, I held it not altogether *supervacaneous* to take a review of them. *Howell, Lett. (dat. 1630.) ii. 60.*

- SUPERVACANEOUSLY. adv.* [from the adjective.] Needless.

- SUPERVACANEOUSNESS. n. s.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness. *Bailey.*

- To *SUPERVENE. v. n.* [supervenio, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was so fixed and rooted, that even *supervening* vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it. *Felt, Life of Hammond.*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power.

Bentley.

- SUPERVENIENT. adj.* [superveniens, Lat.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *superveniens* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *superveniens* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Hammond.*

- SUPERVENE. n. s.* [from *supervene*.] The act of supervening.

An espousal contract may be broken off by the *supervention* of a legal kindred, inspected.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

- To *SUPERVISE. v. a.* [super and visus, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

The small time I *supervised* the glass-house, I got among those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian tongue. *Howell, Lett. (dat. 1618.) i. 1. 3.*

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press in terms so feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

- SUPERVISE. n. s.* [from the verb.] Inspection. Not in use.

That on the *supervise*, no leisure bated, No, not to stay the grinding of the axe, My head should be struck off. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

- SUPERVISION. n. s.* [from *supervise*.] Act of supervising.

I have a confused remembrance of having seen an old donation, for the sustenance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Islip, under the trust and *supervision* of the abbots of Westminster.

Warion, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 17.

- SUPERVISOR. n. s.* [from *supervise*.] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts, Logick.*

How satisfy'd, my lord!

Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on?

Shakspeare.

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

- To *SUPERVIVE. v. n.* [super and vivo.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *superlive*? *Clarke.*

- SUPINATION. n. s.* [supination, Fr. from *supino*, Lat.]

1. The act of lying, or state of being laid with the face upward.

2. In anatomy, the position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed.

They [the muscles] can perform—flexion, extension, pronation, *supination*, the tonic motion, circumgation; and all these with so great expedition and agility, that they are much sooner done than said, yea as soon done as thought on.

Smith on Old Age, p. 62.

- SUPINE. n. s.* [supinus, Latin.] Our word is apparently of no great age by the examples. It is noticed in Bagwell's *Mystery of Astronomy*, published in 1655, as requiring explanation, in its sense of negligent or careless.

1. Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone*.

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, *prone*, *supine*, and erect.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;

On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head, And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours? *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun.

If the vine,

On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*, Extend thy loose battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidst our flowing store We slept securely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies, And all the busy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

- SUPINE. n. s.* [supin, French; *supinum*, Latin.] In Latin Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

- SUPINELY. adv.* [from *supine*.]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie, They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys.*

The old imprison'd king, Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd; But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good, Like *Æsop's* log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heavenly form he feeds his famish'd
eyes. *Dryden, Luc.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? or rather choose
To lie *supinely*, hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

SUPINENESS. *n. s.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let Dissenters in,
considering their industry and our *supineness*, they
may in a very few years grow to a majority in the
house of commons. *Swift.*

SUPINITY. *n. s.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of error is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see.

SUPPAGE.* *n. s.* [from *To sup*.] *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
What may be supped; pottage.

Their tables, when they gave themselves to fasting, had not that usual furniture of such dishes as do cherish blood with blood; but for food they had bread; for *suppage*, salt; and for sauce, herbs.

SUPPALPATION.* *n. s.* [from *suppalpor*, Lat. to wheedle.] Act of enticing by soft words.

Let neither bugs of fear, nor *suppalpations* of favour, weaken your hands.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.
Thou art a courtier, and hast laid a plot to rise; if obsequious servility to the great; if those gifts in the bosom, which our blunt ancestors would have termed bribes; if plausible *suppalpations*, if restless importunities will boise thee; will mount!

Seasonable Sermon. (1644), p. 30.

TO SUPPARASITE.* *v. a.* [*supparasitor*, Lat.] To flatter; to cajole.

See how this subtle cunning sophister *supparasites* the people; that's ambition's fashion too, ever to be popular.

Dr. Clarke's Sermon. (1637), p. 245.

SUPPARASITATION.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of flattering or paying servile court to.

Here cozening in bargains, there breaking of promises; here perfidious underminings, there flattering *supparasitations*.

Bp. Hall, Fast Sermon. (1628.)

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but increased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability.

Brown.

TO SUPPEDITATE.* *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Lat.] To supply.

Those things there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient *suppeditated*.

Hammond, Works, iv. 572.

Whosoever is able to *suppeditate* all things to the sufficing of all must have an infinite power.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

SUPPER. *n. s.* [*souper*, Fr. See *SUP*.]

The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to my book:

For yet, ere *super-time*, must I perform

Much business. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

The hour of *supper* comes unearn'd.

Milton, P. L.
His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*. *Fell.*
SUPPERLESS. *adj.* [from *supper*.] Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed should introduce him to the table of some great prince.

Spectator.
She ey'd the bard, where *supperless* he sat,
And pin'd, unconscious of his rising fate. *Pope.*

TO SUPPLANT. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr. *sub* and *planta*, Lat.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone.

Milton, P. L.
The thronging populace with hasty strides
Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel.

Philips.
2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me.

Sidney.
Upon a just survey, take 'Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke.

Shakespeare.
Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Fell.*

4. The sense in this passage seems to be mistaken.

For such doctrines as depend merely upon institution and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves, and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*. *Wilkins.*

SUPPLANTATION.* *n. s.* [from *supplant*.] The act of supplanting or displacing.

The miraculous *supplantation* [of Jacob] was a kind of wrestling with his brother for the blessing.

Stokes on the Prophets, (1659), p. 82.

SUPPLANTER.† *n. s.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.

A man to ben a *supplantour*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.*

Is not he rightly named Jacob, [in the margin, that is, a *supplanter*.] *Gen. xvii. 36.*

A treacherous *supplanter* and underminer of the peace of all families and societies.

South, Sermon, vi. 113.

The Gentiles began to press into the Gospel, and as by force to take it from the Jews. This was signified in the name Jacob, that is, a *supplanter*; for the Gentiles here supplanted their elder brother the Jews, and stole the blessing and heirship from them.

Leslie, Truth of Chr. Demonstrated.

SUPPLANTING.* *n. s.* [from *supplant*.] The act of displacing or turning out.

That sad disunion and jealousy, those divisions and *supplantings* that were among the king's own friends. *Hoadly, Sermon*, 30 Jan. (1717-8), p. 20.

SUPPLE. *adj.* [*souple*, Fr.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend

The *supple* knee? *Milton, P. L.*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran,

With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led.

Milton, P. L.

No women are apter to spin linen well than the

Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their

hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *suppler* souls
Than in our priestlike fists. *Shakespeare.*
Ev'n softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*

4. That which makes supple.

Each part deriv'd of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*

TO SUPPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *supplied* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*

To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water.

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having, by their own importunate suit, Convinc'd or *suppled* them, they cannot chuse, But they must blab. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke on Education.*

TO SUPPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.

The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

SUPPLELY.* *adv.* [from *supple*.] Softly; mildly; pliantly.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SUPPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*supplement*, Fr. *supplementum*, Lat.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the Scripture's perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness he imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause!
Thou shining *supplement* of public laws! *Young.*

2. Store; supply. Not in use.

We had not spent
Our ruddie wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large sort each man to his vessel drew. *Chapman.*

SUPPLEMENTAL. } *adj.* [from *supplement*.]
SUPPLEMENTARY. } *ment.* Additional;
such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Claarendon.*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

SUPPLENESS. *n. s.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *supple*.]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the suppleness and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other suppleness.

Temple.

A compliance and suppleness of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling.

Locke.

SUPPLETORY.† *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Lat.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

I have partly from Pryne, partly from my own conjecture, supplied the mutilated places as well as I could; but have included all such suppletory words in crotchets.

Wharton, Diary of Alp. Laud, p. 58.

SUPPLETORY.† *n. s.* [*suppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

They invent suppletories to excuse an evil man.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651.) p. 285.

That suppletory of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit.

Hammond.

SUPPLYAL.* *n. s.* [from *supply*.] The act of supplying.

Society is preserved by mutual wants, the suppliant of which causeth mutual happiness.

Warburton, Sermon.

SUPPLIANCE.* *n. s.* [from *supply*.] Continuance.

A violet in the youth of prime nature,
Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,
The perfume and suppliance of a minute.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

SUPPLIANT. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

To those legions your levy

Must be suppliant.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To bow and sue for grace with suppliant knee.

Milton, P. L.

The rich grow suppliant, and the poor grow proud;

Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more.

Dryden.

Constant to his first decree,

To bow the haughty neck, and raise the suppliant knee.

Prior.

SUPPLIANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor suppliant.

Shakespeare.

Hourly suitors come:

The east with incense and the west with gold,
Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom.

Dryden.

Spare this life, and hear thy suppliant's prayer.

Dryden.

SUPPLIANTLY.* *adv.* [from *suppliant*.] In a submissive manner.

Can the man, whose breast glows with the least spark of gratitude, indulge these meditations, and not prostrate himself, with the deepest humiliation of soul, before the throne of grace, and suppliantly implore the divine mercy for his many and great sins?

The Student, vol. i. p. 139.

SUPPLICANT. *n. s.* [*supplicans*, Lat.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves a main army of supplicants, God did not withstand them.

Hooker.

The wise supplicant, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God.

Rogers.

Abraham, instead of indulging the supplicant in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had.

Atterbury.

SUPPLICANT.* *adj.* [*supplicans*, Lat.] Entreating; submissively petitioning.

[They] offered to this council their letters supplicant, confessing that they had sinned.

Bp. Bull, on the Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

To SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr. *supplicio*, Lat. from *supplex*.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to supplicate or beg.

Bacon.

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,

In supplicating crowds to learn their doom.

Addison.

SUPPLICATION. *n. s.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicare*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications in the quill.

Shakespeare.

My mother bows,

As if Olympus to a mole-hill should

In supplication nod.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and supplication, with all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

Eph. vi. 18.

Bend thine ear

To supplication; hear his sighs though mute.

Milton, P. L.

A second sort of publick prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common supplications.

Wh. Duty of Man.

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of supplication and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens.

Stillingfleet.

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and supplications for mercy.

Tillotson.

SUPPLICATORY.* *adj.* [from *supplicare*.] Petitionary.

All the skill of men and angels cannot afford a more exquisite model of supplicatory devotion, than that blessed Saviour of ours gave us in the mount.

Bp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 2.

If we except the Creeds, no part of the service was accompanied by music, which was not either of the supplicatory or thanksgiving species.

Mason on Ch. Music, p. 110.

SUPPLIER.* *n. s.* [from *supply*.] One who supplies; one who makes up for an omission.

Saul might set up for a supplier of the default of Joshua and the princes of Israel in sparing the Gibeonites.

Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.

To SUPPLY. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *suppleor*, French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kern supplied and maintained.

Spenser.

2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not supply the comfort of friendship.

Bacon.

I wanted nothing fortune could supply,
Nor did she slumber till that hour deny.

Dryden.

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to supply the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a custom.

Shaks. Merch. of Ven.

4. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun supply,
And no light shines but that by which men die.

Waller.

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer care supplies

Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes.

Prior.

6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upstart creatures to supply our vacant room.

Milton, P. L.

The sun was set; and, and vesper, to supply
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky.

Dryden.

7. To accommodate; to furnish.

While trees the mountain-tops with shades supply,
Your honour, name, and praise shall never die.

Dryden.

The reception of light must be supplied by some open form of the fabrick.

Wolton.

My lover, turning away several old servants, supplied toe with others from his own house.

Swift.

SUPPLY'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want.

2 Cor. viii. 14.

Art from that fund each just supply provides,

Works without show, and without pomp presides.

Pope.

SUPPLYAL, and SUPPLYANCE.* See SUPPLIAL, and SUPPLIANCE.

SUPPLYMENT.* *n. s.* [from *supply*.] Prevention of deficiency. Not in use.

I will never fail

Beginning, nor supplantment.

Shaks. Cymb.

To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, French; *supportare*, Ital.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to support each flower of tender stalk.

Milton, P. L.

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,

Supported by a hundred pillars stood.

Dryden.

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to support it.

Locke.

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

Strongly to suffer and support our pains.

Milton, P. L.

Could'st thou support that burden?

Milton, P. L.

This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,

The patience of a God could not support.

Dryden.

3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,

Unable to support the fumes of sleep.

Dryden.

None can support a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever.

Arbutnot.

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompens'd,

And oft supported.

Milton, P. L.

SUPPORT.† *n. s.* [*support*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them, yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which support we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that support.

Locke.

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

Theirs be the produce of the soil!
O may it still reward their toil!
Nor ever the defenceless train
Of clinging infants ask support in vain! *Shenstone.*

4. Maintenance; supply.

Let us next consider the ward, or person within age, for whose assistance and support these guardians are constituted by law. *Blackstone.*

SUPPORABLE. *adj.* [supportable, French, from *support*.] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that Shakespeare accents the first syllable.

As great to me, as late; and supportable
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you.

Shakespeare, Tempest.
Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be very supportable, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Swift.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered supportable to them. *Pope.*

SUPPORABLENESS. *† n. s.* [from *supportable*.] The state of being tolerable.

It hath an influence on the supportableness of the burthen. *Hammond, Works, iv. 477.*

SUPPORTANCE. *† n. s.* [from *support*; **SUPPORTATION.** } old Fr. *supportation*.] Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete.

Give some supportance to the bending twigs. *Shakespeare.*
His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the supportance of his vow. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the supportation of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

The firm promises and supportations of a faithful God. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 385.*

SUPPORTER. *† n. s.* [from *support*.]

1. One that supports.
You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good supporters are you.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.
Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a supporter, or a support, is not represented to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.

The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed for beams and supporters, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon supporters. *Mortimer.*

3. Sustainer; comforter.
The saints have a companion and supporter in all their miseries. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender.
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or supporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such supporters. *Hammond.*

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy supporters of such a reigning impety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great supporter of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

5. Supporters. [In heraldry.] Figures of beasts, birds, and sometimes of human beings, which support the arms.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and supporters. *Camden.*

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Unless this should be esteemed a relic, I know of no other, of this once magnificent monastery, except the rude capital of a pillar with a date in the stone-work 1484, surmounted by a stone-escutcheon of arms with supporters, preserved in the Vicar's Garden at Ensham.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 14.
SUPPORTEFUL. ** adj.* [support and full.] Abounding with support. Not used.

Upon the Eolian god's supportfull wings,
With chearefull shouts, they parted from the shore.

Mir. for Mag. p. 821.
SUPPORIMENT. ** n. s.* [from *support*.] Support. Obsolete.

Not taking effect by the supportment of Spain. *Wotton, Rem. p. 479.*

Prelaty in her fleshy supportments, in her carnal doctrine of ceremony and tradition.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.
SUPPOSABLE. *adj.* [from *suppose*.] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the severals of any supportable catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSAL. *n. s.* [from *suppose*.] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakespeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect: the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous supposals. *Glanville, Seeps. Pref.*

When this comes, our former supposal of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, are utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon supposal at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold supposals and offers.

Richardson, Clarissa.
To **SUPPOSE.** *v. a.* [supposer, Fr. *suppono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing as the thing is capable of, supposing it to be true, it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Wilkins.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, supposing it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Suppose some so negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy supposed king,
That Lewis of France is sending over maskers.

Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all the king's sons; for Amnon only is slain. *2 Sam. xiii. 32.*

I suppose
We should compel them to a quick result. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To require as previous.

This supposeth something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always supposes another, and renders all you can say suspected. *Female Quix.*

6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPOSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unevincenced conceit.

We come short of our suppose so far,
That after seven years' siege, yet Troy walls stand. *Shakespeare.*

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and yours,
Fit to be trusted on a bare suppose
That he is honest? *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

SUPPOSER. *n. s.* [from *suppose*.] One that supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit supposers bleard thine eye. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPOSITION. *n. s.* [supposition, Fr. from *suppose*.] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shakespeare.*

Sing, siren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious supposition think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shakespeare.*

This is only an infallibility upon supposition, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon supposition of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITIONAL. ** adj.* [from *supposition*.] Hypothetical.

Men and angels, indeed, have also a certain knowledge of future things, but it is not absolute, but only suppositional. *South, Sermon ix. 327.*

SUPPOSITIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *suppositivus*, Lat.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solymán's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solymán is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be supposititious. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, supposititious, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the supposititious pieces, ascribed to Athanasius. *Waterland.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these supposititious ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITIOUSLY. ** adv.* [from *suppositivus*.] By supposition.

Suppositiously he derives it from the Lunæ Montes 15 degrees south.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 31.

SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPOSITIVE. ** adj.* [from *supposition*.] Supposed; including a supposition.

You can infer from hence but only a suppositive necessity of having an infallible guide, and that grounded upon a false supposition.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. ch. 2. § 145.

Nor was his burial only represented typically, but foretold prophetically, both by a suppositive intimation, and by an express prediction.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

SUPPOSITIVE. ** n. s.* That which implies supposition: as, *if*.

4 Z

The *suppositives* denote connection, but assert not actual existence; the positives imply both the one and the other. *Harris, Hermes, B. 2. ch. 2.*
SUPPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *suppose*.] Upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

SUPPOSITORY. *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr. *suppositorium*, Lat.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

TO SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower, To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
 Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger.

Davies on Ireland.
 Sir William Herbert, with a well-armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal. Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King, Only omniscient, hath *suppress'd* in night.

Milton, P. L.
 Still she *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it.

Broomer on the Odyssey.

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice; For had the passions of thy heart burst out, I fear we should have seen decypher'd there More rancorous spight, more furious raging broils.

Shakespeare.

SUPPRESSION. *n. s.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress*.]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRESSIVE.* *adj.* [from *suppress*.] Suppressing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor *suppressive*, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources.

Seward, Lett. ii. 154.
SUPPRESSOR. *† n. s.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

Sherwood.

TO SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppur*, Fr.] To generate *pus* or matter.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the *pus*, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produces putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TO SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to *pus*.

SUPPURATION. *n. s.* [*suppuration*, Fr. from *suppurate*.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into *pus*.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. The matter *suppurated*.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered inwardly,

and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppuration*. *South.*

SUPPURATIVE. *† adj.* [*suppuratif*, Fr. from *suppurate*.] Digestive; generating matter.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SUPPURATIVE.* *n. s.* A *suppurating* medicine.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with *suppuratives*, and opened by incision.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SUPPUTATION. *n. s.* [*supputation*, Fr. *supputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures.

Holder on Time.

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *West.*

TO SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate.

SUPRA. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *above*, or *before*.

SUPRALAPSARIAN. } *adj.* [*supra* and *lap-*
SUPRALAPSARY. } *sus*, Latin.] Ante-
 cedent to the fall of man.

SUPRALAPSARIAN.* *n. s.* One who maintains the *supralapsarian* doctrine.

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homo conditus*, man created, not yet fallen; and the *sublapsarians*, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass. *Hammond.*

The *supralapsarians* think, that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done, arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God, considering only the manifestation of his own glory, intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam's sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ's death, together with the salvation or damnation of such as should be most for his glory; that to those, who were to be saved, he decreed to give such efficacious assistances, as should certainly put them in the way of salvation; and to those whom he rejected, he decreed to give such assistances and means only, as should render them inexcusable; that all men do continue in a state of grace or of sin, and shall be saved or damned, according to that first decree.

Burnet on the 39 Articles, Art. 17.

SUPRAMUNDANE.* *adj.* [*supra* and *mundane*.] Above the world.

He that was in the form of God, clothed with all the majesty and glory of the *supramundane* life, yet emptied himself of all this unspeakable felicity, and took upon him the form of a servant.

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, (1677.) p. 19.

Beings divine, *supramundane*, and unchangeable. *Harris, Three Treatises, Notes.*

SUPRAVULGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPREMACY. *n. s.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being *supreme*.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, inasmuch as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are *supreme* head, So, under him, that great *supremacy*, Where we do reign, we will alone uphold.

Shakespeare, K. John.

I am ashamed that women Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway, When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.

Shakespeare.

Put to proof his high *supremacy*, Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.

Milton, P. L.

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion; he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*.

You're formed by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden.*

From some wild curs that from their masters ran, Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,

In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. *Waterland.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

SUPREME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Lat.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed, that *superiour* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*

The god of soldiers, With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform Thy thoughts with nobleness. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

My soul aches To know, when two authorities are up, Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton, P. L.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees, Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees; Three centuries he grows, and three he stays *Supreme* in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we could most commend, Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend; For she was all in that *supreme* degree, That, as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*

To him both heaven The right had given, And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command. *Dryden.*

SUPREMELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chemist in his golden views *Supremely* blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

SUR. [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon* or *over* and *above*.

SURADDITION. *n. s.* [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.

He serv'd with glory and admir'd success, So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

SURAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SURANCE. *n. s.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security; assurance.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge; Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels. *Shakespeare.*

SURBASE.* *n. s.* [*sur* and *base*.] A kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base.

There is a double flight of steps, a rustic sur-
base. Pennant.

Round the hall, the oak's high surbase rears
The field-day triumphs of two hundred years.

Langhorne.

SURBASSED, * *adj.* [*surbassé*, Fr. "voute
surbassée," Cotgrave.] Having a surbase
or moulding.

The tomb—has a wide sur-based arch with
scalloped ornaments. Gray, Lett. to Mason.

TO SURBATE, *v. a.* [*solbair*, Fr.] To
bruise and batter the feet with travel;
to harass; to fatigue.

How be the pope's cardinals' feet *surbated*, in
going barefoot to preach the gospel?

Dr. Fulke, *Answ. to P. Frarine*, (1586), p. 17.
Their march they continued all that night, the
horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride,
and others taking many of them behind them;
however they could not but be extremely weary
and *surbated*. Clarendon.

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet.

Mortimer.

SURBEAT, *v. t.* } The participle passive of
SURBE T. } *surbeat*, which Spenser and
Hall have used for *surbate*.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide.

Spenser, F. Q.

Along thy way thou canst not but decry
Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye;
Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeat* toes to tickle at the sight.

Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.

TO SURCEASE, *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*,
Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to
be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase;
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. Donne.

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to
refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair, that
creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any
thing at his hands, and under that pretence to
surcease from prayers, as bootless or fruitless
offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious
to our own souls. Hooker.

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. Philips.
So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. Harle.

TO SURCEASE, *v. t.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr.] To stop; to put to
an end.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*.

Spenser.

God, according to the wise and unsearchable
economy of his dealing with sinners, after such an
height of provocation, withdraws his grace, and
surceases the operations of his spirit.

South, Serm. x. 323.

Abrogating or *surceasing* the judiciary power.

Temple, *Introduct. Hist. Eng.* p. 174.

SURCEASE, *n. s.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles,
if your discipline were fully planted, even to send
out your writs of *surcease* into all courts of Eng-
land for the most things handled in them. Hooker.

TO SURCHARGE, *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.]
To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reason-
able rent, which they called *Romescot*, the which
might not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder.

Spenser on Ireland.

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have
suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the
pleasures of so rich a city.

Knolles, *Hist. of the Turks*.

More remov'd,

Lest heaven *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. Milton, P. L.

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. Milton, P. L.

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in the Melesinda's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew.

Dryden.

SURCHARGE, *n. s.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from
the verb.] Burthen added to burthen;
overburthen; more than can be well
borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not re-
ceive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like ap-
petite as it doth the first. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth
the sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent
sound near the ear, the hearing.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be
a *surcharge* of one madness upon another.

L'Estrange.

SURCHARGER, *n. s.* [*from surcharge*.] One
that overburthens.

SURCINGLE, *n. s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*,
Lat.]

1. A girth with which the burthen is
bound upon a horse.

2. The girdle of a cassock.
Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown.

Marvel.

SURCINGLED, * *adj.* [*from the noun*.]
Girt.

Is't not a shame to see each homely groome
Sit perched in an idle chariot room,
That were not meete some pannel to bestride,
*Surcingle*d to a galled hackney's hide?

Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

SURCLE, *n. s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot;
a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.

It is an arborescent excrecence, or superplant,
which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore
sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the
same shape unto the tree. Brown.

The basilica dividing into two branches below
the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto
the thumb. Brown.

SURCOAT, *n. s.* [*surcoat*, old French; *sur*
and *coat*.] A short coat worn over the
rest of the dress.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state,
parliament-robes, the *surcoat*, and mantle.

Camden.

The commons were besotted in excess of ap-
parel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins.

Camden.

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the
same. Dryden.

SURCREW, * *n. s.* [*sur* and *crew*.] Aug-
mentation; additional collection. Not
in use.

It [a fever] had once left me, as I thought; but
it was only to fetch more company, returning
with a *surcrew* of those splenetic vapours that are
called hypochondriacal. Wolton, *Rem.* p. 361.

TO SURCULATE, * *v. a.* [*surculo*, Lat.]
To prune; to cut off young shoots.

Cockeram.

SURCULATION, * *n. s.* [*from surculate*.]
The act of pruning.

When insition and grafting, in the text, is ap-
plied unto the olive-tree, it hath an emphatical
sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best
propagated this way; not at all by *surculation*.

Sir T. Brown, *Miscell.* p. 47.

SURD, *adj.* [*surdus*, Lat. *sourd*, Fr.]
1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to
make orations unto statues, may more sensibly
apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent
upon such a *surd* and earless generation of men,
stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring
an exorcist than an orator for their conversion.

Brown, *Chr. Morals*, li. 6.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expressed by any term.

SURDNUMBER, *n. s.* [*from surd* and *num-
ber*.] That is incommensurate with
unity.

SURDITY, *n. s.* [*from surd*.] Deafness.
Cockeram.

SURE, *adj.* [*seure*, Fr.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.
The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth
wisdom unto the simple. Ps. xix. 7.

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How can he
Is doubtful, that he never will, is *sure*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Certainly doomed.
Our coin beyond sea is valued according to
the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest
way, and the weightiest is sure to go. Locke.

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly know-
ing.
Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. Shaks.

Let no man seek what may befall;
Evil he may be *sure*. Milton, P. L.

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That till the night their life they can secure.

Denham.

While sore of battle, while our wounds are
green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. Dryden.

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am
sure much less will you in the stile. Wake.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence.

Pope.

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or
danger. To make *sure* is to secure, so
as that nothing shall put it out of one's
possession or power.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after
that thou shalt have known that the heavens do
rule. Dan. iv. 26.

He had me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell
his skin. L'Estrange.

They would make others on both sides *sure* of
pleasing, in preference to instruction.

Dryden, *Du Fresnoy*.

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity
of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing
their appetites. Temple.

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of
Spain. Temple.

Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,
And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee.

Dryden.

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd.

Dryden, *Span. Friar*.

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica.
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle.

Addison.

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation, which are sure to be observed.

Atturbury.

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'st successively;
Yet though thou stand'st more sure than I could do,

Thou art not firm enough. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
I wish your horses swift and sure of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

I wrapt in sure bands both their hands and feet,
And cast them under hatches.

Chapman.

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The surest guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*
Partition firm and sure the waters to divide.

Milton, P. L.

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations sure. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth assenting faith relies:
Thus manifest of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope, Odyss.*

6. To be SURE. Certainly. This is a vicious expression: more properly be sure.

Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such, to be sure, who conversed perpetually with them.

Atturbury.

Though the chymist could not calcine the caput mortuum, to obtain its fixed salt, to be sure it must have some.

Arbutnot.

SURE. *adv.* [surement, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwithstanding its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than assertion.

Something, sure, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,
That sure the virgin goddess, had she been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen.

Addison.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown:
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence.

Smith.

Better, upon the whole, a bad author deserves
Better usage than a bad critic. *Pope.*

SUREFOOTED. *adj.* [sure and foot.] Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

SURELY. *adv.* [from sure.]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence, than with any distinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die. *Genesis.*

Thou surely hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milton, P. L.*

He that created something out of nothing, surely can raise great things out of the small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and surely the consideration of their wealth is at least of as great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Arbutnot.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to sit in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men liable to errors. *Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh uprightly walketh surely. *Proverbs.*

SURENESS. *n. s.* [from sure.] Certainty.

The subtle ague, that for sureness sake
Takes its own time th' assault to make. *Cowley.*
He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral; and for more sureness he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SURETISHIP. *n. s.* [from surety.] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear

That only suretiship hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not clear'd, no suretiship can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Denham.*

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by suretiship? *South.*

SURETY. *n. s.* [sureté, Fr.]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger. *Gen. xv.*

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more surety, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds:
On other surety none. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to surety,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakspeare.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in surety of the which
One host of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shakspeare.*

6. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,

One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my surety. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

I will be surety for him; of my hand shall thou require him. *Gen. xliii. 9.*

Yet be not surety, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires of the parents, and intercession of sureties, that they may be early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Hammond.*

SURE.* *n. s.* [probably from the French *surfrot*, "the rising of billow upon billow, or the interchanged swelling of several waves." *Cotgrave.*] The swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore.

Swell is more particularly applied to the fluctuating motion of the sea, which remains after the expiration of a storm; and also to that which breaks on the shore, or on rocks and shallows, called *surf*. *Falconer.*

SURFACE. *† n. s.* [surface, old Fr. *sur* and *face*. *Milton*, as Dr. Johnson has observed, places the accent on the last syllable; and the poet's word is the earliest of his examples. I find it in use about half a century earlier, where it is written *sur-face*. *Shakspeare* has not this word.] Superficies; outside; super-

With several medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, yea and the *sur-face* of it so every where overstrewn.

Fotherby, Atheom. (1622), p. 254.

Which of us who beholds the bright surface
Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand.

Milton, P. L.

Errours like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

Dryden.

All their surfaces shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and look all the same way, so as together to compose one even surface. *Newton, Opt.*

TO SURFEIT. *† v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, French, to do more than enough, to overdo. Dr. Johnson. — But *surfait* is an old French word in the sense of *excès*. See *Roquefort's Supplém.*] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram over-much.

The surfeited grooms

Do mock their charge with snores. *Shakspeare.*

TO SURFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness. *St. Luke, xxi. 34.*

Though some had so surfeited in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SURFEIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit*-swell'd, so old, and so profane.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy althars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*?

B. Jonson.

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Peace, which he loved in life, did lend
Her hand, to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for.

Crashaw.

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it.

Outway.

SURFEITER. *n. s.* [from *surfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think

This am'rous *surfeiter* would have don'd his helm

For such a petty war. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

SURFEITING.* *n. s.* [from *surfeit*.] The act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

Kill not her quickening power with *surfeittings*;
Mar not her sense with sensuality. *Davies.*

SURFEITWATER. *n. s.* [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold distilled poppywater, which is the true *surfeit*-water, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. n. s. [from *surgo*, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main

Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:

I never did like molestation view

On the enchafed flood. *Shakespeare.*

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The *surge* most swollen that met him.

Shakespeare, Tempest.
It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompensated *surges*. *Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid

The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heaven receiv'd us falling. *Milton, P. L.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy north:

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Ismena's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep

In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

TO SURGE. v. n. [from *surgo*, Lat.] To swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought,
Some cursed vengeance on his sons to cast;

From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Proned on the ground, as since; but on his rear,

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milton, P. L.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew,

Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton, P. R.*

SURGELESS.* adj. [*surge* and *less*.] Without *surges*; calm.

In *surgeless* seas of quiet rest when I
Seven years had sail'd, a pirrie did arise,

The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie. *Mir. for Mag. p. 194.*

SURGEON.† n. s. [Corrupted by conversation from *surgeon*. Dr. Johnson.—

Surgeon is a very old English word; and is no doubt adopted from the ancient French, *surgien*.] One who

cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon* than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *surgeon* to old shoes. *Shaks. Jul. Cas.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. *Bp. Taylor.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:

The *surgeons* soon despoil'd of their of arms,
And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*

SURGERY.† n. s. [for *chirurgery*.] The *Surger*y. } act of curing by manual operation.

It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
The mere despair of *surgery*, he cures. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

They are often tar'd over with the *surgery* of our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar?

SURGICAL.* adj. Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; *chirurgical*.

SURGRY. adj. [from *surge*.] Rising in billows.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

SURLINLY.† adv. [from *surly*.] In a *surly* manner. *Sherwood.*

They were both hastily passionate; he was sometimes *surlily* ill-natured, while she was apt to conceive what he never intended.

The Student, vol. ii. p. 102.

SURLINESS.† n. s. [from *surly*.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger.

Lycurgus—sent the poet Thales from Crete to prepare and mollify the Spartan *surliness* with his smooth songs and odes. *Milton, Areopagitica.*

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;

But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SURLING. n. s. [from *surly*.] A sour morose felling. Not used.

As for these sour *surlings*, they are to be commended to sieur Gaulard. *Camden, Rem.*

SURLY.† adj. [from *rup*, soun, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—Or rather, perhaps, from the old Fr. *sural*, the same.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

'Tis like you 'll prove a jolly *surlly* groom,
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shakespeare.*

That *surlly* spirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,

Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,

And strain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Against the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *surlly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

If a man be harsh or *surlly* in his discourse, rugged or rude in his demeanour, hard and rigorous in his dealing, it is a certain argument of his defect in charity. *Barrow, Sermon. i. 335.*

Repuls'd by *surlly* glooms, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?

And then in *surlly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,

And fierce against the Whigs harangu'd? *Swift.*

The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,
Now soften'd into joy the *surlly* storms. *Thomson.*

SURMISAL.* n. s. [from *surmise*.] Imperfect notion; surmise.

From this needless *surmisal* I shall hope to disuade the intelligent and equal auditor.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

TO SURMISE. v. a. [*surmise*, Fr.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exhibition it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth; somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intensive desire thereof doth so incite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire. *Hooker.*

Of questions and strifes of words commit envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*

Surmise not
His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton, P. L.*

It waited nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true. *Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMISE. n. s. [*surmise*, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let go private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were by law of that proud tyranness, Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemned to that dungeon merciless,
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, wherewith it trembles by *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*

My thought, whose murdering yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping; this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton, P. L.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, disguises. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

SURMISER.* n. s. [from *surmise*.] One who surmises.

I should first desire these *surmisers* to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design. *Lively Oracles, &c. (1678.) p. 37.*

TO SURMOUNT. v. a. [*surmonter*, Fr.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas,
over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best. *Milton, P. L.*

SURMOUNTABLE.† adj. [*surmountable*, old Fr.] Conquerable; superable.

The author has, by several arguments hardly *surmountable*, gone a great way to destroy the received opinion. *Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. B. 3. ch. 4.*

SURMOUNT. n. s. [from *surmount*.] One that rises above another.

SURMOUNTING. n. s. The act of getting uppermost.

SURMULLET. n. s. [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SURNAME.† n. s. [*surnom*, French.]

"It is a great dispute whether we should write *surname* or *sirname*: on the one hand, there are a thousand instances in court-rolls, and other ancient muni-

ments, where the description of the person, *le Smyth, le Tayleur, &c.* is written over the Christian name of the person, this only being inserted in the line; and the French always write *surnom*. And certainly *surname* must be the truth, in regard of the patriarch or first person that bore the name. However, there is no impropriety, at this time of day, to say *sirname*, since these additions are so apparently taken from our *sires* or fathers. Thus the matter seems to be left to people's option." Pegge, Anonym. iii. 32.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which are mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as *Hernan*, *Shinan*, and *Mungan*, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser*.

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of *Barbarossa*, began to aspire to the empire. *Knolles, Hist.*

The epithets of great men, *monsieur Boileau* is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope*.

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may

My *surname* *Coriolanus*: the painful service, The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood Shed for my thankless country, are required But with that *surname*. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

- To *SURNAME*. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of *Israel*. *Isa. xlv. 5.*

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *surnamed* *Rupographus*.

Peacham on Drawing.

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid.

Milton, P. R.

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

- To *SURPASS*. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate, Fertile the isle, the temple much surpassing The common praise it bears. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these, Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher, Surpasst far my naming! how may I Adore thee, Author of this universe? *Milton, P. L.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage surpassed the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,

Whose heav'nly form her fellows did surpass, The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, surpass those of colder countries, as much as the heat there surpasses that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPASSABLE. *adj.* [from *surpass* and *able*.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPASSING. *participial adj.* [from *surpass*.] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that with surpassing glory crown'd, Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god Of this new world. *Milton, P. L.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that surpassing goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPASSINGLY. *adv.* [from *surpassing*.] In a very excellent manner.

SURPLICE. *n. s.* [*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr. *superpellicium*, Latin.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shaks. All's well.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SURPLICE-FEES.* *n. s.* Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.

With tithes replete his barns he sees, And chuckles o'er his *surplice-fees*; Studies to find out latent dues, And regulates the state of pews. *Warton, Progr. of Discontent.*

SURPLICED.* *adj.* [from *surplice*.] Wearing a *surplice*.

Lo! as the *surplid* train draw near To this last mansion of mankind, The slow sad bell, the sable bier, In holy musings wrap the mind. *Mallet, Funeral Hymn.*

SURPLUS.* *n. s.* [*surplus*, French; *SURPLUSAGE*.] *sur*, and *Lat. plus*.] A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use, Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*; If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,

It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRISE.* *n. s.* [*surprise*, French; from *SURPRISE*.] *the verb*.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and *surprisals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Wolton.*

This let him know, Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend *Surprisal*, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton, P. L.*

I set aside the taking of *St. Jago* and *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, as *surprises* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprisal* put the knight And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprise* and set purpose. *South.*

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to inspect minute things so carefully as private persons; the

laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. *Davenant.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise, Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King, Cookery.*

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To *SURPRISE*. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr. from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of *Macduff* I will *surprise*, Seize upon *Fife*, give to the edge o' th' sword His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes, Like men in mists,

Discover who 'd the state *surprise*, And who resists. *B. Jonson.*

But her well beware, Lest, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*, She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton, P. L.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake, A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart! *Thomson.*

2. To astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frightened as *surpris'd* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

SURPRISING. *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addison, Spect.*

SURPRISINGLY. *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little. *Addison.*

SURQUEDRY. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cuidr*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcomen, were deprived Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Spenser.*

Late-born modesty Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts, That men may not themselves their own good parts Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBUTTER. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOINDER. *n. s.* [*surrejoindre*, French. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To *SURRENDER*. *v. a.* [*surrender*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

Recal those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, resume all or none. *Davenant.*

2. To deliver up an enemy: sometimes with up emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.

He, willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade
his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy.

Surrender up to me thy captive breath,
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is Death.

To *SURRENDER*. v. n. To yield; to give
one self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now.

SURRENDER. } n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, thy eyes
Of conjugal attraction unprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father,
Having mustered up all the forces he could,
The clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for
a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation,
that all these will not come up to near the
quantity requisite.

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africk unto Caesar's hands.

2. The act of resigning or giving up to
another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition
as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will
but offend us.

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted
intelligence of that *surrender*.

As oppressed states made themselves homagers
to the Romans to engage their protection, so we
should have made an entire *surrender* of ourselves
to God, that we might have gained a title to his
deliverances.

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, are
required a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the
property he has in it; and to the making of a
thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is
necessary.

SURREPTION.† n. s. [surreptus, Latin.]

1. Act of obtaining or procuring surreptitiously.

The *surreption* of secretly misgotten dispensations.
Letters forged, or gotten by *surreption*.

2. Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are
sins of a sudden *surreption*.

SURREPTITIOUS. adj. [surreptitius, Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps
supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an
assertion.

The Masorites numbered not only the sections
and lines, but even the words and letters of the
Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious*
practices.

A correct copy of the Dunciad like the many *surreptitious*
ones have rendered necessary.

SURREPTITIOUSLY. adv. [from *surreptitiosus*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did,
and with less effect.

To *SURROGATE*.† v. a. [surrogus, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

By the report of a French writer, very ancient,
king Pepine of France was *surrogated* into the

place of Childericke by the whole nation of the
Franks.

Proceed against Garnet, &c. (1606.) T t. 4.
SURROGATE.† n. s. [surrogatus, Latin.]

A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of
an ecclesiastical judge.

The quality of *surrogate*.

SURROGATION.† n. s. [surrogatio, Latin.]

The act of putting in another's place.

This St. Peter gives as the reason why there
should be a *surrogation* and new choice of an
Apostle to succeed into the room of Judas the
traitor, viz. That he might be a witness with them
of the resurrection.

To *SURROUND*. v. a. [surround, Fr.]

To environ; to encompass; to enclose
on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou savest.

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off.

Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *surrounding* fires.

As the bodies that *surround* us diversely affect
our organs, the mind is forced to receive the
impressions.

SURSOID. n. s. [In algebra.] The fourth
multiplication or power of any number
whatever taken as the root.

SURSOID Problem. n. s. [In mathematics.] That which cannot be resolved
but by curves of a higher nature than a
conick section.

SURTOUT. n. s. [French.] A large
coat worn over all the rest.

The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom?

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hide
fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that
he was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by
which means he came home pretty clean, except
where the *surtout* was a little scanty.

To *SURVEINE*. v. a. [survenir, Fr.] To
supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a supputation that *survenes*
lethargies, which commonly terminates in a
consumption.

To *SURVEY*. v. a. [surveoir, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view;
to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he
stood,
So high above.

Though with those streams he no resemblance
hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth to explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore.

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground.

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay.

With alter'd looks
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round.

4. To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SURVEY.† n. s. [from the verb.] The ac-
cent on this substantive is now, usually,

on the first syllable; formerly, it was
uniformly on the last.]

1. View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Useless besides!

Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise.

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,
And nods at ev'ry house his threat'ning fire.

2. Superintendence.

3. Mensuration.

SURVEYAL.* n. s. [from *survey*.] The
same as *survey*.

The truth of this doctrine will further appear by
the declaration and *surveyal* of those respects, ac-
cording to which Christ is represented the Saviour
of men.

SURVEYOR. n. s. [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend
others.

Were't not madness then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold?

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for
war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works.

2. A measurer of land.

Should we *survey*
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,

To weigh against his opposite.

Decempeđa was a measuring-rod for taking the
dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempe-
dicator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero.

SURVEYORSHIP. n. s. [from *surveyor*.] The
office of a *surveyor*.

To *SURVIEW*. v. a. [surveoir, old French.]

To overlook; to have in view; to *sur-*
vey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed round,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which is *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground.

SURVIEW.* n. s. Survey. Obsolete.

After some *survey* of the state of the body, he
is able to inform them.

To *SURVISE*.* v. a. [sur and viser, Fr.]
To look over. Not in use.

The most vile and ridiculous escutcheon that
ever this eye *survis'd*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

SURVIVAL.* } n. s. [from *survive*; Fr.]

SURVIVANCE. } *survivance*. Hume has
somewhere used *survivance*. *Survivance*
is the old word; *survival*, modern.]

Survivorship.

Sir Thomas More and our best chroniclers make
it doubtful whether these two prices were so lost
in king Richard's time, or no; and infer that one
of them was thought to be living many years after
his death: that might be enough to acquit him:
which opinion I like the better, because it men-
tioneth the *survivance* but of one of them.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. (1646,) p. 87.

His son had the *survivance* of the stadtholder-
ship.

To *SURVIVE*. v. n. [supervivo, Latin;
survivere, French.]

1. To live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever.

Shaks

Those that survive, let Rome reward with love.
Shakspeare.

Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy survives,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.
Now that he is dead, his immortal fame survives,
And flourishes in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death survive. *Dryden.*

3. To remain alive.
No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits survive'd a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their fathers' failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVIVE.† v. a. To outlive.
The rhapsodies, called the Characteristicks,
would never have survived the first edition, if they
had not discovered so strong a tincture of inde-
lity. *Watts.*

SURVIVER.† } n. s. [from survive.] One
SURVIVOR. } who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Although some died, the father beholding so
many descents, the number of survivors must be
very great. *Brown.*

I did discern
From his survivors I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

This excellent person's passage from the world
being as exemplary, and conducing to the uses of
the survivors, as the notice of his life.

Felly, *Life of Hammond*, § 2.
Her majesty is heir to the survivor of the late
king. *Swift.*

SURVIVERSHIP.† } n. s. [from survivor.]
SURVIVORSHIP. } The state of outliving
another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void,
unless where the grant has been by survivorship.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

We are now going into the country together,
with only one hope of making this life agreeable,
survivorship! *Tatler*, No. 53.

SUSCEPTIBILITY. n. s. [from susceptible.]
Quality of admitting; tendency to
admit.

The susceptibility of those influences, and the
effects thereof, is the general providential law
whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCEPTIBLE. adj. [susceptible, Fr.]
Prior has accented this improperly on
the first syllable. Capable of admit-
ting; disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea,
delighting first in the choice of the materials, be-
cause he found him susceptible of good form. *Watson.*

In their tender years they are more susceptible
of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when
solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually sus-
ceptible but of one thought at once.

Blow with empty words the susceptible flame. *Locke on Education.*

SUSCEPTIBLENESS.* n. s. [from suscepti-
ble.] Susceptibility.

SUSCEPTON.† n. s. [susceptus, Latin.]
Act of taking.

I see the susception of our human nature lays
these open to this condition.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. Christ Tempted.

They confessed their sins to John in the suscep-
tion of baptism.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 5. § 3.
A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is
of a lawful age for the susception of orders, shall
have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

SUSCEPTIVE.† adj. [from suscepsum, Latin.]
This word is more analogical, though
less used than susceptible. Dr. Johnson.
—The word is old; and I should sup-
pose in common use. Dr. Johnson pro-
duces no other authority than the com-
paratively modern one of Watts.]
Capable to admit.

The limiter of this susceptible power unto the
matter, in such differing degrees, and measures,
and manners, can be none other but only that Om-
nipotent Creator of the matter.

Fotherley, Atheism (1622), p. 181.
Our plea was, that we had neither a decisive
voice to determine with them; nor a deliberative
voice to consult with them; nor an elective voice
in choice of their persons, to make them our trust-
ees to determine for us; nor lastly, as at least we
should have, a susceptible voice, in a body of our
own to receive their resolutions, and of ourselves
to submit unto them.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 91.
Since our nature is so susceptible of errors on
all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us
how far other persons may become the causes of
false judgments. *Watts, Logic.*

SUSCEPTIVITY.* n. s. [from susceptible.]
Capability of admitting.

Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does
not imply a natural discernibility, and susceptibility
of various shapes and modifications.

Wollaston, § v. 11.
SUSCEPTOR.* n. s. [susceptor, Lat.] One
who undertakes; a godfather. *Coles.*

In our church, those who are not secular per-
sons are not forbid to be godfathers, (as in the
church of Rome,) nor are any susceptors supposed
to contract any affinity, as that such an undertaking
should hinder marriage between the sponsors and
the persons baptized, if otherwise it be lawful.

Puller, Moder. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 281.
SUSCIPENCY. n. s. [from suscipient.] Re-
ception; admission.

SUSCIPIENT.† n. s. [suscipiens, Latin.]
One who takes; one that admits or
receives.

The sacraments and ceremonies of the Gospel
operate not without the concurrent actions, and
moral influences, of the suscipient.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 5. § 4.
SUSCIPIENT.* adj. [suscipiens, Latin.]
Receiving; admitting.

Effecting miracles, superior or contrary to the
law and course of nature, without any preparatory
dispositions induced into the suscipient matter, in
the same manner, by mere willing, saying, or
commanding, doth persuade the same.

Barrow, Serm.
To SUSCITATE.† v. a. [suscitor, Fr.;
suscito, Latin.] To rouse; to excite.

He shall suscite or rouse the courage of all
men inclined to virtue.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 209.
It concurrith but unto predisposed effects, and
only suscitates those forms whose determinations
are seminal, and proceed from the idea of them-
selves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

SUSCITATION.† n. s. [suscitation, French,
from suscitare.] The act of rousing or
exciting. *Bullockar.*

The temple is supposed to be here dissolved;
and, being so, to be raised again: therefore the
suscitation must answer to the dissolution.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

To SUSPECT. v. a. [*suspicio, suspectum*,
Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and
jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than
to know little; and therefore men should remedy
suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton, P. L.*

From her hand I could suspect no ill.
Milton, P. L.

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may suspect themselves for
the partiality of parents to their youngest children,
I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with
my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and exten-
sion are the same thing, which change the signifi-
cation of words, which I would not suspect them
of, they having so severely condemned the philo-
sophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested,
that I have no manner of reason to suspect the
truth. *Addison.*

To SUSPECT. v. n. To imagine guilt.

If I suspect without cause, let me be your jest.
Shakspeare.

SUSPECT. part. adj. [*suspect*, French.]
Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affection of strange relations
are not like to render your reports suspect or par-
tial. *Glanville.*

SUSPECT. n. s. [from the verb.] Suspi-
cion; imagination without proof. Ob-
solete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong suspect,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect.
Sinney.

The sale of offices and towns in France,
if they were known, as the suspect is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head.

Shakspeare.

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and suspect, alas! are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did
feast. *Shakspeare.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a
man may justly hold it a suspect. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than of a favourite towards
the waining time and suspect of satiety. *Watson.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without suspect t' offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away
the suspect, the case will be no worse than when
two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

SUSPECTABLE.* adj. [from suspect.] That
may be suspected.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SUSPECTEDLY.* adv. [from suspected.] So
as to be suspected; so as to excite suspi-
cion.

[They] have either undiscernibly as some, or
suspectably as others, or declaredly as many, used
such additaments to their faces, as they thought
most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their
looks. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 93.

SUSPECTEDNESS.* n. s. [from suspected.]
State of being suspected; state of being
doubted.

Some of Hippocrates' aphorisms transplanted
into our nations, by losing their lustre, contract a
suspectedness. *Dr. Robinson, Endow*, (1658), p. 96.

SUSPECTER.* n. s. [from suspect.] One
who suspects.

A base suspecter of a virgin's honour.
Beaumont, and Fl. Hum. Lieut.

SUSPECTFUL.* adj. [*suspect* and *full*.]

1. Apt to suspect; apt to mistrust. *Bailey.*

2. Exciting suspicion.

Blundering upon the dangerous and *suspectful* translations of the apostate Aquila, the heretical Theodotion, &c. *Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. I.*

SUSPECTLESS.* *adj.* [suspect and less.]

1. Not suspected; without suspicion.

Eighty of them being assembled, and *suspectless* of harm, — were all knocked down.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 268.

2. Not suspected.

Suspectless have I travell'd all the town through. *Beaumont, and Fl. Isl. Princess.*

TO SUSPEND. *v. a.* [suspendre, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate

Suspends uncertain victory;

Our souls, which, to advance our state,

Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Rufinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the Scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony

Suspended hell, and took with ravishment

The thronging audience. *Milton, P. L.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,

At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The British dame, famed for resistless grace,

Contents not now but for the second place;

Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair

For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;

But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax.*

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton, P. L.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

5. To keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPENDER.* *n. s.* [from *suspend*.] One who suspends or delays.

I may add the cautiousness of *suspenders* and not forward concluders.

Mountagu, App. to Cas. (1625), p. 146.

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SUSPENSE. *n. s.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *suspense*

What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,

Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd

By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd

Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

2. Act of withholding the judgement.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation, and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain

A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPENSE. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Lat.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run

Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heaven

Held by thy voice. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasions of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering into further consultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held

His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd

To second or oppose. *Milton, P. L.*

SUSPENSION.* *n. s.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend*.]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word *suspension*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgement.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*

6. Temporary privation of an office: as, the clerk incurred *suspension*.

SUSPENSIVE.* *adj.* [from *suspense*.]

Doubtful. An old and elegant word.

Psyche, snatch'd from danger's desperate jaws

Into the arms of this illustrious lover,

The truth of her condition hardly knows,
But in *suspensive* thoughts awhile doth hover.

Beaumont, Psyche, (1651), p. 18.

These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgement. *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 139.*

SUSPENSORY.* *adj.* [*suspensoire*, French; *suspensivus*, Lat.]

1. Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were — pensile or *suspensory*, such as they hung about the posts of their houses in honour of their gods. *Brown, Miscell. p. 90.*

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Ray.*

2. Doubtful.

This moves sober pens unto *suspensory* and timorous assertions. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 4.*

SUSPICABLE.* *adj.* [from *suspicio*, Lat.]

That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.

I look upon these two last cures as done out of *susplicable* principles and upon extravagant objects. *More, Myst. of Godd. (1660), p. 121.*

SUSPICION. *n. s.* [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hogghish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy, stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes; For treason is but trusted like a fox,

Who, ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up;

Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shaks.*

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps

At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity

Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill

Where no ill seems. *Milton, P. L.*

SUSPICIOUS. *adj.* [*suspiciosus*, Lat.]

1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and sinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakspeare.*

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

His life

Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king. *Milton, P. R.*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *suspicious*.]

1. With suspicion.

2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already *suspicious*. *Sidney.*

SUSPICIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *suspicious*.]

Tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistress. *Sidney.*

Suspiciousness is as great an enemy to wisdom, as too much credulity; it doing oftentimes as hurtful wrongs to friends, as the other doth receive wrongful hurt from dissemblers.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 251.

SUSPIRAL.* *n. s.* [from *suspire*.] A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern; also, a breathing-hole or ventiduct. *Chambers.*

SUSPIRATION. *n. s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of freed breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare.*

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *More.*

To SUSPIRE.† *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.

2. To breathe.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.

Shakespeare, K. John.

By his gates of breath

There lies a downy feather which stirs not:
Did he *suspire*, that light and weightless down
Perforce must move. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

SUSPIRED.* *part. adj.* Wished for; desired earnestly; a Latinism.

O glorious morning, wherein was born the expectation of nations; and wherein the long *suspired* Redeemer of the world did, as his prophets had cried, rent the heavens, and come down in the vesture of humanity! *Wotton, Rem. p. 269.*

To SUSTAIN. *v. a.* [*soustenir*, Fr. *sustineo*, Lat.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,

To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*.

Dryden, Æn.

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry of him who shall undertake it.

Holder.

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food

Will he convey up thither to *sustain* Himself and army? *Milton, P. L.*

But it on her, not she on it depends;

For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davies.*

My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton, P. L.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him.

Shakespeare.

His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting publick right.

Dryden, Æn.

5. To bear; to endure.

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life?

Dryden.

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain?

Dryden.

The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustains* the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations sapped. *Addison.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty's wine,
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain*.

Waller.

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit

The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton, P. L.*

SUSTAIN.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] What sustains or supports. Not used.
I lay and slept, I wak'd again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord. *Milton, Psalms.*

SUSTAINABLE. *adj.* [*soustenable*, Fr. from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

SUSTAINER.† *n. s.* [from *sustain*.]

1. One that props; one that supports.

The first founder, *sustainer*, and continuer thereof, [the church.]

More on the Soc. Churches, p. 170.

2. One that suffers; a sufferer.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman, Riad.*

SUSTENANCE. *n. s.* [*sousenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end sundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness.

Hooker.

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter hers whose *sustenance* it was? *Addison.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance*. *L'Estrange.*
The ancients were inventors of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing.

Temple.

SUSTENTACLE.* *n. s.* [*sustentaculum*, Lat.]

Support. Not in use.

God's the *sustentacle* of all natures.
More, Immort. of the Soul, i. iii. 25.

SUSTENTATION. *n. s.* [*sustentation*, Fr. from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal by reason of its frugidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRATION. *n. s.* [from *susurro*, Lat.]

Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE. *n. s.* [for *suite*.] Sort. I believe only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one *sute*. *Hooker.*

SUTILE.* *adj.* [*sutilis*, Lat.] Done by stitching.

The fame of her needle work, "the *suttle* pictures" mentioned by Johnson.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

SUTLER. *n. s.* [*soteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sutler* be

Unto the camp, and profits will accrue.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Send to the *sutler*'s; there you're sure to find
The bully match'd with rascals of his kind.

Dryden.

SUTURATED.* *adj.* [from *sutura*, Lat.] Stitched or knit together.

These are by oculists called "orbitea;" and are each of them compounded of six several bones, which, being most conveniently *suturated* among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers in which these lookers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be lapply said to perform their offices.

Smith on Old Age, p. 93.

SUTURE.† *n. s.* [*suture*, Fr. *sutura*, Lat.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented; those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the gloves, the quill'd, the twisted and the dry *sutures*, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp, Surgery.*

2. A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures*. *Quincy.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. s.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [*ɣebban*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly at sea.

He made him *swab* the deck. *Shelock's Voyage.*

SWABBER. *n. s.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery.

Shakespeare.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy? *Dennits.*

SWAD.* *n. s.* [from *ɣeban*, Sax. *fasciare*, quia scil. folliculis, tanquam fasciis, pisa obvolvunt. Skinner.]

1. A peasecod. Still a northern word.

Take pulse out of the *swads*.

Colgrave, in V. Goussoyiller.

2. A squab, or short fat person.

Now I remember me,

There was one busy fellow was the leader,

A blunt squat *swad*, but lower than yourself.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

To SWADDLE.† *v. a.* [*ɣeban*, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children.

Invested by a veil of clouds,
And swaddled as new-born in sable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sardys.*

Where [in the heart] sin is, (as our Saviour tells us) first conceived and brought forth, before it is nourished, suckled, or *swaddled*, in the gifts of God, either natural or artificial.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 30.

How soon doth man decay!

When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,

To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath

Scarce knows the way;
Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death.

Herbert.

They swaddled me up in my night-gown with
long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in
about an hundred yards of swathe.

Addison.

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous
word.

A carter had overthrown his cart, and sate in the
way crying, Help, Hercules: at last, Hercules,
or one in his likeness, came to him, and swaddled
him thriftily with a good cudgel; and said, Thou
very lazy silly fellow, callest thou to me for help,
and dost nothing thyself? Arise, set to thy shoulder,
and heave thy part, and then pray to me to help
thee; and I will do the rest.

Sir J. Harr. *Bar. View Ch. of Eng.* (1653.) p. 70.
Great on the bench, great in the saddle.

That could as well bind o'er as swaddle. *Hudibras*,
swADDLE.† n. s. [Sax. *þwæðil*.] Clothes
bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: no, no, say they;
and upon that carried me to one of their houses,
and put me to bed in all my swaddles. *Addison*.

swADDLINGBAND. } n. s. [from swad-
swADDLINGCLOTH. } dle.] Cloth wrap-
swADDLINGCLOUT. } ped round a new-
born child.

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept'st in tender swaddlingband,
And her base elfin brood, there for thee left:
Such men do changelings call, so chang'd by fairies
theft. *Spenser*.

That great baby you see there is not yet out of
his swaddlingclouts. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.
The swaddlingbands were purple, wrought with
gold. *Dryden*.

To SWAG. v. n. [*þgan*, Sax. *swægia*, Ice-
landick.] To sink down by its weight;
to hang heavy. See To SAG.

They are more apt, in swagging down, to pierce
with their points, than in the jacent posture, and
crevice the wall. *Wotton*.

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much com-
pressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and an-
other answering to it on his belly; by which he is
the better kept upright, or from swagging on his
sides. *Crew*.

swAGBELLIED.* *adj.* [swag and belly.]
Having a large belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied
Hollander are nothing to your English.

Shakspeare, Othello.

To SWAGE.† v. a. [from *assuage*; which
see.] To ease; to soften; to mitigate;
to appease; to quiet.

Thei, seinge these thingis, unnethis swagiden the
people that thei offendid not to them.

Wicliffe, Acts, xiv.

Apt words have power to swage
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. *Milton, S. A.*

Nor wanting power to mitigate and swage
With solemne touches, troubled thoughts, and
chase

Anguish, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds.
Milton, P. L.

I will love thee,
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,*
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should swage itself, and be let loose to thine.

Olway.

To SWAGE.* v. n. To abate.

It swageth, or waxeth cold. *Barret, Alb. 1580*.
Where salt and fresh the pool renews,
As spring or drought, increase or swage.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

To swAGGER. v. n. [swadderden, Dutch,
to make a noise; *þpezan*, Saxon.] To

bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and
tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? squabble? swagger? and discourse
fustian with one's own shadow? Oh thou invinci-
ble spirit of wine! *Shakspeare*.

'Tis the gage of one that I should fight withal,
if he be alive; a rascal that swagger'd with me last
night. *Shakspeare*.

The lesser size of mortals love to swagger for
opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge.

Glanville, Scopsis.

Many such asses in the world huff, look big,
stare, dress, cock, and swagger at the same noisy
rate. *L'Estrange*.

He chuck'd,

And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But swagger'd like a lord. *Dryden*.

Confidence, how weakly soever founded, hath
some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is
something more than ordinary in a swaggering man,
that talks of nothing but demonstration. *Tillotson*.

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal,
and supercilious; to swagger at our footmen, and
browbeat our inferiors. *Collier on Pride*.

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a
cause! to swagger at the bar! for a lawyer I was
born, and a lawyer I will be.

Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

To swAGGER.* v. a. To overbear with
boasting or bluster.

An argument of no small weight; but how one
of the more rude and unwhewn opposers of pre-
existence swaggers it out of countenance, I think
it not amiss to set down.

Annot. on Glanville, &c. (1682.) p. 9.

swAGGERER. n. s. [from *swagger*.] A
blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy
fellow.

He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame cheater: you
may stroke him as gentle as a puppy greyhound.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

swAGGY. *adj.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by
its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from
his swaggy and prominent belly.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

swAIN.† n. s. [*þwein*, Saxon and Runick;
swen, Su. Goth. puer, minister; *swaina*,
Lappon. famulus; *þpan*, Sax. bubulcus.
See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike swain.

Spenser.

2. A country servant employed in hus-
bandry.

It were a happy life

To be no better than a homely swain.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how
their nobility and gentlemen do multiply too fast.
For that maketh the common subject grow to be a
peasant and base swain, driven out of heart, and
in effect but a gentleman's labourer.

Bacon, Ess. 29.

3. A pastoral youth.

Blest swains! whose nymphs in every grace
excel;

Blest nymphs! whose swains those graces sing so
well. *Pope*.

Leave the meer country to meer country swains,
And dwell where life in all life's glory reigns.

Harte.

swA'INISH.* *adj.* [from *swain*.] Rustick;
ignorant.

[It] argues both a gross and shallow judgement,
and withal an ungentele and swainish breast.

Milton, Apol. for Smeectymn.

swA'INMOT.*† n. s. [*swainmotus*, law Lat.
Dr. Johnson. — From *þpan*, Sax. bubul-

cus; *swainmote*, curia quædam forestæ,
ita dicta, quasi *ministorum forestæ*, scil.
agistorum aliorumque conventus. Lye,
edit. Manning, in V. Span.] A court
touching matters of the forest, kept by
the charter of the forest thrice in the
year. This court of *swainmote* is as
incident to a forest, as the court of pie-
powder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is
a court of freeholders within the forest.

Cowel.

A forest hath her court of attachments, *swain-*
mote-court, &c. *Howell, Lett. iv. 16.*

To swAIP.* v. n. To walk proudly: our
northern dialect for *sweep*.

To swALE.† v. n. [*þwelan*, Saxon, to
kindle; to burn.] To
waste or blaze away; to melt: as the
candle *swales*. Dr. Johnson. — This is
a very old word; and is also still used
in the north of England.

Men *swaliden* with great heete.

Wicliffe, Revel. xvi.

Into his face the brond he foist, his huge beard
brent a light,
And sweating made a stinke.

Phaer, Transl. of Virg. Æn. 12. (1584.)

To swALE.* v. a. To consume; to waste.

Nor has our hymeneal torch

Yet lighted up his last most grateful sacrifice,
But dash'd with rain from eyes, and swail'd with
sighs,

Burns dim.

Congreve, Mour. Bride.

swALE.* n. s. [from the verb.] A flame.

North. Grose.

swA'LETT.† n. s. [*swall*, Swed. the swell
of the sea. Serenius.] Among the tin-
miners, water breaking in upon the
miners at their work. *Bailey*.

swA'LOW.† n. s. [*þpalepe*, Saxon; *swala*,
Su. Goth. idem; sic dict. a Su. Goth.
swale, porticus, subdivale, quippè ubi
nidum struere solet hæc avis. Serenius.]
A small bird of passage; or, as some
say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in
the winter.

The swallow follows not summer more willingly
than we your lordships. *Shakspeare, Tinton.*

Dafodils.

That come before the swallow dares. *Shakspeare*.
The swallows make use of celendine, and the
linnet of euphrasia. *More*.

When swallow's fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay*.

To swALLOW.† v. a. [*þpelzan*, Saxon;
swelgen, Dutch. See also *Spegel's* Su.
Goth. Gloss. *swaelia*, ant. *swelgia*; Dan.
swelle.]

1. To take down the throat.

If little faults

Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our
eye,

Whose capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and
digested,

Appear before us? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the
country; and must therefore swallow down opi-
nions, as silly people do empiricks' pills, and have
nothing to do but believe that they will do the
cure. *Locke*.

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason,
and not swallow it without examination as a matter
of faith. *Locke*.

3. To engross; to appropriate: often with
up emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should swallow up or destroy. *2 Sam.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has swallowed up the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulf: with up.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight Against the churches, though the yesty waves Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shaks.*

I may be pluck'd into the swallowing womb Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave. *Th. Andron.*

Death is swallowed up in victory. *1 Cor. xv. 54.*

If the earth open her mouth and swallow them up, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. *Num. xvi.*

In bogs swallow'd up and lost. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would swallow up our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Nature would abhor

To be forced back again upon herself, And like a whirlpool swallow her own streams. *Dryden.*

Should not the sad occasion swallow up

My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addison.*

5. To occupy.

The necessary provision for life swallows the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption swallow'd what the liberal hand Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson, Autum.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are swallowed up of wine. *Isaiah.*

8. Swallow implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

SWALLOW.† *n. s.* [from the verb; *swalg*, *Su. Goth.*]

1. The throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly swallow, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *South.*

2. A gulph; a whirlpool.

This Æneas is come to paradise Out of the swallows of hell. *Chaucer, Legend of Dido.*

SWALLOWTAIL. *n. s.* A species of willow. The shining willow they call swallowtail, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SWALLOWWORT. *n. s.* [*asclepia*.] A plant.

SWAMP.† [*pan*, *Sax.*] The preterite of swim.

SWAMP.† *n. s.* [*swamm*, *Goth.* a sponge;

pan, *Sax.* *swamm*, *Icelandic*; *swamme*, *Dutch*; *swomp*, *Danish*; *swamp*, *Swed.*]

A marsh; a bog; a fen.

Behold the duteous son, the sire decay'd, The modest matron, and the blushing maid, Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy train, To traverse climes beyond the western main; Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around, And Niagara stuns with thundering sound. *Goldsmith, Traveller.*

To SWAMP.† *v. a.* To whelm or sink as in a swamp. A modern word.

SWAMPY. *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads. *Thomson.*

SWAN.† *n. s.* [*pan*, *Saxon*; *swan*, *Dan.* *swaen*, *Dutch*; *cycnus*, *Lat.* from the *Celt.* *gwyn*, white, *Wachter.*]

The swan is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. Swans use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of swans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The swan is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was nearly expiring; a tradition, generally received, but fabulous. *Calmel.*

With untainted eye Compare her face with some that I shall show, And I will make thee think thy swan a crow. *Shakespeare.*

Let music sound, while he doth make his choice;

Then if he lose, he makes a swan-like end. *Shaks.*

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,

Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;

A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,

Like that of swans remurmuring to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name of swan, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Locke.*

SWANSKIN. *n. s.* [*swan* and *skin*.] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

To SWAP.† *v. a.* [*swipa*, *Icel.* to snatch; *ppan*, *Sax.* to sweep.] To strike with a long or sweeping stroke; to strike against; to throw violently.

His head to the wall, his body to the ground, Fall off he swapt. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iv. 245.*

Swap off his head, this is my sentence here. *Chaucer, Sec. Nonnes Tale.*

He straight

Swaps off the head with his presumptuous iron. *Grimoald, in Tottel's Songs, &c. (1557.)*

To SWAP.† *v. n.*

1. To fall down.

Al suddenly she swapt adoun to ground. *Chaucer, Cl. Tale.*

2. To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air.

When fowls fly by, and with their swapping wings

Beat the inconstant air. *More, Immort. of the Soul, l. i. 11.*

SWAP.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A blow;

a stroke. *Prompt. Parv.*

If't be a thwack, I make account of that;

There's no new fashion'd swap that e'er came up yet,

But I've the first on 'em. *Beaumont and Fl. Nice Valour.*

SWAP.† *adv.* [from the verb.] Hastily;

with hasty violence; as, he did it swap.

It seems to be of the same original with sweep. A low word.

To SWAP.† *v. a.* To exchange. See To SWOP.

Thy works purchase thee more Than they can swappe their heritages for. *Verses, Pref. to J. Hall's Poems, (1646.)*

SWARD.† *n. s.* [*sward*, *Swedish*; *rpeapb*, *Sax. cutis*.]

1. The skin of a bacon.

Brandish no swords but *swards* of bacon! *Brewer, Com. of Lingua, A. 2. S. 1.*

2. The surface of the ground: whence

green sward, or *green sword*.

Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the

sward, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass. *Note on Tusser.*

The noon of night was past, and then the

face dreaddless o'er the level *sward*, that lies

Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse. *A. Philips.*

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is

very dry and combustible, plow up the *sward*, and

burn it. *Mortimer.*

To SWARD.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed a green turf.

The clays that are long in *swarding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*

SWARE. The preterite of *swear*.

SWARM.† *n. s.* [*ryeapm*, *Saxon*; *swerm*, *Dutch*; *swaerm*, *Swed.* *swaerma*, *tumultuari*, *ab antiq. hurra*, in *gyrum agitari*. *Stiernh.* and *Serenius*.]

1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.

A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,

Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A multitude; a crowd.

From this *swarm* of fair advantages,

You grip'd the general sway into your hand. *Shakspeare.*

If we could number up those prodigious *swarms*

that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addison on Italy.*

This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,

Which I, like summer-flies shake off again;

Let others sing. *Young.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [*rpeapman*, *Sax.* *swermen*, *Dutch*.]

1. To rise as bees in a body and quit the hive.

All hands employ'd,

Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;

Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*. *Dryden.*

When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will

presently rise, if the weather hold. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.

The merciless Macdonnel,

The multiplying villanies of nature

Do *swarm* upon. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,

Who in unnecessary action *swarm*

About our squares of battle. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

What a multitude of thoughts at once

Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider

What from within I feel myself, and hear

What from without comes often to my ears. *Milton, P. R.*

Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the

shrine; *Dryden, Æn.*

In crowds around the *swarming* people join.

3. To be crowded; to be over-run; to be thronged.

These garrisons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with

soldiers. *Spenser.*

Her lower region swarms with all sort of fowl,
her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals.

Howell.

Those days swarmed with fables, and from such
ground took hints for fictions, poisoning the world
ever after.

Brown.

Life swarms with ills, the boldest are afraid,
Where then is safety for a tender maid? *Young.*

4. To breed multitudes.

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton, P. L.*

5. It is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

To SWARM.* v. a. To press close together,
as bees in swarming; to throng.

Sorrow, in far more woeful wise,
Took on with plaint; upheaving to the skies
Her wretched hands, that with her cry the rout
Gan all in heaps to swarm us round about.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

How did thy senses quail,
Seeing the shores so swarm'd!

Fanshawe, Poems, (ed. 1676), p. 288.
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied.

Gay.

SWART. } adj. [swarts, Goth. *ƿreapt*,
SWARTH. } Sax. *swart*, Dutch.]

1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.

A nation strange, with visage swart,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarmed in every part.

Spenser.

A man
Of swarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew.

Spenser.

Whereas I was black and swart before;
With those clear rays which she infus'd on me,
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.

Milton, Comus.

2. In Milton it seems to signify goblin; malignant. Dr. Johnson. — Not so; but merely to designate the dog-star. See the note of Mr. Warton on the passage in Lycidas.

Ye valleys low,

On whose fresh lap the swart star sparsely looks.

Milton, Lycidas.

To SWART. v. a. [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk.

The heat of the sun may swart a living part, or
even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SWARTH.* n. s. A row of grass or corn cut down by the mower; a different spelling of swath. See SWATH.

Phillips.

Here stretch'd in ranks the levell'd swarts are
found.

Pope, Iliad.

SWARTH, or Swairth.* n. s. [perhaps from *ƿreapt*, Saxon; black, dark, pale, wan. Ray.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the North.

There are the exact figures and resemblances of
persons then living, often seen not only by their
friends at a distance, but many times by them-
selves: of which there are several instances in
Aubrey's Miscellanies. These apparitions are
called fetches, and in Cumberland swarths; they
most commonly appear to distant friends and
relations, at the very instant preceding the death
of the person, whose figure they put on. Some-
times there is a greater interval between the ap-
pearance and death.

Grose.

SWA'RTHLX. adv. [from swarthy.] Blackly; duskiy; tawnily.

SWA'RTINESS.† n. s. [from swarthy.] Darkness of complexion; tawiness.

Discontent disjoins mankind, and sends him,
with beasts, to the loneliness of untrod deserts,
who was by nature made a creature sociable.
Nor is it the mind alone that is thus mudded;
but even the body suffers: it thickens the com-
plexion, and dyes it into an unpleasant swarthi-
ness: the eye is dim in the discoloured face; and
the whole man becomes as if statued into stone
and earth.

Feltham, Res. i. 36.

SWA'RTNESS.* n. s. [from swarth.] Blackness; darkness.

The other cause of the swartheness of the church
is sin.

Dr. Clarke's Sermon, (1637), p. 367.

SWA'RTHY. adj. [see SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The swarthy Africans complain.

Roscommon.

Though in the torrid climates the common
colour is black or swarthy, yet the natural colour
of the temperate climates is more transparent and
beautiful.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Here swarthy Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air.

Addison.

Did they know Cato, our remotest kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more grim.

Addison.

To SWA'RTHY.* v. a. [from the adjective.] To blacken; to make swarthy or dusky.

Now will I and my man John swarthy our
faces over as if that country's heat had made 'em
so.

Cowley.

SWA'RTISH.* adj. [from swart.] Some- what dark or dusky; inclining to black.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine
humor, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or swarthy
colour, which reigneth upon solitary, careful,
musing men.

Bullein, Bulw. of Def. against Sickness, P. 4. (1579.)

SWA'RTINESS.* } n. s. [from swart.] Dark- SWA'RTNESS. } ness of colour, duski- ness. The first is in Sherwood's Dict.

The latter in the Prompt. Parv.

SWA'RTY.* adj. [from swart.] Swarthy: than which it is an older word.

From these first qualities arise many other
second, as that of colour; black, swarty, pale,
ruddy, &c.

Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 179.

Divine Andate, thou who hold'st the reins
Of furious battles and disorder'd war,
And proudly roll'st thy swarty chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcases, &c.

Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.

To SWARVE.* v. n. To swerve; which see.

So all at once they on the prince did thunder,
Who from his saddle swarved not aside.

Spenser, F. Q.

SWASH. n. s. [a cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.

Moxon.

To SWASH.† v. n. [perhaps from *swaetsen*,
Lut. to make a shrill noise. Our old
lexicographers define *swash* "to clash
with swords and armour," Sherwood;
"to make a noise with swords against
targets," Barret.] To make a great
clatter or noise; to make a show of
valour; to vapour; to bully: whence a
swashbuckler. Not now in use.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances. *Shaks.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy
swashing blow.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

SWASH.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A blustering noise, in order to make a show of valour.

I will flaunt and brave it after the lusty *swash*.
The Three Ladies of London, (1584.)

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence.

Dict.

SWASH.* } adj. Soft, like fruit too ripe.

SWA'SHY. } Derbyshire. *Pegge.*

SWA'SHBUCKLER.* n. s. [swash and buckler.

See To SWASH.] A kind of swordplayer;
a braggadochio; a bully.

A *swashbuckler* against the pope, and a dormouse
against the devil.

Milton, Animado. Rem. Def.

SWA'SHER. n. s. [from swash.] One who makes a show of valour or force of arms.

Obsolete.

I have observed these three *swashers*; three such
antics do not amount to a man.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

SWATCH. n. s. A swathe. Not in use.

One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As barlie in *swatches* may fill it thereby.

Tusser.

SWAT.* } pret. of To sweat.

His hakeney — so *swatte*.

Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Prolog.

That far sought wealth, for which the noxious gale
He drew, and *swate* beneath equator suns.

Thomson, Britannia.

SWATH.† n. s. [swade, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass or corn cut down by the mower.

Prompt. Parv.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grasse, lately in *swathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tusser.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

Shakspeare.

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd ass, that cons state without book,
and utters it by great *swaths*.

Shaks. Tw. Night.

3. [Sueðe, ƿæðil, Sax. from ƿæban, to bind; so our old word was *swaithel*; then *swaddle*. See Huloet's Dict.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into
three sharp and round teeth four inches long: the
other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine
straws laid along the sides, and lapped round about
it in several distinct *swaths*.

Grew.

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till
they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards
of *swathe*.

Guardian.

To SWATHE.† v. a. [ƿæban, Saxon.]

1. To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two sons: the eldest of them at three
years old,

In the *swathing* clothes the other, from their nursery
Were stol'n.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about
with any thing, when they are first born; but are
put naked into the bed with their parents to lie.

Abbot, Descr. of the World.

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about.

Dryden.

Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,

Or shows his loco-motive tricks.

Prior.

2. To confine.

Who hath *swathed* in the great and proud ocean
with a girdle of sand, and restrains the waves
thereof?

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 276.

To SWAY.† v. a. [schweben, German, to move; *swaigja*, Icel. to bend; *swiga*, Su.

Goth. the same; which Serenius deduces, prefixing *s*, from the ancient word *vega*, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy: as, to *sway* the sceptre.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,

As sparkles from the anvil rise,

When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd*.
Spenser.

2. To bias; to direct to either side.

Heav'n forgive them that so much have *sway'd* Your majesty's good thoughts away from me.

Shakespeare.

I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar.

Shakespeare.

The only way t' improve our own,

By dealing faithfully with none;

As bows run true by being made

On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*.
Hudibras.

When examining these matters, let not temporal and little advantages *sway* you against a more durable interest.

Tillotson.

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not *sway* her house, command her followers,

With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.
Shakespeare.

The will of man is by his reason *sway'd*;
And reason says, you are the worthier maid.

Shakespeare.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *sway* The world.

Milton, P. L.

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb *sways* the smooth Severn stream,

Sabrina is her name.
Milton, Comus.

Take heed lest passion *sway* Thy judgment to do ought, which else free will Would not admit.

Milton, P. L.

The judgment is *swayed* by passion, and stored with lubricious opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths.

Glanville.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue.

Dryden.

With these I went,
Nor idle stood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet those I *sway'd* With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd.

Dryden.

They will do their best to persuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *swayed* by particular malice.

Davenant.

TO SWAY.† v. n.

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

In these personal respects, the balance *sways* on our part.

Bacon.

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *sway* much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law.

Hooker.

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Shakespeare.

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do,
They never then had sprung like summer flies.

Shakespeare.

Aged tyranny *sways* not as it hath power, but as it is suffered.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Here thou shalt monarch reign;

There didst not: there let him still victor *sway*.

Milton, P. L.

4. To incline to one side.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds contend with growing light:—

Now *sways* it this way, like a mighty sea,
Forc'd by the tide to combat with the wind;
Now *sways* it that way, like the self-same sea
Forc'd to retire by fury of the wind.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

SWAY. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd, when all the *sway* of earth

Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.

Expert

When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*

Of battle.

Milton, P. L.

4. Power; rule; dominion.

This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the consistory, with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people,

to the end they might think their own *sway* somewhat.

Hooker.

Only retain

The name and all the addition to a king;
The *sway*, revenue, execution of th' hest,

Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Her father counts it dangerous

That she should give her sorrow so much *sway*,

And in his wisdom bastes our marriage,

To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakespeare.*

Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;

Each thinks a world too little for his *sway*.

Dryden, Aureng.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,

The post of honour is a private station.

Addison, Cato.

5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires, not before thought of.

Sidney.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief.

Hooker.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy *sway*.

Dryden.

TO SWEAL.† See TO SWALE.

TO SWEAR. v. n. preter. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*swaran*, Gothic; *rypanan*, Saxon; *sweeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word.

Numbers.

Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,

And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name.

Tickell.

2. To declare or promise upon oath.

We shall have old *swearing*

That they did give the rings away to men:

But we'll outface them, and outswear them too.

Shakespeare.

I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*

Never to part with it; and here he stands,

I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,

Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakespeare.*

I would have kept my word;

But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakespeare.*

Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *swore* unto him.

Genesis.

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *swore* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table.

Peachment.

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what ease

Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.

Obeys thy parents, keep thy world justly;

Swear not.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions.

Tillotson.

Hark! the shrill notes transpire the yielding air,
And teach the neighb'ring echoes how to *swear*.

Young.

TO SWEAR. v. a.

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel. *Ex. xiii. 19.*

Sworn assured, man, like a duck; I can swim

like a duck, I'll be *sworn*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;

And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*

2. To declare upon oath: as, He *swore* treason against his friend.

3. To obtest by an oath.

Now by Apollo, king, *thou swear'st* thy gods in vain.

— O vassal! miscreant! *Shakespeare.*

SWEARER. n. s. [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

And must they all be hang'd that *swear* and lie?

— Every one.

— Who must hang them?

— Why, the honest men.

— Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for these are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honest men and hang them up.

Shakespeare.

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain;

It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:

Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;

But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice

Lets his soul run for naught. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce.

Brown.

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person.

Swift, Polite Conversation.

SWEARING.* n. s. [from *To swear*.] The act of declaring upon oath; the act or practice of using profane oaths.

All those sayings will I over-*swear*,

And all those *swearings* keep as true in soul,

As doth that orb'd continent the fire

That severs day from night. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth.

Jer. xxiii. 10.

SWEAT.† n. s. [peat, Saxon; *swett*, Goth. *zet*, Hebrew.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excreted.

Bacon.

Some insensible effluvia, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals.

Boyle.

Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid

In balmy *sweat*. *Milton, P. L.*

When Lucilius brandishes his pen,

And flashes in the face of guilty men,

A cold *sweat* stands in drops on every part,

And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart.

Dryden.

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 Mac. ii. 26.
The field

To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd.

What from Jonson's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in these full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow.

Mortimer, Husbandry.
TO SWEAT.† v. n. pret. *swat* or *swate*,
swet, *sweated*; particip. pass. *sweaten*;
[*prætan*, Saxon.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.

Let them be free, marry them to your heirs,
Why *sweat* they under burdens?

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.
Missress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing,
and looking wildly, would needs speak with you.

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *sweating* sickness.

Bacon, Hen. VII.
A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow straight,
Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *swet*
To earn his cream bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thrash'd the corn.

Milton, L'Allegro.
Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*.

3. To emit moisture.

Waincoats will *sweat* so that they run with water.

TO SWEAT. v. a.

1. To emit as sweat.

Grease that's *sweaten*
From the murderer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespeare, Macb.*
For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum.

2. To make to sweat.

SWEATER.† n. s. [from *sweat*.] One who sweats, or makes to sweat.

These *sweaters*—seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline amongst them.

Spectator, No. 332.
SWEATILY.* adv. [from *sweaty*.] So as to be moist with sweat; in a *sweaty* state.

SWEATINESS.* n. s. [from *sweaty*.] The state of being *sweaty*.

SWEATING.* n. s. [*prætung*, Sax.]

1. The act of making to sweat.

2. Moisture emitted.

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the stool.

Mortimer.

SWEATY.† adj. [from *sweat*; *prætig*, Sax.]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.
The rabblement hooted and clapped their choppy'd hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.
A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
Milton, P. L.

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowzy steams;
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams.

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.

Prior.

SWEDE.* n. s.

1. A native of Sweden.

What the *Suede* intends, and what the French.
Milton, Sonnet.

2. The familiar word for a Swedish turnip.

SWEDESH.* adj. Respecting the Swedes.
The Icelandick is the mother of the modern
Swedish and Danish tongues.

Percy, Pref. to Runic Poetry.
TO SWEEP.† v. a. pret. and part. pass.

swept. [*prapan*, *præpan*, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.

2. To clean with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *St. Luke, xv. 8.*

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frankic Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not.

Shakespeare.
The river of Kishon *swept* them away.

Judges, v.
The blustering winds striving for victory, *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down upon the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive.

Knolles, Hist.
Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince.

Dryden.
I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamesters can be content to sit.

Dryden.
Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rub-bish?

Dryden.
Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows

To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away:
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,

By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*
A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat.

5. To pass over with celerity and force.

Then *sweep* they the blue waves.

May, Luc. B. 3.

6. To rub over.

Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd, and sapphires *swept* the plain.

Dryden.

7. To strike with a long stroke.

Descend, ye nine; descend, and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre.

Pope.

TO SWEEP. v. n.

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. Perhaps in the first quotation we should read *swoop*.

Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge.

Shakespeare.
A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food.

Prov. xxviii. 3.

Cowen in her course
Tow'rd's the Sabrinian shores, as *sweeping* from
her source,

Takes Tow'a. *Drayton.*

Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light.

Dryden.

2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,

More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife.

Shakespeare.
In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye.

3. To move with a long reach.

Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws.

Dryden.

SWEEP. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.

2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.

A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its *sweep* upon the floor.

Mozon, Mech. Es.
A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men.

Philips.
3. Violent and general destruction.

In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the chonical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so.

4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other.

Sharp.
SWEEPER.† n. s. [from *sweep*.] One that sweeps.

Barret.

SWEEPINGS. n. s. [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.

Should this one broomstick enter the scene,
covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity.

Swift.

SWEEPNET. n. s. [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass.

She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net.

Camden.

SWEESTAKE.† n. s. [*sweep* and *stake*.] Originally perhaps a game at cards: it is now applied to the winner of the whole that is staked or wagered, and is a common phrase at horse-races, usually called *sweepstakes*.

Here are the cards, what shall we play at?—At trumps?—Let that be for old men.—Less will the play of chilindron like you.—That is for women by the fire side.—It is not, but that you will not have any game of virtue but *sweep-stake* play.

Minshew, Span. Dict. Dial. (1599), p. 25.

Is't writ in your revenge,
That *sweetstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shakespeare.*

The house of commons were resolved to practise on the church by little and little, and at the last to play with *sweetstake*, and take all together.
Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians, p. 439.

SWEET'PY.† *adj.* [from *sweep*.]

1. Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway.
Dryden.

2. Wavy.

Behind
The *sweepy* crest hung floating in the wind.
Pope, Iliad.

3. Strutting; drawn out.

Behold their swelling dugs; the *sweepy* weight
Of ewes, that sink beneath their milky freight.
Dryden, Ov.

Or spread his *sweepy* train.

Watts on Job's Peacock, Posth. Works.
SWEET.† *adj.* [pete, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.
Our old word was *sute*, *sote*, or *soote*.
"My preaching was not in *sutely* sty-
rynge wordis of manny's wisdom." *Wic-*
liffe, 1 Cor. ii. "On the *sote* grasse I
sate me down." *Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.*
"They dauncen deffily, and singen *soote*."
Spenser, Shep. Cal.]

1. Pleading to any sense.

Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of al-
most every sense: sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not
the same sweetness as music; nor hath music
the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect dif-
fers from them all: nor yet have any of these the
same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or medi-
tation hath; yet the royal palmist saith of a man,
we took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, my
meditation of him shall be *sweet*.
Watts.

2. Luscious to the taste.

This honey tasted still is ever *sweet*. *Davies.*

3. Fragrant to the smell.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*.
Shakespeare.

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth,
there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this hap-
peneth but in certain matters which have some
sweetness which the dew of the rainbow draweth
forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very small with thime, *sweet*-marjoram,
and a little winter savoury. *Walton, Angler.*

Lament the ceasing of a *sweet*er breath. *Pope.*

The streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

4. Melodious to the ear.

The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop.

Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*

No more the streams their murmurs shall for-
bear

A *sweeter* music than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and music is no more. *Pope.*

5. Beautiful to the eye.

Heav'n bless thee!
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on.
Shakespeare.

6. Not salt.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with
salt water, gathers the saltiness, and maketh the
water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion.

The sails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

7. Not sour.

Time changeth fruits from more sour to more
sweet; but contrariwise liquors, even those that
are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more
sour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those
whose fruit is *sweet*. *Bacon.*

When metals are dissolved in acid menstrua,
and the acids in conjunction with the metal act
after a different manner, so that the compound has
a different taste, much milder than before, and
sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids
adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose
much of their activity? *Newton, Opt.*

8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness.

The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding *sweet* influence. *Milton, P. L.*

Mercy has, could Mercy's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing so *sweet* as is our country's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claime our birth.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley.
Milton, P. L.

Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast.

Dryden, Æn.

10. Not stale; not stinking: as, that meat
is *sweet*.

SWEET. n. s.

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *sweet* which is their poison. *Shaks. Coriol.*

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all *sweets* met here! *B. Jonson.*

If every *sweet* and every grace
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carew.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestic *sweets*!

Milton, P. L.

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Milton, P. L.*

Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden, Æn.*

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life?

Dryden.

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a
little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little
bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the
sweet. *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn

To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here awhile,
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakespeare.*

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*?
Have I too long been absent from these lips?
B. Jonson.

3. A perfume.

As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a *sweet*. *Dryden.*

Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *sweets* from th' odoriferous pave-
ment. *Prior.*

SWEETBREAD. n. s. The pancreas of the
calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy
digesture, as veal, pullets, or *sweetbread*.

Harvey on Consump.
Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd.
Dryden.

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your
sweetheart, the butler, loves a *sweetbriar*. *Swift.*

SWEETBRIAR. n. s. [sweet and briar.] A
fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in blos-
som, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *sweetbriar*.
Bacon.

SWEETBROOM. n. s. [grica, Lat.] An
herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEETCELY. n. s. [myrrhus, Lat.] A
plant. *Miller.*

SWEETCYSTUS.* n. s. A shrub, called
also gum-cistus. *Mason.*

A better claim *sweet-cistus* may pretend,
Whose sweating leaves a fragrant balsam send.
Tate's Cowley.

To SWEETEN. v. a. [from *sweet*.]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flower
That *sweetens* all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*

Here is the smell of the blood still; all the per-
fumes of Arabia will not *sweeten* this little hand.
Shakespeare.

Give me an ounce of civet to *sweeten* my imagi-
nation. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

With fairest flowers, Fidele,
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as
rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea;
the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or
sweetened by them. *South.*

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind,
sweetens his temper, and makes every thing that
comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting.
Lavo.

3. To make less painful.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even *sweetens* the
death which her sweetness brought upon me.

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms.
Dryden.

Interest of state and change of circumstances
may have *sweetened* these reflections to the politest
sort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of
the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*

Thy mercy *sweeten'd* every soul,
Made every region please;
The hoary Alpine hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Addison.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we
order pills and potions, so as to take off the dis-
gust of the remedy. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest
Of her behaviour. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his memory immortal, by
the strength he has given to his figures, and by
sweetening his lights and shadows, and melting
them into each other so happily, that they are even
imperfectible. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

To SWEETEN. v. n. To grow sweet.

Where a wash hath bitten in a grape, or any
fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

SWEETENER. n. s. [from *sweeten*.]

1. One that palliates; one that represents
things tenderly.

- But you who, till your fortune's made,
Must be a *sweetener* by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift*.
Those softeners, *sweeteners*, and compounders,
shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their
pockets jingle. *Swift*.
2. That which contemperate acrimony.
Powder of crabs' eyes and claws, and burnt
egg-shells, are prescribed as *sweeteners* of any
sharp humours. *Temple*.
- SWEETHEART. *n. s.* [*sweet and heart*.] A
lover or mistress.
Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweethearts*,
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakespeare*.
Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as
red as any rose. *Shakespeare*.
One thing, *sweetheart*, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleaveland*.
A wench was wringing her hands and crying;
she had newly parted with her *sweetheart*.
L'Estrange.
She interprets all your dreams for these,
Foretells the estate, when his rich uncle dies,
And sees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice. *Dryden, Jun*.
- SWEETING. *n. s.* [*from sweet*.]
1. A sweet luscious apple.
A child will chuse a *sweetener* because it is pre-
sently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet,
because it is then green, hard, and sour.
Ascham, Schoolmaster.
2. A word of endearment.
Trip no further, pretty *sweetening*;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakespeare*.
- SWEETISH. *adj.* [*from sweet*.] Somewhat
sweet.
They esteemed that blood pituitous naturally,
which abounded with an exceeding quantity of
sweetish chyle. *Floyer*.
- SWEETISHNESS. *n. s.* [*from sweetish*.]
Quality of being somewhat sweet.
Tar-water—may extract from the clay a fade
sweetishness, offensive to the palate.
Bp. Berkeley, Farther Th. on Tar-Water.
- SWEETLY. *adv.* [*from sweet*; Saxon,
prethce.] In a sweet manner; with
sweetness.
The best wine for my beloved goeth down
sweetly. *Comticles*.
He bore his great commission in his look;
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he
spoke. *Dryden*.
No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift*.
- SWEETMA'JORAM. *n. s.* See MARJORAM.
- SWEETMEAT. *n. s.* [*sweet and meat*.] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.
Mopsa, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an
errand, quickly returned. *Sidney*.
Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and desserts, and *sweetmeats* to digest.
Dryden.
There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted;
whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women;
but little solid meat for men. *Dryden*.
Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice.
King, Cookery.
If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you
purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful
sweetmeat: this may preserve his health, but spoils
his mind. *Locke*.
At a lord-mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not
make appearance till people are cloyed with beef
and mutton. *Addison*.
They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting
and parting; but a professor, who always stands

- by, will not suffer them to bring any presents of
toys or *sweetmeats*. *Swift*.
- SWEETNESS. *n. s.* [*from sweet*; Saxon,
prethce.] Not often found in the
plural; nor has Dr. Johnson given a
single example of it in that number.
The eloquent Jeremy Taylor now sup-
plies one.] The quality of being sweet
in any of its senses; fragrance; melody;
lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeable-
ness; delightfulness; gentleness of man-
ners; mildness of aspect.
She, the *sweetness* of my heart, even sweetening
the death which her *sweetness* brought upon me.
Sidney.
The right form, the true figure, the natural co-
lour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to
the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young
babe. *Ascham*.
O our lives' *sweetness*!
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shaks. K. Lear*.
Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth
forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in
certain matters, which have in themselves some
sweetness, which the gentle dew of the rainbow
draweth forth. *Bacon*.
Whosoever obeys the laws of Jesus, bears with
the infirmities of his relatives and society, seeks
with *sweetness* to remedy what is ill, and to pre-
vent what it may produce, and throws water upon
a spark. *Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exempl. P. iii. Disc. 15*.
His *sweetness* of carriage is very particularly
remembered by his contemporaries. *Fell*.
Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *sweetness* not to be express in prose.
Roscommon.
Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a
great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in
that of sugar and that of honey. *Dryden*.
This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*.
Addison.
Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness*
join. *Pope*.
A man of good education, excellent understand-
ing, and exact taste; these qualities are adorned
with great modesty and a most amiable *sweetness*
of temper. *Swift*.
- SWEETWILLIAM. *n. s.* [*armeria*, Latin.]
A plant. A species of gilliflowers.
Sweet-william, sops-in-wine, the campion, and
to these
Some lavender they put. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15*.
- SWEETWILLOW. *n. s.* Gale or Dutch
myrtle.
- TO SWELL. *v. n.* part. pass. *swollen*.
[*ypellan*, Sax. *swollen*, Dutch.]
1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to
extend the parts.
Ropitious Tyber smooth'd his watery way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he stood,
A gentle *swelling* and a peaceful flood.
Dryden, Æn.
2. To tumify by obstruction.
Strangely visited people,
All *swoll'n* and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Swoll'n is his breast; his inward pains encrease,
All means are us'd, and all without success.
Dryden.
3. To be exasperated.
My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs.
Shakespeare.
4. To look big.
Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock.
Shakespeare.

5. To be turgid. Used of style.
Peleus and Telephus, exil'd and poor,
Forget their *swelling* and gigantick wounds.
Roscommon.
6. To protuberate.
This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall,
swelling out in a high wall. *Isa. xxx. 13*.
7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.
In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden*.
8. To be inflated with anger.
I will help every one from him that *swelleth*
against him, and will set him at rest. *Ps. xii. 6*.
We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong-incensed peers.
Shakespeare.
The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms. *Shaks*.
9. To grow upon the view.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene.
Shakespeare.
10. It implies commonly a notion of some-
thing wrong.
Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault. *Addison*.
- TO SWELL. *v. a.*
1. To cause to rise or increase; to make
tumid.
Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shaks*.
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain.
Dryden.
2. To aggravate; to heighten.
It is low ebb with his accuser, when such pecca-
dilloes are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury*.
3. To raise to arrogance.
All these miseries proceed from the same natural
causes which have usually attended kingdoms
swollen with long plenty, pride, and excess.
Clarendon.
The king of men, who, *swollen* with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd.
Dryden.
- SWELL. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Extension of bulk.
The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop*.
2. The fluctuating motion of the sea, after
the expiration of a storm; and also, the surf.
[*Swall*, Su. Goth. *æstus maris*.]
SWELLING. *n. s.* [*from swell*.]
1. Morbid tumour.
There is not a chronic disease that more fre-
quently introduces the distemper I am discoursing
of, than strumous or scrophulous *swellings* or
ulcers. *Blackmore*.
2. Protuberance; prominence.
The superfluities of such plates are not even, but
have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shal-
low soever, do a little vary the thickness of the
plate. *Newton, Opt*.
3. Effort for a vent.
My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband
suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his
grief. *Taller*.
TO SWELL. *v. n.* To break out in sweat,
if that be the meaning. Dr. Johnson.—
I rather take it for a poetical variation of
swelled. *Mason*.
With huge impatience he *swells* in sweat.
Spenser, F. Q.
Chearful blood in faintness chill'd did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *swell*.
Spenser, F. Q.

To SWELT.* *v. n.* [*ſwɛltan*, Sax. to die; *swiltan*, Gothick; or perhaps from *swelten*, vet. Fland. deficere, languescere. Kilian.] To faint; to swoon. Still a northern expression.

Woe that made his heart to *swelt*.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 348.
The knights *swelt* for lack of shade.

Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf, ver. 360.

Her dear heart high *swelt* : —

Then when she look'd about, —

She almost fell again into a swoon.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 9.

To SWELT.* *v. a.* To overpower as with heat; to cause to faint. This, according to Mr. Pegge, is at present a Derbyshire term.

Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak
swelts him with heat? *Bp. Hall, Soliloq. 74.*

To SWEALTER.† *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from *sultry*. Dr. Johnson.—It may rather be deduced from *swelt*. Our old lexicography defines it "to swoon for heat or other causes." Prompt. Parv. But Dr. Jamieson deduces it from the Icel. *swaela*, *swaelit*, suffocare.] To be pained with heat.

If the sun's excessive heat

Makes our bodies *swelter*,

To an osier hedge we get

For a friendly shelter;

There we may

Think and pray,

Before death

Stops our breath. *Chalkhill.*

To SWEALTER. v. a. To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Bentley, Sermon.*

SWEALTRY. adj. [from *swelter*.] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *sweep*.

SWERD.† *n. s.* See **SWARD**.

To SWERD.† *v. n.* See **To SWARD**.

To SWERVE. v. n. [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.

A maid thitherward did run,

To catch her sparrow which from her did *swerve*. *Sidney.*

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern showers or northern hail. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.

That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments.

Comm. Prayer.

Were I the fairest youth

That ever made the eye *swerve*. *Shakspeare.*

There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve*.

Milton, P. L.

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy

faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them.

Atterbury, Sermon.

3. To ply; to bend.

Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *sweri'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton, P. L.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch : the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *sweri'd*. *Dryden.*

She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *sweri'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden.*

SWEERVING.* *n. s.* [from *swerve*.] The act of departing from rule, custom, or duty.

However *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth, but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Annihilation in the course of nature, defect, and *swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow. *Hobbes.*

SWE'VEN.* *n. s.* [*ſwepen*, Sax.] A dream. Obsolete.

Your eldriſ ſchulen dreme *swewenys*.

Wicliffe, Acts, ii.

Nothing but vanities in *swewen* is.

Chaucer, Non. Pr. Tale.

SWIFT.† *adj.* [*ſwift*, Saxon; *swipan*, Icel. *cið agere*. Serenius. The Sax. *ſwipan* means the same; and hence certainly the old word for swift or nimble; viz. *swip-per*; which see.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; rapid.

Thou art so far before,

That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow

To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,

Unable to support this lump of clay,

Swift-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shaks.*

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountain. *1 Chron. xii. 8.*

We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets. *Bacon.*

To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd.

Milton, P. L.

Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move.

Locke.

It preserves the ends of the bones from incalcescence, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high

As any other Pegasus can fly;

So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,

Than all the *swift*-fin'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*

Clouded in a deep abyss of light,

While present, too severe for human sight,

Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber,

And the *swift*-footed martin pursued him. *Arbutnot.*

There too, my son, — ah once my best delight,

Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope, Odys.*

Swift they descend, with wing to wing con-

join'd, Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the

wind. *Pope.*

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *Ja. i. 19.*

Milton.

To mischief *swift*.

SWIFT. n. s. The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWIFT. n. s. [from the quickness of their flight; *apus*.] A bird like a swallow; a martin.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derham.*

SWIFTER.* *n. s.* A rope so called by seamen. Granger's Letters, p. 123.

SWIFTFoot.* *adj.* [*swift* and *foot*.] Nimble.

Where now the valley greene, and mountain

bare, The river, Forrest, wood, and crystal springs,

The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swift-foot*

hare? *Mir. for Mag. p. 655.*

SWIFTHEELED.* *adj.* [*swift* and *heel*.]

Swiftfoot; rapid; quick.

Vows are vain : no suppliant breath

Stays the speed of *swift*-heel'd death. *Habington, Castara, p. 47.*

Varying anon her theme, she takes delight

The *swift*-heel'd horse to praise, and sing his rapid

flight. *Congreve, Ode to Ld. Godolphin.*

SWIFTLY.† *adv.* [from *swift*; Saxon

ſwiftlice.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly;

with celerity; with velocity.

These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but

then they require a medium well disposed, and

their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,

And see the dangers which we cannot shun. *Dryden.*

In decent order they advance to light;

Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,

And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*

SWIFTFNESS.† *n. s.* [from *swift*; Sax

ſwiftneſſe.] Speed; nimbleness; rapi-

dity; quickness; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for these wars

Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,

That may with reasonable *swiftness* add

More feathers to our wings. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

We may outrun

By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;

And lose by over-running. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails. *Milton, P. L.*

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense

Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;

Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent

Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Denham.*

Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,

That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG.† *v. n.* [*swiga*, Icelandic. See

renius and Lye refer to this Icel. word

the latter to the Sax. *ſwigan*, also, to

swill.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWIG.* *v. a.* To suck greedily.

The flock is drain'd, the lambskins *swig* the teat

But find no moisture, and then idly bleed. *Creech, Transl. of Virg. Ecl. i.*

SWIG.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A large draught.

He first took a good *swig* at the bottle.

Randolph's Islands of the Archipelago, (1687), p. 28.

2. Ale and toasted bread. [*swig*, Welsh,

sop.] Craven Dialect.

To SWILL.† *v. a.* [*ſwylan*, Saxon.]

1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Thurs your warm blood like wash, and makes his
trough

In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shaks. Rich. III.*
The most common of these causes are a hereditary disposition, and *swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

Such is the poet, fresh in play,
The third night's profits of his pay;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

2. To wash; to drench, [*grihan*, Sax. lavare. Lye.]

As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.

With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude.

I should be loth

To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insinole
Of such late wassailers. *Milton, Comus.*
He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*

To SWILL.* v. n. To be intoxicated.

As though he were delighted with drinking, and *swilling*, and gaming.

Whately, Redempt. of Time, p. 50.
So unfit a match is a soaking, *swilling* swine
to encounter this roaring lion.

South, Sermon, vi. 576.

SWILL.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Drink, grossly poured down; hogwash.

To be fed with the *swill* and draffe.
Wood, Tr. Bp. Gardiner's De Ver. Ob. (1553), a. 4.
Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*
Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk
Reels fast from thence to thence. *Thomson.*

2. A wicker basket. Used in this sense in Suffolk and some parts of the north. See Moor and Brockett.

SWILLER.† n. s. [from *swill*.] A notorious drunkard; called also, in our old lexicography, a *swibowl* and a *switpot*.

Barret, Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
SWILLINGS.* n. s. pl. [from *swill*.] Hogwash. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.* A northern term. *Grose.*

To SWIM. v. n. preterite *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [*gimman*, Sax. *swemmen*, Dutch.]

1. To float on the water; not to sink.

I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola.
Shakspeare.
We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon.*

2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
I have ventur'd,

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners,
lest any of them should *swim* out and escape.

Acts, xxvii. 42.
The rest, driven into the lake, were seeking to save their lives by *swimming*: they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusers.

Knolles.
Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water than for progression upon the land.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The frightened wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*

Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before,
To smooth the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream with them.

King Charles.
I *swam* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gait
Following. *Shakspeare.*
A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*
My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight!

Smith.
The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swam* the shades of night.

Pope.
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. See SWIMMING.

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth swims in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art.

Addison, Spect.
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim!

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep.

Milton, P. L.
To SWIM. v. a. To pass by *swimming*.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain.

Dryden.

SWIM.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A kind of smoothly sliding motion.

Both the *swim* and the trip are properly mine; every body will affirm it that has any judgement in dancing, I assure you. *B. Jonson, Cynthia, Revels.*

2. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWIMMER. n. s. [from *swim*.]

1. One who swims.

Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as swimmers do in a deep water.

Bacon.
Latrostrous and flat-billed birds, being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preserv'd
By the bold swimmer, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson.*

2. A protuberance in the leg of a horse.

The swimmer is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWIMMING.* n. s. [from *swim*.]

1. The act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

2. Dizziness.
I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryden.*

SWIMMINGLY. adv. [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly*. *Arbuthnot.*

To SWINDELE.* v. a. To cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions. A cant word. *James, Milit. Dict.*

SWINDELER.* n. s. [evidently taken from the Germ. *schwindler*, which perhaps comes from *schwindel*, giddiness of thought. See Echenburg's Eng. and Germ. Dict. P. ii. p. 197. James.] A sharper; a cheat. *Ash, Suppl.*

With us, it signifies a person who is more than thoughtless or giddy. We affix to the term the character of premeditated imposition; so that a *swindler* comes under the criminal code, and may be prosecuted accordingly. *James, Milit. Dict.*

SWINE.† n. s. [*pin*, Saxon; *swijn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of some old word, and is now the same in both numbers. Dr. Johnson. — *Swein*, M. Goth. A pig; plur. *swaina*, pigs. From the Gothick, therefore, the word is derived.]

A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.
O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!

Shakspeare.
He will be *swine*-drunk; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedclothes.

Shakspeare, All's Well.
Now I fat his *swine*, for others cheere. *Chapman.*

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a groveling *swine*.

Milton, Comus.
Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human shape, and all below *swine*, had it been murder to destroy it?

Locke.
How instinct varies in the growling *swine*,
Compar'd, half reas'g elephant, with thine! A kind.

SWINEBREAD. n. s. [*cyclaminus*.] A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWINEGRASS. n. s. [*centinodir*, Lat.] An herb.

SWINEHERD. n. s. [*pin* and *hýp*, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tusser.*
The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds*. *Broome.*

SWINEPIPE. n. s. [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*

SWINESTY.* n. s. [*swine* and *sty*.] A hogsty; a place in which swine are shut to be fed. *Prompt. Parv.*

To SWING. v. n. [*penzan*, Sax.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air, than otherwise. *Boyle.*

If the coach *swing* but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned. *Arbuthnot.*

Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he *swings*. *Arbuthnot.*

When the *swinging* signs your ears offend
With creaking noise, then rainy flocks impend.

Gay.
2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. v. a. preterite *swang*, *swung*.

1. To make to play loosely on a string.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His sword prepar'd,
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds.

Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower.

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner grow cold.

Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down,
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.

3. To wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force,
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round.

SWING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater swing, are first cast backward.

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him.

2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.

In this encyclopædia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we are to observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *swing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other.

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it.

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Commit, even to the full *swing* of his lust.

Take thy *swing*;
For not to take, is but the self-same thing.

These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive and with full *swing* pursue his follies.

Let them all take their *swing*

To pillage the king,

And get a blue riband instead of a string.

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie lustily at other men's liking.

Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded propensities.

Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage.

To SWING. *v. a.* [from *swing*, Saxon. The *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, sounds as in *gem*, *giant*.]

1. To whip; to bastinate; to punish.

Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for yours.

This very reverend lecher, quite worn out With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout,

Forgets what he in youthful times hath done,
And *swinges* his own vices in his son.

The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers, which, in the phrase of the Whig-coffeehouses, have *swinged* off the Examiner.

2. To move as a lash. Not in use.

He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.

SWING.† *n. s.* [from the verb; Saxon, *swing*.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. Not in use.

The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swing*.

SWINGEBUCKLER. *n. s.* [*swing* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again.

SWINGER.† *n. s.* [from *swing*.]

1. One who swings; a hurler.

Holy-water *swingers*, and even song clatters.

2. [From *swing*.] A great falsehood; a low expression. See SWINGING.

How will he rap out presently half-a-dozen *swingers*, to get off cleverly!

SWINGING.† *adj.* [from *swing*.] Great; huge. A low word, but of ancient usage.

I wote not who doth rule the winds, and bear the *swinging* sway.

'Tis the best nurse; 'twill roar and rock together;

A *swinging* storm will sing you such a lullaby.

The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging* cudgel broke off the match.

A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards building of Hocus's country house.

SWINGINGLY. *adv.* [from *swinging*, or *swing*.] Vastly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,

And, if swearing can do't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd.

To SWINGLE.† *v. n.* [from *swing*.]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To swing in pleasure.

3. To rough-dress flax. North.

SWINISH. *adj.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase

Soil our addition.

Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast;
But, with besotted base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.

To SWINK. *v. n.* [from *swink*, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly.

For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather.

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. Obsolete.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat.

SWINK. *n. s.* [from *swink*, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obsolete.

How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke*!

Thou'st but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *swinke*.

SWINKER.† *n. s.* [from *swink*.] A labourer; a ploughman. Obsolete.

A trewe *swinker* was he. Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.

SWIPES.† *n. s.* Bad small-beer: a colloquial term for *topsal*, which see.

SWIPPER.† *adj.* [from *swipan*, Sax. *swip*, to agere.] Nimble; quick. A northern word; and old in our language. "Swy-pir, or delyvir, agilis." Prompt. Parv.

SWISS.† *n. s.* A native of Switzerland.

Spinala hath corrupted many among the *Swissers*.

Lawyers have more sober sense, Than t' argue at their own expense, But make their best advantages

Of others' quarrels, like the *Swiss*. Hudibras, iii. 9.

SWISS.† *adj.* Of or belonging to Switzerland.

A gentleman, hearing him talk of his *Swiss* compositions, cried out with a kind of laugh, Is our music then to receive further improvements from Switzerland?

SWITCH.† *n. s.* [*swaig*, *swæg*, Su. Goth. *swiculus*, *baculus flexilis*. Serenius.] A small flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but *switches*.

When a circle 'bout the wrist Is made by beadle exorcist,

The body feels the spur and *switch*. Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*.

To SWITCH.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.

Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy throat

Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let float.

To SWITCH.† *v. n.* To walk with a kind of jerk: used in some parts of the north.

SWITHE.† *adv.* [from *swithe*, Sax. *valde* promptè.] Hastily. Obsolete.

They sighen Marye that sche roos *swithe*, an wente out.

SWIVEL.† *n. s.* [*swæif*, Icel. *volva*, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur *swæifla*, *volutare*. Serenius.]

1. Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

2. A small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

SWOBBERS.† *n. s.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubly'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swoobers* fed.

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and *swoobers*: playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swoobers*.

SWO'LEN.† } The participle passive

SWOLN. } swell. [Sax. *fwollen*.]

Unto his aid she hastily did draw
Her dreadful beast, who, *swain* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous
gait. *Spenser.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my *swain* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their
force

Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these prin-
ciples, their number is already *sworn* to five.

Baker on Learning.

SWOM.† The preterite of *swim*.

You never *swom* the Hellespont.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

TO SWOON. *v. n.* [ayunan, Saxon.] To
suffer a suspension of thought and sen-
sation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons*;
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
By which he should revive. *Shakspeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of
some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler
in suffering, behold now presently, and *swoon* for
what's to come upon thee. *Shakspeare.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in
fetching men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*

The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-eyed Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action,
that he seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprise
of joy. *Talier.*

SWOON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lipo-
thymy; a fainting fit.

SWOONING.* *n. s.* [from *swoon*.] The act
of fainting.

I cannot now wonder at thy qualms and *swoon-
ings*. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

Paintings, *swoonings* of despair. *Milton, S. A.*

TO SWOOP.† *v. a.* [I suppose formed
from the sound. Dr. Johnson.— It is
evidently the same as *sweep*, as Mr. H.
Tooke has observed.]

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk
upon his prey.

A fowl in Madagascar, called a huck, the fea-
thers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as
much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do
a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mouldering piecemeal in your hands did
fall.

And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.

The physician looks with another eye on the
medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops*
it in with the common grass. *Glanville, Scops.*

TO SWOOP.† *v. n.* To pass with pomp.

Not used.

The nine-ston'd trophy thus whilst she doth
entertain,

Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

SWOOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a
bird of prey upon his quarry.

All my pretty ones?

Did you say all? What all? O hell-kite! all!

What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop*? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and car-
ried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*.

L'Estrange.

of the parties, without any delay, any
reckoning or counting, or other adjust-
ment of proportion, something is *swopt*
off at once by each of them. Mr. H.
Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 263.] To change;
to exchange one thing for another. A
low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the striping;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swoop'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man.

Dryden, Cleom.

SWOP.* *n. s.* An exchange. See the
verb.

These had made a foolish *swop* between a couple
of thick bandy legs, and two long trapsicks.

Spect. No. 559.

SWORD. *n. s.* [rpeop, Sax. *sweerd*,
Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or
thrusting; the usual weapon of fights
hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out
That must destroy thee. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Each man took his sword, and slew all the
males. *Genais.*

But the sword

Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge; it met

The sword of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut sheer; nor stay'd,

But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shar'd
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,

And with'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding sword with discontinuous wound

Pass'd through him. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Destruction by war: as, fire and sword.

The sword without, and terror within.

Deut. xxxii. 25.

3. Vengeance of justice.

Justice to Merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and resigns the sword.

Dryden.

4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her sword-bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWORDED. *adj.* [from *sword*.] Girt with
a sword.

The sworded seraphim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.

Milton, Ode.

SWORDER. *n. s.* [from *sword*.] A cut-
throat; a soldier. In contempt.

A Roman sworder and banditto slave
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Cesar will

Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to 'th' show
Against a sworder. *Shakspeare.*

SWORDFISH. *n. s.* [xiphias.] A fish with
a long sharp bone issuing from his head.

A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,

His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick
nerve of the swordfish to be a large membrane,

folded, according to its length, in many doubles,
like a fan. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That, like the swordfish in the whale, they fought;

The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our passage wrought.

Dryden.

SWORDBRASS. *n. s.* [gladiolus.] A kind
of sedge; gladder. *Ainsworth.*

SWORDEKNOT. *n. s.* [sword and knot.]
Riband-tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, swordknots with swordknots
strive,

Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWORDLAW. *n. s.* Violence; the law by
which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence

Proceeded, and oppression, and swordlaw,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.

Milton, P. L.

SWORDMAN. *n. s.* [sword and man.] Sol-
dier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most snewy
swordmen. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*

At Lecca's house,

Among your swordmen, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met.

B. Jonson.

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army,
the darling of the swordmen. *Clarendon.*

SWORDBLAYER. *n. s.* [sword and play.]
Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits
in publick his skill at the weapons by
fighting prizes.

These they call swordblayers, and this specta-
cle a sword-fight. *Hakevill on Providence.*

SWORE.† The preterite of *swear*. [Saxon,
rpon.]

How soon unsay

What feign'd submission swore. *Milton, P. L.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.

What does else want credit, come to me,
And I'll be sworn 't is true. *Shakspeare.*

I am sworn brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I

Will keep a league till death. *Shaks. Rich. II.*

They that are mad against me, are sworn against
me. *Psalms.*

He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee,
though his *sworn* enemy; and would eat at the
table of those who sought his ruin. *Calamy, Serm.*

To shelter innocence,

The nation all elects some patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrolls his name.

Granville.

TO SWOUND.* *v. n.* To swoon. Formerly
swoon was so written; and it is still
sometimes vulgarly so spoken.

All in gore blood; I *swounded* at the sight.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive
of *swim*.

Air, water, earth,

By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was swum, was
walk'd

Frequent. *Milton, P. L.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive
of *swing*.

Her hand within her hair she wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground.

Addison.

SYB.† *adj.* Properly *sib*, which see.

SYBARITICAL.*† *adj.* [from the *Sybaritæ*,
SYBARITICK. f Latin, inhabitants of

Sybaris, so given to voluptuousness, that
their luxury became proverbial.] Lux-
urious; wanton.

He should have hoped to match him in their
sybaritical cloysters, where they abound with meat,
and drink, and ease.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cl. p. 55.

Dine with me on a single dish, to atone to phi-
losophy for the *sybaritic* dinners of Prior-Park.

Warburton, Lett. to Hurd, L. 125.

SYCAMINE.† *n. s.* [σικαμινος, Gr. *picomop*,
SYCAMORE. f Saxon. The *sycamore* of

Scripture is not the same with ours.

Wicliffe calls it the *more-tree*. So *ευνδ-*

μῦρον, proprie album morum. Critop. Emend. in Meursii Gloss. p. 85.] A tree.

Sycamore is our *acer majus*; one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. Mortimer.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. St. Luke, xvii. 6.

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *sycamore* fruit. Amos, vii. 14.

Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. Walton, Angler.

Sycamores with aglantine were spread; A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. Dryden.

SY'COPHANCY.* *n. s.* [from *sycophant*.]

1. The practice of an informer.

One that best knew it [the condition of the collectors or farmers of taxes] branded it with polling and *sycophancy*.

Bp. Hall, Contempt. Matthew called.

2. The practice of a flatterer.

The *sycophancy* of A. Philips had prejudiced Mr. Addison against Pope.

Warburton, Note on Pope's 4th Pastoral.

SY'COPHANT. *† n. s.* [*sycophanta*, Lat. *συκοφάντης*, Gr. from *σῦκος*, a fig, and *φάνω*, to shew, to denounce. To export figs from Athens was forbidden by law; and they, who informed against persons disregarding this law, were called *sycophants*.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants*, of all men, did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants* because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event. Sidney.

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *sycphant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. South.

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [*συκοφάντω*; from the noun.] To play the *sycophant*. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. Gov. of the Tongue.

To SY'COPHANT.* *v. a.* To calumniate. Not in use.

He makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his adversary.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymm.

SYCOPHANTICAL.* *adj.* [from *sycophant*.] Meanly officious; basely parasitical.

Henry the Eighth of England [was] led by the advice of some of his *sycophantical* popish prelates.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Pr. Pract. (1645,) p. 62. They — suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a *sycophantical* parasite.

SY'COPHANTICK. *† adj.* [from *sycophant*.]

1. Talebearing; mischievously officious.

2. Fawning.

'Tis well known, that in these times the illiberal *sycophantick* manner of devotion was by the wiser sort contemned. Ld. Shaftesbury.

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [from *sycophant*.] To play the talebearer.

SY'COPHANTRY.* *n. s.* [from *sycophant*.] A malignant tale-bearing.

It is fit that the accused should be acquainted with this, that competent time and means may be allowed for his defence, that his plea should receive, if not a favourable, yet a free audience; the contrary practice is indeed rather backbiting, whispering, supplanting, or *sycophanting* than fair and lawful judging. Barrow, vol. i. S. 20.

SYLLA'BICAL. *† adj.* [from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

The Christians have marked every the least various lection, even *syllabical*.

Leslie, Truth of Christianity Demonstr.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *† adv.* [from *syllabical*.] In a syllabical manner.

These and many like places, well considered, (upon which no brand of lie or falsity may be fixed,) though they do not literally and *syllabically* agree with the quotation, (but are verified either in a partial or concurrent sense,) may sufficiently justify that place in the first front of the Liturgy to be no lie, but a divine scriptural truth.

Bp. Gauden, Consider. on the Lit. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 25.

SYLLA'BICK. *† adj.* [*syllabique*, Fr. from *syllable*.] Relating to syllables.

In the responses also, which are noted for various voices, this *syllabic* distinction is sufficiently attended to. Mason on Ch. Music, p. 95.

SYLLABLE. *n. s.* [*σύλλαβή*; *syllabe*, Fr.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard

Each *syllable* that breath made up between them. Shakespeare.

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. Holder, Elem. of Speech.

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? Hooker.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day, To the last *syllable* of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

He hath told so many melancholy stories without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. Swift.

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate.

Not in use.

Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses. Milton, Comus.

SY'LLABUB. *n. s.* [Rightly *sillabub*, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail, But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. Beaumont.

Two lines would express all they say in two pages; 'tis nothing but whipt *syllabub* and froth, without solidity. Felton.

SY'LLABUS. *n. s.* [*σύλλαβος*.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. s.* [*σύλλογισμός*; *sylogisme*, Fr.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks*; *Peter is a man*; therefore *Peter thinks*.

A piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of logic, an apologue of Æsop beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara. Brown.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks,

should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms*! Bentley.

SYLLOGISTICAL. *† adj.* [*σύλλογιστικός*; from *SYLLOGISTICK.*] *†* *sylogism*.] Relating to a *syllogism*; consisting of a *syllogism*.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions, and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter: but the entire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple *syllogism*, since the complex does not belong to the *syllogistical* form of it. Watts, Logic.

SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllogistical*.] In the form of *syllogism*.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that *syllogism* comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. Locke.

SYLLOGIZATION.* *n. s.* [from *syllogize*.] The act of reasoning by *syllogism*.

From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization*. Harris, Three Treat. Notes, p. 265.

To SY'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [*syllogiser*, Fr. *σύλλογιζω*.] To reason by *syllogism*.

Logic is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing*. Baker.

Men have endeavoured to transform logic into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. Watts.

SYLLOGIZER.* *n. s.* [from *syllogize*.] One who reasons by *syllogism*.

Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 159.

SYLPH.* *n. s.* [*sylyph*, *sylyphide*, French; *SY'LPHID*.] "nom que les cabalistes donnent aux prétendus génies élémentaires de l'air. Ce mot peut venir du Gr. σίλφω, (*silphé*), nom d'une espèce d'insecte qui ne vieillit jamais." Morin.]

A fabled being of the air.

I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a *sylyph* for a wife or a mistress. Temple, Ess.

The light coquettes in *sylyphs* aloft repair, And sport and flutter in the fields of air.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Ye *sylyphs* and *sylyphids*, to your chief give ear, Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear. Ibid.

SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better *silvan*.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm, A *silvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend, Shade above shade, a woody theatre Of stateliest view. Milton, P. L.

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace, Watch'd by the *silvan* genius of the place. Pope.

SYLVAN. *n. s.* [*silvan*, Fr.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustic.

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side, To lawless *silvans* all access deny'd. Pope.

SYMBOL.* *n. s.* [*symbole*, Fr. *σύμβολον*; *symbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. Baker.

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves.

South, Serm.
The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sub-lunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning.

Addison on Medals.

3. A sign or badge to know one by; a memorial.

That as a sacred *symbol* it may dwell
In her some's flesh to mind revengement.

Spenser, F. Q.

This reckoning I will pay
Without conferring *symbols*. *B. Jonson, Epigr.*

4. Lot; sentence of adjudication.

The persons who are to be judged; even you and I and all the world; kings and priests, nobles and learned, the crafty and the easy, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the prevailing tyrant and the oppressed party, shall all appear to receive their *symbol*.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. (ed. 1665,) p. 3.

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [*symbolique*, French; *συμβολικός*, from *symbolō*.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this inroad idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself.

Brown.
The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed.

Bp. Taylor.

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical*.] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals.

Brown.
It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon.

Bp. Taylor.

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. s.* [from *symbolize*.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, French; from *symbol*.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

The pleasing of colour *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation.

Bacon.

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another.

Boyle.

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses.

Howell.

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism.

More.

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires.

South, Serm.

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SYMMETRICAL* *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Commensurable.

Phillips.

It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetrical*, to obey the magistrate.

More, Myst. of Godl. (1660,) p. 204.

SYMMETRIAN. *n. s.* [from *symmetry*.] One eminently studious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow.

Sidney.

SYMMETRICAL† *adj.* [from *symmetry*.] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

I have known many a woman with an exact shape, and a *symmetrical* assemblage of beautiful features, please nobody.

Ld. Chesterfield.

SYMMETRIST. *n. s.* [from *symmetry*.] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true.

Wotton, Architecture.

To SYMMETRIZE* *v. a.* [from *symmetry*.] To make proportionate.

He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion.

Burke.

SYMMETRY. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, French; *συμ and μέτρον*.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be Examined, measure of all *symmetry*;

Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made

Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she.

Donne.

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound.

Waller.

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense.

More.

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him.

Dryden.

SYMPATHETICAL. *adj.* [*sympathetique*, *SYMPATHETICK*.] Fr. from *sympathy*.] Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Herculeon are grounded the gross mistakes, in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications.

Brown.

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond.

Roscommon.

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence.

Glauville, Specs.

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best:
Your *sympathetick* hearts she hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love.

Prior.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetick* and vital passions produced within ourselves.

Bentley.

SYMPATHETICALLY† *adv.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

He seems to have caught *sympathetically* Sandys's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout song at the awful and inspiring spectacle.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Sm. Poems.

To SYMPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on.

Shakspeare.

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*.

Shakspeare.

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize*.

Milton, Ode.

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them.

Locke.

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures.

Addison, Spect.

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more heartily.

Collier.

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

SYMPATHY. *n. s.* [*sympathie*, Fr. *συμπάθεια*.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy*?

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

But what it is,

The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy*.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

I started back;
It started back; but pleas'd I soon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love.

Milton, P. L.

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy*.

Milton, P. L.

Or *sympathy*, or some connatural force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance.

Milton, P. L.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals.

South, Serm.

Can kindness to desert like yours be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;

For noble souls in nature are ally'd.

Dryden.

There are such associations made in the minds of most men, and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them.

Locke.

SYMPHONIOUS. *adj.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,

Follow'd with acclamation and the sound

Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd

Angelick harmonies.

Milton, P. L.

To SYMPHONIZE* *v. n.* [from *symphony*.] To agree with; to be in unison with.

I mean the Law and the Prophets *symphonizing* with the Gospel.

Boyle, Style of Holy Script. p. 253.

SYMPHONY.† *n. s.* [*symphonie*, Fr. *σὺν* and *φωνή*, Gr.] The word was formerly in use for a kind of musical instrument. "*Symphonia* non significat hic concentum, sed instrumentum musicum, confectum, ed conjunctis fistulis, &c." Poli Synops. Crit. in Dan. iii. 5. where other accounts are given of it. Our translation of *dulcimer* is in the margin explained by Chald. *symphony*. See Daniel, iii. 5.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

His eldres son was in the field, and whanne he came, and neighe to the hous, he herde a *symfonye* and a croude. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, xv.*

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light, Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs And choral symphonies, day without night, Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton, P. L.*

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;

The great earl-marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SYMPHYSIS. *n. s.* [*σύν* and *φύσις*.] *Symphysis*, in its original signification, denotes a connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPOSIACK. *adj.* [*Symposiack*, French; *συμπόσιακος*, Gr.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and comotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads.

In some of those *symposiack* disruptions amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientific principles. *Arbutnot.*

SYMPOSIUM.* *n. s.* [Latin.] A feast; a merry making; a drinking together.

It appears that the company dined so very late, (in 1609,) as at half an hour after eleven in the morning; and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite *symposium* on a Spanish jennet, a servant running before with his master's cloak.

SYMPTOM.† *n. s.* [*symptome*, French; *σμεπτομα*, Greek.] This word is found amongst those requiring explanation, in Bagwell's *Mystery of Astronomy*, published in 1655.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly scorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token.
Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now,
Like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMATICAL.* *adj.* [*symptomatique*, French.]
SYMPTOMATICK. } Fr. from *symptom*.
Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that.

Quincy.
By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was discussed; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SYMPTOMATICALY. *adv.* [from *symptomatical*.] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a humo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wiseman.*

SYNAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. *n. s.* [*synagogue*, French; *συναγωγή*, Gr.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakspeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath-day. *St. Luke, iv. 16.*

SYNALEPHA. *n. s.* [*συναλοιφή*, Gr.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SYNARCHY.* *n. s.* [*συναρχία*, Gr.] Joint sovereignty.

The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult.

Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.
SYNARTHROSIS. *n. s.* [*σύν* and *άρθρσις*.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

SYNAXIS.* *n. s.* [*σύναξις*, Gr.] A meeting of persons; a congregation.

They celebrated their *synaxes* and communions in grots and retirements.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651.) p. 260.

SYNCHONDROSIS. *n. s.* [*σύν* and *χόνδρσις*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHRONAL.* *adj.* [*σύν* and *χρόνος*, Gr.] Happening at the same time; belonging to the same time.

That glorious estate of the church, which is *synchironal* to the second and third thunder.

More on the Sev. Churches, p. 141.
The things, that are found to be *synchironal*, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another. *More, Myst. of Godd. p. 182.*

SYNCHRONAL.* *n. s.* That which happens at the same time, or belongs to the same time, with another thing.

The near cognation and colligation of those seven *synchironals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets. *More, Myst. of Godd. p. 182.*

SYNCHRONICAL. *adj.* [*σύν* and *χρόνος*.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole

and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchironal*. *Boyle.*

SYNCHRONISM. *n. s.* [*σύν* and *χρόνος*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchironism* of all the parts of the Mosaic chronology, after the Flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

To **SYNCHRONIZE.*** *v. n.* [from *synchironism*.] To concur at the same time; to agree in regard to the same time.

The most genuine sense to me, is to *synchironize* with the history of that time wherein John lived.

Dr. Robinson, Endoraz, (1658.) p. 104.

All these *synchironize* with the six first trumpets. *More, Myst. of Godd. (1660.) p. 191.*

SYNCHRONOUS. *adj.* [*σύν* and *χρόνος*.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchironous* and proportional to their changes.

Arbutnot on Air.
SYNCHYSIS.* *n. s.* [*σύν* and *χύσις*.] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence.

The English translator hath expressed the sense, but not translated strictly to the words, by reason of the *synchysis* and involved and perplexed traction being not well distinguished.

Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. p. 133.
To **SYNCOPE.*** *v. a.* [from *syncope*.]

1. To contract; to abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word.

The tyrant time, which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech changed more by contracting, *syncope*, curtailing, and mollifying. *Camden, Rem. in Surnames.*

2. [In music.] To divide a note. See **SYNCOPE.**

SYNCOPE.† *n. s.* [*syncope*, Fr. *συνκοπή*, Gr.]

1. Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope*. *Wiseman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

3. The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other. *Mus. Dict.*

SYNCOPIST. *n. s.* [from *syncope*.] Contractor of words.

To outshine all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *Spectator* that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To **SYNCOPEIZE.*** *v. a.* [from *syncope*.] To contract; to abridge.

Whether to ascribe this to some modish affectation of times and humours, or more particularly to a poetical humour of *syncope*izing and contracting their words.

Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tut. (1680.) p. 114.

To **SYNDICATE.**† *v. a.* [*syndiquer*, French; *σύν* and *δικη*, Gr.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. An unusual word, as Dr. Johnson observes, citing the passage from Hakewill: to whom, however, it is not peculiar. It is now perhaps obsolete.

Some men must be intimidated and *syndicated* with commissions, before they will deliver the fruits of justice. *Donne, Devot. p. 475.*

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him.

Hakewill on Providence.
SYNDICK.* *n. s.* [*syndic*, Fr. *σύν* and *δικη*.] A kind of chief magistrate; a curator.

May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal *synodics* for you, and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said books.

Grace in the Senate, Univ. Cambr. July 22, 1662.
They have two or three Greek *synodics* on the part of the people, to take care that the ancient laws of the island are observed.

Pococke, Observ. on Greece.

SYNDROME. *n. s.* [*συνδρομή*, Gr.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependence on such a *syndrome* of pre-required motors.

SYNECDOCHE. *n. s.* [*συνεδοχή*, Fr. *συνεδοχή*, Gr.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy Spirit changes our hearts: therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.
SYNECDOCHICAL. *adj.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal?

Boyle, Seraph. Love.
SYNECDOCHICALLY.* *adv.* [from *synecdochical*.] According to a *synecdochical* way of speaking.

Thus did our Saviour rise from the dead on the third day properly; and was three days and three nights in the earth *synecdochically*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.
SYNERGISTICK.* *adj.* [from *συνεργιστικός*, Gr.] Co-operating.

Luther's notions of the irresistible decrees, which he afterwards published in his book *De servo arbitrio*, shocked both parties, and caused a kind of revolution on all sides. The papists raised an outcry against their own doctrine, when expressed in so ungarded a manner: and the Sixian divines, with Melancthon at their head, silently withdrew themselves from their master Luther in this point; and struck out, or rather adopted, another system, viz. the *synergistical*. On this system of the co-operation of grace and free-will, the Augustan Confession is wholly built.

Dean Tucker, Apol. for the Ch. of Eng. (1772), p. 60.
SYNNEUROISIS. *n. s.* [*συνευροισις*, Gr.]

Synneurosis is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in *symplysis* we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiae.

Wiseman, Surgery.
SYNDON. *† n. s.* [*σύνδοξ*, Saxon; *synode*, French; *σύνδοξ*, Gr.]

1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general council.

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

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Since the mortal and intestine jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,
To admit no traffick to our adverse towns.

Shakespeare.
The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness.

Bacon.
Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbytry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.

Cleveland.
His royal majesty, according to these Presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *synod*.

White.
Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things resolv'd.

Milton, P. L.
Let us call to *synod* all the blest,
Through heaven's wide bounds.

Milton, P. L.
The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irreverently call that wise *synod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council.

Stillingfleet.
Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *synod* of the powers above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow.

Dryden.
2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are set,
Whatever starry *synod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die.

Crashaw.
Their planetary motions and aspects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbending.

Milton, P. L.
As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors were incon-siderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions.

Boyle.
SYNDOTAL. *† n. s.* [from *synod*.] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

Synodals were [anciently] the publication or recital of the provincial constitutions in the parish churches. *Wheatly on the Comm. Pr. ch. iii. § 10.*

The *synodals* to the bishop at Easter, is two shillings. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.*

SYNDOTAL. *† adj.* [*synodique*, *synodal*, French; from *synod*.]

1. Relating to a *synod*; transacted in a *synod*.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their *synodical* and processional meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them.

Selden.
St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus.

Stillingfleet.
The authority of some *synodical* canons.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Defence.
2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodical* revolution of the moon measures the month.

Holder.
The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philosophy.

SYNO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a *synod* or public assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Sanderson.*

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were *synodically* agreed upon. *Nelson.*

SYNONYMA. *† n. s.* [Latin; *συνώνυμος*.] Names which signify the same thing.

Every tinker for his chink may cry,
Rogue, bawd, and cheater, call you by the sur-names

And known *synonyma* of your profession.

B. Jonson, New Inn.
SYNONYMAL.* *adj.* [*συνώνυμος*.] *Synonymous*.

Repetitions here, and doubled sentences, and enlargements by *synonymal* words, &c. before the shutting up of the period, are but necessary.

Instruct. for Orat. (1682), p. 95.

SYNONYMALLY.* *adv.* [from *synonymal*.] *Synonymously*.

The fifth canon uses *synonymally*. *Spelman.*

SYNONYME.* *n. s.* [*synonyme*, Fr. from the Gr. *σύν*, with, and *ὄνομα*, name. Eol. *ὄνυμα*.] A word of the same meaning as some other word.

Mason.
Most *synonyms* have some minute distinction.

Reid.
To **SYNO'NYMISE.** *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymize* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.

Camden, Rem.
SYNONYMOUS. *† adj.* [*synonyme*, French; *συνώνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words.

Watts, Logick.
These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here.

Tillotson.
Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity.

Bentley, Serm.
SYNONYMOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *synonymous*.] In a *synonymous* manner.

It is often used *synonymously* with words which signify any kind of production or formation.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.
SYNO'NYMY. *† n. s.* [*συνωνυμία*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

We having three rivers of note, *synonymies* with her.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 2.
SYNO'PSIS. *† n. s.* [*σύνopsis*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

Breviaries, *synopses*, and other loitering gear.

Milton, Areopagitica.
SYNOPTICAL. *adj.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Evelyn, Kalendar.*

SYNOPTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *synoptical*.] In a *synoptical* manner.

I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dying materials.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 295.

SYNTACTICAL.† *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Lat.]
1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.
A figure is divided into tropes, &c. grammatical, orthographical, *syntactical*.
Peacham, Garden of Elo. (1577), sign. B. i.

SYNTAX.† } *n. s.* [σύνταξις.]
SYNTAXIS. }

1. A system; and a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependence to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings.

Glanville.

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

Words—have no power, save with dull grammarians,

Whose souls are nought but a *syntaxis* of them.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To make the word gift, like the river Mole in Surrey, to run under the bottom of a long line, and so start up to govern the word presbytery, as in immediate *syntaxis*.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Def. § 5.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man, that they do not so much as understand common grammar and *syntax*. *Swift.*

SYNTERE'SIS.* *n. s.* [σύν and τρεω, Gr.]
A remorse of conscience.

Though the principles of *synteresis*, the seeds of piety and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and snubbed, by the bestial part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.

Bp. Ward, Sermon. 30th Jan. (1674), p. 13.

SYNTHESIS. *n. s.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis*.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton, Opt.*

SYNTHE'TICAL.† } *adj.* [συνθετικός, Gr. *syn-*
SYNTHE'TICK. } *thetique*, Fr.] Conjoin-
ing; compounding; forming composition; opposed to *analytick*.

Synthetic method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition.

Watts, Logick.

SYNTHE'TICALLY.* *adv.* [from *synthetical*.]
By *synthesis*.

The plan proceeds *synthetically* from parts to the whole.

Walker.

To SYPE.* See **To SIPE.**

SY'PHON. *n. s.* [This should be written *siphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *siphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its last faces into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

SY'REN.* See **SIREN.**

SY'RIACK.* *adj.* Spoken in old Syria.

Some *Syriack* copies of the New Testament are now remaining in the duke of Florence's library.

Walton, Consid. Cons. p. 179.

SY'RIACK.* *n. s.* The *Syriack* language.
Then spake the Chaldeans to the king in *Syriack*.
Daniel, ii. 4.

SY'RASM.* *n. s.* A *Syriack* idiom.

The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of *syrisms* and hebraisms.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 56.

SY'RINGA.* *n. s.* A flowering shrub.

The sweet *syringa*, yielding but in scent
To the rich orange.
Mason, Eng. Garden.

SY'RINGE. *n. s.* [σύνριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice.
Ray.

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a *syringe*.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stopt by the *syrring* up of oxyrate.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. To wash with a *syringe*.

SYRINGO'TOMY. *n. s.* [σύνριγξ and τέτομα.]
The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRT.* *n. s.* [*syrtis*, Latin.] A bog; a quicksand.

The shatter'd mast,
The *syrt*, the whirlpool, and the rock.

Young, cited by Johnson in his Life of Young.

SY'RTIS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A quicksand.
a bog.

A boggy *syrtis*,—neither sea, nor good dry land.
Milton, P. L.

SY'RUP.* See **SIROP.**

SY'STASIS.* *n. s.* [σύστασις, Gr.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution.

It is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the *syntasis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-devised corrective which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constructed system of government.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

SYSTEM. *n. s.* [*systeme*, Fr. σύστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study.

Fell, Life of Hammond.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before.

Baker.

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme

of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass.

Watts.

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*systematique*, Fr. συστηματικός; from *system*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phenomena that occur in it.

Bentley.

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems.

Watts.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *systematical*.] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing *systematically*.

Boyle.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled *systematically* before.

Baker.

SY'STEMATIST.* *n. s.* [from *systematize*.]

SY'STEMATIZER. } One who reduces things to any kind of system.

Systematists in botany—arrange plants into certain orders, classes, or genera.

Chambers.

Aristotle may be called the *systematizer* of his master's doctrines.

Harris, Phil. Inq.

To SY'STEMATIZE.* *v. a.* [from *system*.]

To reduce to a system.

Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were *systematized* into arts.

Harris, Philolog. Inq.

Systematized regicide.

Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Ponce.

SY'STEM-MAKER.* *n. s.* [*system* and *maker*.] One who forms systems.

Mason.

We *system-makers* can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain.

Prior, Alma.

SY'STEM-MONGER.* *n. s.* [*system* and *monger*.] One fond of framing systems.

Mason.

A *system-monger*, who, without knowing any thing of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that flattery is pleasing.

Ld. Chesterfield.

SY'STOLE. *n. s.* [*systole*, Fr. συστολή.]
1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size.

Ray.

2. [*Systole*, French.] In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

SY'STYLE.* *n. s.* [*style*, French, from στυλ and στυλος, Gr.] A building in which the pillars are near together.

SY'ZYGY.* *n. s.* [*syzygie*, French; σύζυγια, Gr. conjunctio.] A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.

T.

T A B

T, A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*, except when *s* precedes *t*: as *Christian*, *question*.

TABARD.† *n. s.* [*tabarre*, French; *tabar*, Welsh; *tabardum*, low Latin.] A short gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written, incorrectly, *taberd*.

The *tabard* [was] a jacket or sleeveless coat, worn in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now only by heraults.

Spaght, Gloss. Chauc. (1597.)

Their apparel is said to shine beyond the power of description, and their *tabards* to be studded with diamonds and rubies. *Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 354.*

TABARDER.† *n. s.* [from *tabard*.] One who wears a tabard, or short gown: the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford.

TABBY. *n. s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, Fr.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and *tabbies*, and gauzes.

Swift.

TABBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney-corner. *Addison.*

On her *tabby* rival's face

She deep will mark her new disgrace.

Prior.

To **TABBY**.* *v. a.* To pass a stuff under a calendar to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a *tabby*. It is usual to *tabby* mohairs, ribands, &c. *Chambers.*

TABEFAC'ION. *n. s.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

To **TABEFY**. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TABERD.† *n. s.* See **TABARD**.

TABERNACLE. *n. s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd

Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept

Fann'd with cool winds.

Milton, P. L.

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people.

Addison.

To **TABERNACLE**.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. Wesley has used *tabernacled* for *dwelt*, St. John, i. 14. But the author of the Christian Life had applied it before him. A Latin translation of the 14th century also uses *tabernaculavit* in the sacred passage mentioned.

He assumed our nature, and *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Scott, Works*, (ed. 1718,) ii. 467.

TABERNA'CLAR.* *adj.* [from *tabernacle*.] Latticed.

The sides of every street were covered with cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with *tabernacular* or open work.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 93.

TABID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation.

Blackmore.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

TABIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

Profuse sweatings in the night, a *tabidness* of the flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding.

Leigh's Nat. Hist. Lancashire, &c. (1700,) p. 62.

TABITUDE.* *n. s.* [*tabitudo*, Lat.] A consumption; a wasting away by disease.

Cockeram.

TABLATURE.† *n. s.* [from *table*.]

1. A way of expressing musical sounds by letters or cyphers; a piece of music for the lute. This is the old sense of the word, but is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

No such plain-songs are set out in the books of divine *tablature*.

Proceed. against Garnet, (1606,) i. i. b.

What means this stately *tablature*,

The balance of thy strains?

Which seems, instead of sifting pure,

To extend and rack thy veins:

Thy odes first their own harmony did break,

For singing troth is but in tune to speak.

Loveless, Luc. P. p. 70.

2. [In anatomy.] A division or parting of the skull into two tables. *Chambers.*

3. [In painting.] By the word *tablature* we denote (according to the original word *tabula*) a work not only different from a mere portraiture, but from all those wilder sorts of painting, which are in a manner absolute and independent: such as painting in fresco upon the walls, the ceilings, the stair-cases, the cupolas, and other remarkable places either of churches or palaces.—It is not merely the dimension of a cloth or board, which denominates a piece or *tablature*.—'Tis then, that in painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design.

Ld. Shaftesbury, Introd. Judg. of Hercules.

T A B

T A B

TABLE.† *n. s.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Lat.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble.

Sandys.

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again

Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights.

Shakspeare.

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport.

Shaks.

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them.

Locke on Education.

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses.

Addison, Spect.

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do.

Kettlewell.

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit.

Mortimer.

The nymph the *table* spread, Ambrosial cates, and nectar, rosy red.

Pope.

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,

I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*.

Shakspeare.

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, he keeps a good *table*.

When a man keeps a constant *table*, he may be allowed sometimes to serve up a cold dish of meat.

Tutler, No. 258.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts.

Hooker.

'Twas pretty, though a plague, To see him every hour; to sit and draw His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls, In our heart's *table*.

Shakspeare.

All these true notes of immortality In our heart's *table* we shall written find.

Davies.

I prepar'd to pay in verses rude A most detested act of gratitude: Ev'n this had been your elegy which now Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow.

Dryden.

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence, than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall.

Bentley, Serm.

Among the Romans, the judge or praetor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*.

Ayliffe, Farergon.

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power.

Ayliffe.

6. [*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shaks.*
His Jalyus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he
had rather lose all his father's images than that
table. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a table that hangs up to him
from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had
saved his neck. *Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a table
to a book of so small a volume, and which seems
to be itself but a table: but it may prove advantageous
at once to learn the whole culture of any
plant. *Evelyn, Calendar.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the tables
of contents. *Watts.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged tables
Of long descents, to boast false honours from.

B. Jonson.

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer table
Hath not history nor fable.

B. Jonson.

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. [*table*, old French; which Roquefort explains by "jeu de trictrac et des échecs." So also the Saxon *trælan*, *tesseris* sive *alæ ludere*. See also *Cotgrave* in *V. TABLE*, which he renders "a chess-board, or that whereon we play at tables."] *Monsieur le nice*,
When he plays at tables, chides the dice. *Shaks.*

We are in the world like men playing at tables;
the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is;
and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can.
By. Taylor.

11. To turn the TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves, if
the tables were turned. *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the tables would be turned upon
me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt.
Dryden.

- To TABLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society
of men to table with the beasts, and to graze
with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies if you
table with them; they are all for rank and foul
feeding. *Fellon.*

- To TABLE.† *v. a.*

1. To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration,
though the catalogue of his endowments
had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him
by items. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

2. To represent as in painting.

I entreat you much to meditate sometimes upon
the effect of superstition in this last powder-
treason, fit to be tabled and pictured in the chambers
of meditation as another hell above the ground.
Bacon, Suppl. to Cabaala, p. 68.

3. To supply with a table or food. This and the preceding sense are not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

When he himself tabled the Jews from heaven,
that omer, which was every man's daily portion of
manna, is computed to have been more than might
have well sufficed the heartiest feeder thrice as
many meals. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

- TA'BLEBED. *n. s.* [from *table* and *bed*.] A bed of the figure of a table.

- TA'BLEBEER. *n. s.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer used at actuals; small beer.

- TA'BLEBOOK. *n. s.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or table-book?

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Nature wipes clean the table-book first, and then
portrays upon it what she pleases.

More against Atheism.

Put into your table-book whatsoever you judge
worthy. *Dryden.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift, Miscel.*

- TA'BLECLOTH. *n. s.* [*table* and *cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding master doctor's
mule, and Anne with her tablecloth.

Camden, Rem.

- TA'BLEMAN. *n. s.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges
they use to line the tablemen. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

- TA'BLER. *n. s.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

- TA'BLETALK. *n. s.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.

— No, let it serve for tabletalk.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

His fate makes tabletalk, divulg'd with scorn,
And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryden, Juv.*
He improves by the tabletalk, and repeats in the
kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*

No fair adversary would urge loose tabletalk in
controversy, and build serious inferences upon
what was spoken but in jest. *Atterbury.*

- TA'BLET. *n. s.* [from *table*.]

1. A small level surface.

2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of
arsenic, or preservatives, against the plague; as
they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through
all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before
all other things, to design upon tablets of boxen
wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the tablet brass,
Mould'ring drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

- TA'BOUR.† *n. s.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French. "Tabourin de Basque, a kind of small and shallow drum or tabor, open at the one end, and having the barrel stuck full of small bells, and other glingling knacks of latten."] Cotgrave.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would
never dance again after a tabour and pipe.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabour,
More than I know the sound of Marcus' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country
round:

The tabour and the pipe some take delight to sound.

Dryden.

Morrice-dancers danced, a maid marian, and a
tabour and pipe. *Temple.*

- To TA'BOUR.† *v. n.* [*tabourer*, old French, from the noun.]

1. To drum.

[They] tabouren in your earis many a soun
Right after their imaginacioun.

Chaucer, Leg. of Good Wom. 354.

2. To strike; to smite; to beat.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice
of doves, tabouring upon their breasts. *Nah. ii. 7.*

- TA'BOURER. *n. s.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could see this tabourer. *Shakspeare.*

- TA'BOURET. *n. s.* [from *tabour*.] A small tabour.

They shall depart the manor before him with
trumpets, tabourers, and other minstrelsy. *Spect.*

- TA'BOURINE. *n. s.* [French.] A tabour; a small drum.

Trumpeters.

With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines,
That heaven and earth may strike their sounds
together,

Applauding our approach. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

- TABRE. *n. s.* Tabourer. Obsolete.

I saw a shole of shepherds outgo,

Before them yode a lusty tabre,
That to the meynie a hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they dauncen. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

- TA'BRET. *n. s.* A tabour.

Wherefore didst thou steal away, that I might
have sent thee away with mirth and with tabret?
Gen. xxxi. 27.

- TA'BULAR. *adj.* [*tabularis*, Lat.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.

2. Formed in laminæ.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance
were formed from a point, as the crusted
ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed
all whatever, except those that are tabular and
plated. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. Set in squares.

- To TA'BULATE.† *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to tables or synopses.

His [Maittaire's] book of the dialects is a sad
heap of confusion: the only way to write on them
is to tabulate them with notes, added at the bottom
of the page, and references.

Dr. Johnson, in Boswell's Life of him.

2. To shape with a flat surface.

- TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six
angles, and some tabulated or plain, and square.

Grew, Mus.

- TACHE.† *n. s.* [from *tack*; which was the old word; "tak, or button."] Prompt. Parv.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty taches of gold, and couple the curtains
together with the taches. *Exod. xxvi. 6.*

They made several curtains with loops and taches,
and so coupled them to one another that they became
one tabernacle. *By. Reynolds, Serm.* (1668,) p. 11.

- TACHYGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*ταχὺς* and *γραφία*.] The art or practice of quick writing.

- TA'CIT. *adj.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective
to certain enemies, so is there a natural and
tacit confederation amongst all men, against the
common enemy of human society, pirates.

Bacon, Holy War.

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant,
that the king of their own making shall make his
makers princes. *L'Estrange.*

Cautiousness not only produces misbecoming
expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of
some incivility. *Locke.*

- TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations.

Addition.

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in Scripture.

Rogers, Sermon.

TACITURN.* *adj.* [*taciturne*, Fr. *taciturnus*, Lat.] Silent; uttering little.

Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably *taciturn*.

Smollett.

TACITURNITY. *n. s.* [*taciturnité*, French; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures

Have not more gift in *taciturnity*.

Shakespeare.

Some women have some *taciturnity*,

Some nunneries some grains of chastity.

Donne.

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*

by fits.

Arbutnot.

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to anything. It has now a sense approaching to contempt.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r

Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,

And tacks the centre to the sphere!

Herbert.

True freedom you have well defin'd:

But living as you list, and to your mind,

And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind.

Dryden.

The symmetry of clothes fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it.

Greiv.

Frame so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tack'd* about the edges.

Mortimer.

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendam *tack'd* to their sees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy.

Swift.

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tack'd*

together, and thrown over the shoulders like a

herald's coat without sleeves.

Shakespeare.

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety.

Dryden.

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackel*.]

To turn a ship.

This verserian they construe to be the compass,

which is better interpreted the rope that turns the

ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tack'd* some points nearer France.

Temple.

On either side they nimbly *tack*,

Both strive to intercept and guide the wind.

Dryden.

They give me signs

To *tack* about, and steer another way.

Addison.

TACK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small nail.

2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,

And, like main'd fowl, swim lagging on the main.

Dryden.

3. Addition; supplement.

Some tacks had been made to money-bills in

King Charles's time.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, in 1705.

4. [*Tache*, Fr.] A spot; a stain.

You do not the thing that you would; that is

perhaps perfectly, purely without some *tack* or mixture.

Hammond, Works, iv. 512.

5. A lease; a bargain. Cheshire and Craven

Dialects. In the former part it is

also used for confidence, reliance. See

Wilbraham's Gloss.

6. To hold TACK. To last; to hold out.

Tack is still retained in Scotland, and

denotes hold or persevering co-

hesion.

Martins beefs doth bear good *tack*,

When country folke do dainties lacke.

Tusser.

If this twig be made of wood

That will hold tack, I'll make the fur

Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur.

Hudibras.

TACKER.* *n. s.* [from *tack*.] One who makes an addition or supplement. See the third sense of TACK.

The noise has been so long against the *tackers*, that most of them thought their safest way was to deny it in their several countries.

Account of the Tack to a Bill in Parl. (1705), p. 1.

TACKET.* *n. s.* [from *tack*.] A small

nail. Barret, *Alv.* 1580. Used in Scot-

land. See Jamieson.

TACKLE.† *n. s.* [*tackel*, Welsh, an arrow; *tacclau*, armour or accoutrements, ar-

rows; *tacle*, old French; any headed

shaft or bolt, whose feathers are not

waxed, but glued on. Cotgrave.]

1. An arrow.

The *tackit* smote, and in it went.

Chaucer.

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackel* fell,

And on the knight left fall a peal

Of blows so fierce, and press'd so home,

That he retir'd.

Hudibras.

Being at work without catching any thing, he resolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone.

L'Estrange.

3. [*Tacclau*, Welsh; *tackel*, Su. Gothic; ornaments navis, rudentes, Ihre; *tackel*, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship: in a

looser sense, all the instruments of sail-

ing.

After at sea a tall ship did appear,

Made all of Heben and white ivory,

The sails of gold, of silk the *tackle* were,

Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be.

Spenser.

At the helm

A seeming mermaid steers; the silken *tackles*

Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands

That rarely frame the office.

Shakespeare.

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face

Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle*'s torn,

Thou show'st a noble vessel.

Shaks. Coriol.

A stately ship

With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,

Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,

Courted by all the winds that hold them play.

Milton, S. A.

As for *tackle*, the Bæotians invented the car,

Dædalus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails.

Heylin.

Ere yet the tempest roars

Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars.

Dryden.

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a

rope among the *tackle* that escaped him.

Addison, Spect.

To TACKLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

supply with *tackle*.

My ships ride in the bay,

Ready to disembody, *tackled* and mann'd,

Ev'n to my wishes. *Beaumont and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

The moralist tells us that a quadrate solid wise

man should involve and *tackle* himself within his

own virtue.

Hovell, Lett. i. vi. 58.

TACKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of

ropes *tack'd* together.

My man shall

Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair,

Which to the high top-gallant of my joy

Must be my convoy in the secret night.

Shaks.

TACKLING. *n. s.* [from *tackle*.]

1. Furniture of the mast.

They wondered at their ships and their *tacklings*.

Abbot.

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen,

and laid up in store.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed.

Garth.

2. Instruments of action: as, fishing *tackling*, kitchen *tackling*.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher.

Walton.

TACT.* *n. s.* [*tactus*, Lat. *tact*, French.]

Touch; the sense of feeling: an old

word, long disused; but of late revived

in the secondary senses of *touch*, as a

masterly or eminent effort, and the

power of exciting the affections. See

TOUCH.

Of all creatures, the sense of *tact* is most exquisite in man, because his body is most temperate; but *tact* consists in the temper of the prime

qualities. *Ross, Arc. Microcosm.* (1652), p. 66.

TACTICAL. } *adj.* [*τακτικός*, *τάττω*; *tac-*

TACTICK. } *tique*, French.] Relat-

ing to the art of ranging a battle.

TACTICIAN.* *n. s.* One skilled in tactics:

a modern word.

TACTICKS. *n. s. pl.* [*τακτικη*.] The art

of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was think-

ing on the bar, which was his field of battle.

Dryden.

TACTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*,

Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word

She on the scene her *tactile* senses presented.

Beaumont, Pysche.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile*

qualities; some of a more active, some of a more

passive nature.

Hale.

TACTILITY. *n. s.* [from *tactile*.] Percep-

tibility by the touch.

TACTION.† *n. s.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat-
in.] The act of touching. *Cockerham.*

They neither can speak, or attend to the dis-

courses of others, without being roused by some

external *taction*.

Ld. Chesterfield.

TADPOLE. *n. s.* [*taob*, *toad*, and *polia*, a

young one, Saxon.] A young shapeless

frog or toad, consisting only of a body

and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point.

Shakespeare.

Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shaks.*

The result is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*,

without any feet, and having a long tail to swim

with.

Ray.

A black and round substance began to dilate,

and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be

discernible, and at last become what the ancients

called *gyrinus*, we a porwiggle or *tadpole*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TAE'N.† The poetical contraction of *taken*.

The chewing flocks

Had *ta'en* their supper on the savoury herb

Of knot-grass dew-besrent.

Milton, Comus.

The object of desire once *ta'en* away,

'Tis then not love, but pity, which we pay.

Dryden.

TAFFATA.† } *n. s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetas*,

TAFFETA. } Spanish; *raparato*, Græco-

barb. V. Critop. Emend. in Meursii

Gloss. p. 88.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!

— Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*.

Shaks.

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,

Three pil'd hyperboles.

Shaks. L. Lab. Lost.

Some think that a considerable diversity of co-

lours argues an equal diversity of nature, but I am

not of their mind, for not to mention the change-

able *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not

real, but apparent.

Boyle on Colours.

TÄFFEREL.* *n. s.* The upper part of the stern of a ship. *Scott.*

TAG.† *n. s.* [*tag*, *Icel. tagg*, *Su. Goth. cuspis, aculeus, a point.*]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

A poor man finding the *tag* of a point, and putting it into his pocket, one asked him, What he would do with it? He answered, What I find all the year, be it never so little, I lay it up at home till the year's end; and then, with all together, I every new year's day add a dish to my cupboard.

Word, Theol. Treat. (1673), p. 36.

It was the fashion, in those days, to wear much ribbon; which some adorned with *tags* of metal at the end. *Richardson, Life of Milton, p. cxx.*

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and *tag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence

Before the *tag* return, whose rage thou send
Like interrupted waters? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiss him. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estrange.*

3. A young sheep. Oftener written *teg* in this sense.

TÄTAIL. n. s. [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*

There are other worms; as the marsh and *tag*-tail. *Walton.*

To TAG.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal: as, to *tag* a lace.

There was hardly a thread of the original coat to be seen, but an infinite quantity of lace, and ribands, and fringe, and embroidery, and points; I mean only those *tagged* with silver; for the rest fell off. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 6.*

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host

Tags every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Bercynthian Alys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryden.*

3. The word is here improperly used.
Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common slanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join. This is properly to *taek*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the Whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift.*

TAIL.† *n. s.* [*Goth. and Icel. tagl; tægl; Saxon.*]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind.
Oft have I seen a hot o'er-weening cur
Run back and bite, because he was witheld,
Who, having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cry'd. *Shakespeare.*

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boats his active tail confounds. *Waller.*

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounter. *More.*

Rou'd by the lash of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees.

Harvey on Consumptions.

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Buller.*

5. To turn **TAIL.** To fly; to run away.

Would she turn *tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. v. n. To pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd and Cerdon tail'd. *Hudibras.*

TÄILED. adj. [from *tail.*] Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TÄILLAGE. n. s. [*tailleur, Fr.*]

Tailleage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. *Cowel.*

TAILLE. n. s.

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other.

Taille special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TAILOR.† *n. s.* [*tailleur, from tailleur, French, to cut; old English, talgyowe, Prompt. Parv. and to this day taylor, in three syllables, is common in the north.*] One whose business is to make clothes.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,

To study fashions to adorn my body. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose: come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shakespeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor's*, to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. *Howell.*

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not be unript, but unstitch'd, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TÄLOR.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To perform the business of a tailor.

These *tailoring* artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules; and, with strait stays
Striving free nature's shape to hit,
Emaciate science before they fit. *Green, Poem of the Spleen, (1754), ver. 520.*

To TÄINT. v. a. [*teindre, Fr.*]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The spaniel struck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open nose
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*

2. To stain; to sully.

We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses. *Shakespeare.*

Sirens *taint*

The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman, Odys.*

They the truth

With superstitions and traditions *taint*. *Milton, P. L.*

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a distemper. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To infect; to poison; to disease.

Nothing *taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptiong lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbutnot on Air.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*

The yellow tinged plague
Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson, Spring.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

To TÄINT. v. n. To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunshane

I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

TÄINT. n. s. [*teinte, Fr. from the verb.*]

1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An insect.

There is found in the summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint*-worm to the weanling herds that graze. *Milton, Lycidas.*

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

My bellhounds shall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed
On what was pure. *Milton, P. L.*

A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*

But is no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of sorrow free? *Prior.*

4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.

Now I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself. *Shaks.*

TÄINTFREE.* *adj.* [*taint* and *free.*]
Clear; guiltless.

Nor were most of his relations *taintfree* of those principles. *Heath's Flagell. or Life of Cromwell, (1679), p. 186.*

TÄINTLESS. adj. [from *taint.*] Free from infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowzy steams,
Could from her *taintless* body flow. *Swift, Miscell.*

TÄINTURE.† *n. s.* [*tinctura, Lat. teinture, Fr.*] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II.*

Peace, if it may be,
Without the too much *tainture* of our honour. *Baum, and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*

To TAKE.† v. a. pret. *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*Icel. taka*, pret. *took*; Sax. *tæcan*, prehendere.]

1. To receive what is offered; correlative to give; opposed to refuse.

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer. xxv. 17.*

Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake; Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take. *Waller.*

An honest man may take a knave's advice, But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel. *Philips.*

Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live, And therefore can compassion take and give. *Dryden.*

2. To seize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd, And *took* him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*

3. To receive.

No man shall *take* the nether or upper milstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know must be, Why should we, in our peevish opposition, *Take* it to heart? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I will from as they pass by, and let them take it as they list. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the bassa took in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it. *Knolles, Hist.*

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievously that he was mocked. *2 Mac. vii. 39.*

The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will take it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Graund.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would take ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *taketh* him. *Eccles. xxxvi. 26.*

They silenced those who opposed them, by *trading* them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon.*

Wise men are overborn when *taken* at a disadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow, Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakspeare.*

King Lear bath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakspeare.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts, xxii. 27.*

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and *took* three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devis'd And play'd to *take* spectators. *Shakspeare.*

To hear the story of your life, which must *Take* the ear strangely. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov. vi. 25.*

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon.*

Their song was partial, but the harmony Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment The thronging audience. *Milton, P. L.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Canticles.*

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or rather than the heavens. *Raleigh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon, Holy War.*

I *take* it, and iron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you *take* me; these are rites That grace love's days, and crown his nights: These are the motions I would see. *B. Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev. xxv. 36.*

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and *take* the goods to thyself. *Gen. xiv. 21.*

13. To use; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones, You *taking* airs, with lameness. *Shakspeare.*

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make, Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*. *Dryden.*

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

17. To get; to procure.

Striking stones they *took* fire out of them. *2 Mac. x. 3.*

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief: if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reprov'd. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word, And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword, And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryden.*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe, Amb. Stepmother.*

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions, *taken* upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by the lock of my head. *Ezek. viii. 3.*

I *took* not arms, till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryden.*

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command; Now *take* the mould; y now bend thy mind to feel The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryde.*

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. *Bacon.*

His wind be never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

A long sigh he drew, And his voice failing, *took* his last adieu. *Dryden, Fab.*

The Sabine Clausus came, And from afar at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden, Æn.*

Her lovers' names in order to run o'er, The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*

Heighten'd revenge he should have *took*; He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Addison, Spect.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's-Inn Garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts, iv.*

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

Doctor Moore, in his Ethics, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a *prosopolepsia*. *Addison, Spect.*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense. *Watts.*

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship. *Camden.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The joyful short-liv'd news soon spread around, *Took* the same train. *Dryden.*

Observing still the motions of their flight, What course *they took*, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden.*

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Turkeys *take* down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him he shall readily *take* it down,

and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*

Upon this assurance he took physick. *Locke.*

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton, P. L.*
Either but one man, or all men are kings: take
which you please, it dissolves the bonds of govern-
ment. *Locke.*

30. To copy.

Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take so right. *Dryden.*

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

Carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
He sat him down in a street; for no man took
them into his house to lodging. *Judges, xix. 15.*

32. To reason on; to seize.

Wheresoever he taketh him he teareth him; and
he foameth. *St. Mark, ix. 18.*
No temptation hath taken you, but such as is
common to man. *1 Cor. x. 13.*
When the frost and rain have taken them, they
grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they
take,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother fire for-
saie, *Dryden.*
And a new colony of flames succeed.

No beast will eat sour grass till the frost hath
taken it. *Mortimer.*

In burning of stubble, take care to plow the
land up round the field, that the fire may not take
the hedges. *Mortimer.*

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer,
he shall be surely put to death. *Numb. xxxv. 31.*
Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*
He that should demand of him how begetting a
child gives the father absolute power over him,
will find him answer nothing: we are to take his
word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilst he
sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it,
and the bank and goldsmiths will take it of him? *Locke.*

34. To adopt.

I will take you to me for a people, and I will be
to you a God. *Ezod. vi. 7.*

35. To change with respect to place.

When he departed, he took out two pence, and
gave them to the host. *St. Luke, x. 35.*
He put his hand into his bosom; and when he
took it out, it was leprous. *Ezod. iv. 6.*
If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and
cast a strait ligature upon that part containing the
pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature;
yet do but take it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers flung themselves from the top of the
precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes
taken up alive. *Addison.*

36. To separate.

A multitude, how great soever, brings not a
man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible
stock of number, where still there remains as
much to be added as if none were taken out. *Locke.*

The living fabrick now in pieces take,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*

37. To admit.

Let not a widow be taken into the number under
threescore. *1 Tim. v. 9.*
Though so much of Heav'n appears in my
make,
The foulest impressions I easily take. *Swift.*

38. To pursue; to go in.

He alone,
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way. *Milton, P. L.*

To the port she takes her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
Where injur'd Nisus takes his airy course. *Dryden.*

Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to take her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

They shall not take shame. *Mic. ii. 6.*
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on
me. *Tobit.*
They take delight in approaching to God. *Isa. lviii. 2.*

Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar. iv. 30.*
Men die in desire of some things which they
take to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are so wicked as to take delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride
to behave themselves prettily, perceiving them-
selves esteemed. *Locke.*

40. To endure; to bear.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are
quarrelsome; and be as troublesome as another
when I meet with those that will take it. *L'Estrange, Spectator.*

Won't you then take a jest?
He met with such a reception as those only de-
serve who are content to take it. *Swift, Miscell.*

41. To draw; to derive.

The firm belief of a future judgement is the
most forcible motive to a good life; because taken
from this consideration of the most lasting happi-
ness and misery. *Tillotson.*

42. To leap; to jump over.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your
door,

To cudgel you, and make you take the hatch. *Shakspeare.*

43. To assume.

Fit you to the custom,
And take t' ye, as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are
so far from having an universal assent, that to a
great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

44. To allow; to admit.

Take not any term, howsoever authorized by
the language of the schools, to stand for any thing
till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*
Chemists take, in our present controversy, some-
thing for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

I took your weak excuses. *Dryden.*

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should take
nothing for their journey, save a staff. *St. Mark, vi. 8.*

47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

This I take it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakspeare.*
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are
scarcely known, sometimes they take them for
vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He took himself to have deserved as much as any
man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner,
in their first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is
because he was deceived; and so took that for

virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in
a disguise. *South.*

Depraved appetites cause us often to take that
for true imitation of nature which has no resem-
blance of it. *Dryden.*

So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*
Time is taken for so much of infinite duration,
as is measured out by the great bodies of the uni-
verse. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge, should
lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to take
words for things. *Locke.*

Few will take a proposition which amounts to
no more than this, that God is pleased with the
doing of what he himself commands for an innate
moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*
Some Tories will take you for a Whig, some
Whigs will take you for a Tory. *Pope.*

As I take it, the two principal branches of
preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty,
and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will take of them for priests. *Isa. lxvi. 21.*
Hath God assayed to take a nation from the
midst of another? *Deut. iv. 34.*
I might have taken her to me to wife. *Gen. xii. 19.*

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for
God took him. *Gen. v. 24.*
Four heifers from his female store he took. *Dryden.*

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says
are real things, and we see in God: in taking this
along with me, to make it prove any thing to his
purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*
Young gentlemen ought not only to take along
with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals
and figures, but likewise to exercise their arith-
metick in reducing the sums of money to those of
their own country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does
do what she will, take all, pay all. *Shakspeare.*

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the tailor's to take measure
of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying
there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my
walls, he took the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, took me
aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him
to marry? *Spectator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only
gave his attendants their diet; but once he was
taken with a fit of generosity, and divided them
into three classes. *Arbutnot.*

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always take the account of a future state into
our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that they
are innate principles, not taken them together if
gross, but considered separately the parts, they
would not have been so forward to believe they
were innate. *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow took a bush just as an eagle made
stoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*
The cat presently takes a tree, and sees the poor
fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

56. To produce; or suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for
the good of that land will prosper, or take good
effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.
These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*
58. To hire; to rent.
If three ladies like a luckless play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*
59. To engage in; to be active in.
Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
60. To incur; to receive as it happens.
In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance.
Addison.
Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother should,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood.
Dryden, Æn.
61. To admit in copulation.
Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force.
Sandys.
62. To catch eagerly.
Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long since,
The rising glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*
63. To use as an oath or expression.
Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain.
Exodus.
64. To seize as a disease.
They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*
I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*
65. To TAKE away. To deprive of.
If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy,
God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life.
Rev. xx. 19.
The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction.
Clarendon.
Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*
You should be hunted like a beast of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life away. *Dryden.*
The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden, Æn.*
One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take it away* again. *Locke.*
Not does nor fortune *takes* this pow'r away,
And is my Abelard less kind than they? *Pope.*
66. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove.
If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*
67. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.
Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen?
1 Cor. ix. 9.
68. To TAKE care. To be cautious; to be vigilant.
69. To TAKE course. To have recourse to measures.
They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconclements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*
The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners. *Hammond.*
70. To TAKE down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.
Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take him down* as some suppose? *Spenser on Ireland.*
- Take down* their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*
Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*
71. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take by the mouth.
We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*
72. To TAKE from. To derogate; to detract.
It *takes* not from you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*
73. To TAKE from. To deprive of.
Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take* from their virtue. *Locke.*
Gentle gods, *take* my breath from me. *Shaks.*
I will smite thee, and *take* thine head from thee. *1 Sam.*
74. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware.
Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclus. xi. 33.*
Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgement to do ought. *Milton, P. L.*
Children to serve their parents' interest live,
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*
75. To TAKE heed to. To attend.
Nothing sweeter than to *take heed* unto the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclus. xxiii. 27.*
76. To TAKE in. To inclose.
Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.
77. To TAKE in. To lessen; to contract: as, he *took in* his sails.
78. To TAKE in. To cheat; to gull; as, the cunning ones were *taken in*. A low vulgar phrase. Dr. Jamieson says, it is a Danish idiom, (*tage ind*, to inveigle, &c.) and probably very ancient.
79. To TAKE in hand. To undertake.
Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon.*
80. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend.
These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even.
Burnet, Theory.
This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*
The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Addison.*
Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*
81. To TAKE in. To admit.
An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take in* us. *Sidney.*
A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*
Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wolton.*
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*
- The sight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*
- There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator.*
82. To TAKE in. To win by conquest.
He sent Asan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*
Should a great beauty resolve to *take me in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robb'd passenger. *Suckling.*
Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Classics.*
83. To TAKE in. To receive locally.
We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acis, xx. 13.*
That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson.*
As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
84. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.
Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*
The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*
It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore mentioned. *Locke.*
A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison.*
Let him *take in* the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*
Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*
85. To TAKE notice. To observe.
86. To TAKE notice. To show by an act that observation is made.
Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they took little notice of it. *Clarendon.*
87. To TAKE oath. To swear.
The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him that *taken* an oath. *Ezekiel.*
We *take* all oath of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*
88. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.
You must forsake this room and go with us; Your power and your command is *taken off*. *Shakespeare.*
The cruel ministers
Took off her life. *Shakespeare.*
If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*
Sena loseth its windiness by decoying; and subtle or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*
To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*
What *takes off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Sanderson.*
The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that

argument is drawn; and all force of these is taken off by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are taken off. *Brown.*

This takes not off the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily take it off. *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would take off that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and takes off from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*

When we would take off from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain-glory. *Addison.*

This takes off from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to take off a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift, Miscell.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be taken off in cold! *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to take off the odium. *Watts.*

89. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withhold draw.

He, perceiving that we were willing to say some what, in great courtesy took us off, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to take you off from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has taken you off, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

90. To TAKE off. To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man takes off his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

91. To TAKE off. To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not take it off the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will take off, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheat straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to take off yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift, Miscell.*

92. To TAKE off. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

93. To TAKE off. To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can take off. *Bacon, Ess.*

94. To TAKE off. To remove.

When Moses went in, he took the veil off until he came out. *Exod. xxxiv. 34.*

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him take them off and bring others on. *Bacon.*

95. To TAKE on. See To TAKE upon.

96. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that. *Bacon.*

97. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out. *Shakespeare.*

98. To TAKE part. To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

99. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father takes place, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

100. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest taking up, they stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*
We take up corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehemiah.*

She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she takes up there,
Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden, Jew.*

I have anticipated already, and taken up from Boccaccio before I come to him. *Dryden, Fob.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to take up the necessities of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

101. To TAKE up. To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must take up us. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

102. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of.

We took up arms not to revenge ourselves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

103. To TAKE up. To begin.

They shall take up a lamentation for me. *Exek. xxv. 17.*

Princes' friendship, which they take up upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South.*

104. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed. *Sharp.*

105. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things takes up the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my esteem,
If from my heart you ask, or hope for more,
I grieve the place is taken up before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have taken up my life in the performance. *Dryden.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, takes up his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor: the digging and refining of these metals taking up the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were taken up with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now taken up with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time taken up in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war took up Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbutnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is taken up in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

106. To TAKE up. To have final recourse to.

Amobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, took up their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison on the Chr. Relig.*

107. To TAKE up. To seize; to catch; to arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to take up all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was taken up for laying them down. *Shaks.*

You have taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute. *Shakespeare.*

108. To TAKE up. To admit.

The ancients took up experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

109. To TAKE up. To answer by reproof; to reprimand.

And then a whoreson jackanapes must take me up for swearing; as if I borrowed mine oaths of him, and might not spend them at my pleasure. *Shaks. Cymb.*

One of his relations took him up roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

110. To TAKE up. To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has laid it down. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening ear
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison.*

111. To TAKE up. To lift.

Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowstaff? *Shakespeare.*

The least things are taken up by the thumb and forefinger; when we would take up a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo took up a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

112. To TAKE up. To occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were taken up. *Heyward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath taken up the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who took up the Guild-hall, sat in Grocers'-hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concertment takes up no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains take up on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet, Theory.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to take up their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were so taken up with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about took up the whole space. *Arbutnot.*

113. *To TAKE up.* To manage in the place of another.

I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shaks.*
The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

114. *To TAKE up.* To comprise.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of *Palenon* and *Arctie*, which is perhaps not much inferior to the *Ilias*, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden, Fab.*

115. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume.
God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the *Romish* and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the Scripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we still change, but here 's the curse,

They change for better, and we change for worse. They *take up* our old trade of conquering, And we are taking theirs to dance and sing. *Dryden.*

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim, Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

116. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax.

This great bassa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

117. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take a fault upon* me that he did, he had been hanged for 't. *Shakspeare.*

He *took not on* him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Heb. ii. 16.*

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

Would I could your sufferings bear; Or once again could some new way invent, To *take upon* myself your punishment! *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake; And on herself would my refusal *take.* *Dryden.*

118. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority. The sense sometimes approaches to neutral.

These dangerous, unsafe lures i' th' king! be-she-w them,

He must be told on 't, and he shall; the office Becomes a woman best: I'll *take 't upon* me. *Shakspeare.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakspeare.*

This every translator *taketh upon* himself to do. *Felton.*

The parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*

119. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous, that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

To TAKE. v. n.

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust the dying bride, Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness; fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take.* *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake, And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take.* *Addison.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison, Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The clods, expos'd to winter winds, will *bake,* For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take.* *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts, that converse With man, *take after* him, as hogs

Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to.

Men once placed *taken in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon, Ess.*

7. *To TAKE on.* To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so *takes on* yonder with my husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld seem'd but tameness to this distemper. *Shakspeare.*

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as they were mad. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

8. *To TAKE ON.* To claim a character.

I *take not on* me here as a physician:

Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,

Troop in the throngs of military men:

But rather To purge the obstructions, which begin to stop Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

9. *To TAKE on.* To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death, *Take on* with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd? *Shaks.*

10. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*

Miss Betsey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift, Miscell.*

11. *To TAKE to, To betake to;* to have recourse.

If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow storks with lizard and with snake Are fed, and soon as e'er to wing they *take,*

At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

12. *To TAKE up.* To stop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in speculation. *South.*

Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson.*

13. *To TAKE up.* To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*

14. *To TAKE up with.* To be contented with.

The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes not up* with idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*

I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up* with a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up* with probabilities. *Watts, Logick.*

15. *To TAKE up with.* To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*

Are dogs such desirable company to *take up* with? *South.*

16. *To TAKE with.* To please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful: and, being discreetly used, cannot but *take well* with him. *Bacon.*

TAKEN, the participle pass. of *take*.

Thou art *taken* in thy mischief. *2 Sam. xvi. 8.*

He who letheth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. *2 Thess. ii. 7.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse

themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down.

South, Serm.

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, says, that nothing can be taken from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully.

Denham.

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much taken up with themselves.

Gov. of the Tongue.

TAKER. *n. s.* [from *take*.] One that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease, He is sooner caught than the pestilence, And the taker runs presently mad.

Shakespeare.

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken.

Carew.

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a supersedeas from *takers* and purveyors.

Carew.

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong.

Bacon.

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,

Takers of cities, conquerors in war.

Denham.

He to betray us did himself betray,

At once the *taker*, and at once the prey.

Denham.

Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,

While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take.

Dryden.

Rich collies may their boasting spare,

They purchase but sophisticated ware:

'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,

Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat.

Dryden.

TAKING. *n. s.* [from *take*.] Seizure; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket!

Shakespeare.

She saw in what a *taking*

The knight was by his furious quaking.

Butler.

TAKINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *take*.] Quality of pleasing.

All outward adornings—have something in them of a complaisance and *takingness*.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 41.

TALBOT. *† n. s.* [It is borne by the house of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound: so used in Wase's translation of Grotius: a sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle.

The bold *talbot* kind,

Of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows,

Somerville.

TALC. *** See **TALK**.

TALE. *† n. s.* [tale, from *tellan*, to tell, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a *tale* of a tub.

This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries.

Watts.

2. Oral relation.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in a several *tale*,

And every *tale* condemns me for a villain.

Shaks.

Life is a *tale*

Told by an idle, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Hermia, for aught I could read,

Could ever hear by *tale* or history,

The course of true love never did run smooth.

Shakespeare.

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told.

Psalm xc. 9.

3. [Tale, Sax. reckoning, from *tellan*, to count; *tala*, Icel. number; *tal*, Su. Gorth.] Number reckoned.

Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale* and not by weight.

Hooker.

For every bloom his trees in spring afford,

An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd.

Dryden, Virg.

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,

And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs.

Dryden.

The herald for the last proclaims

A silence, while they answer'd to their names,

To shun the fraud of musters false;

The *tale* was just.

Dryden, Kn. Tale.

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*,

Collier on Clothes.

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hoghead containeth.

Carew.

Money being the common scale

Of things by measure, weight, and *tale*;

In all th' affairs of church and state,

'Tis both the balance and the weight.

Butler.

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,

And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;

And thereby hangs a *tale*.

Shakespeare.

Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same.

Bacon.

To **TALE.** ** v. n.* To relate stories. Obsolete.

And namely when they *talen* long.

Gower, Conf. Am.

TAL'EBEARER. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear*.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *tal'ebearers*, flatterers.

In great families, some one false, paitry *tal'ebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family.

South.

TAL'EBEARING. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear*.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *tal'ebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants.

Arbutnot.

TAL'EFUL. ** adj.* [*tale* and *full*.] Abounding in stories: a bad word.

The cottage hind

Hangs o'er the enlightening blaze, and *taletful* there

Recounts his simple frolics.

Thomson, Winter.

TAL'ENT. *n. s.* [*talentum*, Lat.]

1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries.

Arbutnot.

Five *talents* in his debt,

His means most short, his creditors most straight.

Shakespeare.

Two tripods cast in antick mould,

With two great *talents* of the finest gold.

Dryden.

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the *talents* mentioned in the holy writ. It is used sometimes seriously, and sometimes lightly.

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unreasonable.

Clarendon.

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, satyrst, and writer of odes.

Dryden.

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts, Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face, When discontent sits heavy at my heart.

Addison, Cato.

They are out of their element, and logic is none of their *talent*.

Baker on Learning.

Persons who possess the true *talent* of rally are like comets; they are seldom seen, and at once admired and feared.

Female Quixote.

He, Agellius, though otherwise a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for disputation, recommended Sissinius, his lector, to engage in a conference.

Waterland.

3. Quality; disposition. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced.

Clarendon.

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another.

Swift.

TAL'ENTED. ** adj.* [from *talent*.] Possessing talents. The word is old, but hitherto overpassed; and is now again in use.

What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one *talented* but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest, that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle!

Abb. Abbot in Rushworth's Collections, p. 449.

TAL'ES. ** n. s.* [Latin.] A supply for men impannelled upon a jury or inquest, and not appearing, or challenged; equal in reputation to those that were impannelled, and present in court; *tales de circumstantibus*.

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try according to their evidence.

Hale.

At inconsiderable values,

To serve for jurymen or *tales*.

Hudibras.

TAL'ETELLER. ** n. s.* [*tale* and *tell*.] One who relates tales or stories.

Tale-tellers, in the north of Ireland, are hired to tell stories of giants and enchanters, to lull people asleep.

Guardian, No. 43.

The minstrels are named separately from the goustours or *taletellers*.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 174.

TAL'ION. ** g. s.* [*talio*, Lat. "lex talionis." Law of retaliation.

Scott.

Crimes not capital were punished by fines, flagellation, and the law of *talion*, eye for eye.

Geddes, Pref. to his Transl. of the Bible, p. xv.

TAL'ISMAN. *† n. s.* [*talism*, Arabick.] The Arabian *talismans* are said to have been images made under such and such constellations, to receive the heavenly influences; either to be a phylactery, or an oracle. See Patrick on Gen. xxxi. 19.] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases?

Swift.

Of *talismans* and sigils knew the power,

And careful watch'd the planetary hour.

Pope.

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *talisman*.] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature.

Addison.

To **TALK.** *† v. n.* [Italian, Saxon; *taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakspeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The princes refrained *talkings*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job, xxix. 9.*

The children of thy people still *talk* against thee. *Ezekiel.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks, And with himself, his best adviser, *talks*. *Walker.*
As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Chr. Preach.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him. *Addison.*

2. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austere*ly talk*

Of purity. *Milton, P. L.*
My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rome.*

Consider well the time when Petavius first began to *talk* in that manner. *Waterland.*

3. To give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*. *Milton, P. L.*
The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgements.

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job, xiii. 7.*

It is a difficult task to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Pride.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*. *Shakspeare.*
Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Annotes, Hist.*
How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclesi. xxxviii.*

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd it,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton, P. R.*

TALK. *n. s.* [*talc*, French.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastic: as, *talk*, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TALKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative*. *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is so courteous and *talkative*. *Addison.*

The coxcomb bird so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckoo, where, and
knave;

Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

TALKATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *talkative*.] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Gou. of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

TALKER. *n. s.* [from *talk*.]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words Nature or Fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
— Farewell, I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shakspeare.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Education.*

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace, have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Bp. Taylor.*

TALKING. *n. s.* [from *talk*.] Oral conversation.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish *talkings*, nor jesting, which are not convenient. *Ephes. v. 4.*

TALKY. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsistence, along with the sand. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tāl*, Welsh. Dr. Johnson.

— Mr. H. Tooke calls it the past participle of the Saxon *trihan*, to lift up, as he chooses to paraphrase and apply the word, which properly means to cultivate, to till. We find, however, the old Brit. word *tāl*, high of stature, traced to *taal*, Chald. a high tree; *talb*, lofty; *tala*, Arab. long. See Davies and Richards.

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how tall she is.
Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Two of nobler shape,
Erect and tall. *Milton, P. L.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vast wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton, P. R.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the *tall*, sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds. *Davenant.*

May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows:
May he live long enough to see them all

Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*! *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*

Spoke like a *tall* fellow, that respects his reputation. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

He manned it [his castle] with a very great number of *tall* soldiers. *Bacon, Hist. of Hen. VII.*

I know your spirit to be *tall*; pray, be not vex'd. *Beaumont and Fl. Cup. Revenge.*

TALLAGE. *n. s.* [*tailage*, Fr.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To TALLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay an impost on.

Edward I. *tallaged* his demesnes very heavily, by commissioners of his own.

Bp. Ellys, Tracts on Lib. P. II. (1765), p. 57.

TALLOW. *n. s.* [*Icel. tollr*; Dan. *tol*; Su.-Goth. and Germ. *tal*; *talge*; which Wachter deduces from the Welsh *deil-haw*, to flow, to proceed or come from.]

The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light.

I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakspeare.*

The new world is stocked with such store of *kine* and *bulls*, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylin.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with *tallow*.

Now fletes the *tallow'd* keel. *Ld. Surrey, Virg. Æn. 4.*

TALLOWCHANDLER. *n. s.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of *tallow*, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*

TALLOWFACED. *adj.* [*tallow* and *face*.] Having a pale, sickly complexion.

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be deformed, wrinkled, pimply, *tallow-faced*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 524.*

TALLOWISH. *adj.* [from *tallow*.] Having the nature of *tallow*.

TALLOWY. *adj.* [from *tallow*.] Greasy.

TALLY. *n. s.* [from *tailleur*, to cut, Fr.]

1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgement was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*

The only *tallies* in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her *tallies* useless lie and idle,

If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the skewer he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-sore to beholders. *Dryd.*
To TA'LLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*
They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

To TA'LLY. v. n. To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison on Italy.*

TA'LLY.* adv. [from *tall.*] Stoutly; with spirit.

You, Lodowick,
That stand so *tally* on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.

Beaumont and Fl. Captain.
TA'LMUD.† } n. s. [Hebrew.] The
TA'LMUD. } book containing the
Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

They have this tradition in their *talmud*.
Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 166.
TALMU'DICAL.* } adj. [from *talmud.*] Be-
TA'LMUDICK. } longing to the *talmud*.

Talmudical sentences and phrases.
Skinner to Abp. Usher, Lett. p. 347.
These phrases are by the great Broughton called *talmudick* Greek, when Jewish and *talmudical* phrases are when Jewrit.

Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 68.
TA'LMUDIST.* n. s. [from *talmud.*] One well versed in the *talmud*.

The Jewish *talmudists* take upon them to determine how God spends his whole time.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 256.
Ask a *talmudist* what ails the modesty of his marginal Keri, that Moses and all the prophets cannot persuade him to pronounce the textual Chetiv.

Milton, Areopagitica.
TALMUD'ISTICK.* adj. [from *talmudist.*] *Talmudical.*

The name Ariel came from the *talmudistick* mysteries, with which the learned Jews had infected this science. *Watson, Hist. E. p. iii. 478.*

TA'LNES. n. s. [from *tall.*] Height of stature; prosperity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talness* seem'd to threaten the sky.

Spenser.
The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TA'LOX. n. s. [*talon, Fr.*] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And towering round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire.
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND-Tree. n. s. [*tamarindus, Lat.*]

The flower of the *tamarind-tree* consists of several leaves which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are cassia, tamarinds, manna. Wiseman.

Lay me reclind
Beneath the spreading *tamarind*, that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomson.*

TA'MARISK. n. s. [*tamarice, Latin.*] A tree.

The flowers of the *tamarisk* are roseaceous. *Miller.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer.*

TAMBOUR.* n. s. [old Fr. *tambour*, a small drum; *tambur*, Arab. the same.]

1. A tambourine; which see.

2. A frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of embroidery is worked; the embroidery so made.

3. [In architecture.] A member of the Corinthian and composite capital, somewhat resembling a drum; a kind of porch; a round stone, or course of stones.

TAMBOUR'NE.† n. s. [*tamborin*, Spanish; from the Arab. *tambur*.] A kind of drum. What we now call the *tambourin*, is different from the *tabor*; as it is played on with the hand or fingers, not with a stick. Spenser writes this word *tamburin*, and B. Jonson *timburine*.
Calliope with Muses moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and *tamburines* forego. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

The bells, pipes, tabours, *timburines* ring.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

TAME. adj. [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]

1. Not wild; domestic.
Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.
If you should need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it. *Shakespeare.*

And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakespeare.*

A most poor man, made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

Praise him, each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you, tame slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Roscommon.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, a *tame* poem.

A low phrase.

To TAME. v. a. [*gatamjan*, Gothic; *tamman*, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shaks.*

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity must performe prey on itself. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

A puling cuckold would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shaks.*

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches; not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Jonson.*

A race unconquer'd, by their climate made bold,
The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. adj. [from *tame*.] Susceptive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*; divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELESS.* adj. [*tame* and *less*.] Wild; untamed.

The *tameless* steed could well his waggon wield.
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

TA'MELY. adv. [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

What courage *tamely* could to death consent,
And not by striking first the blow prevent? *Dryden.*

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryden.*

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass? *Addison.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom
you *tamely* suffer to be abused? *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. n. s. [from *tame*.]

1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.

2. Want of spirits; timidity.

Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. n. s. [from *tame*.] Conqueror; subduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY.† n. s. [*estamine*, Fr. whence our old word *stamin*, which see.] A kind of woollen stuff: called also *tamin* and *tammy*.

'Estamine' is the stuff *tamine*.
Colgrave, in V. Estamine.

TA'MKIN. n. s. The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MFER. v. n. [of uncertain derivation, derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.]

1. To be busy with physick.

'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras.*

He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. *I. Estrange.*

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless. *Dec. of Chr. Priety.*

'Tis dang'rous *tampering* with a muse,
The profit's small, and you have much to lose:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attained race. *Roscommon.*

Earl Waltheof, being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert.

Hudibras.

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, French.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some liny soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew, Mus.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They sell us their bark at a good price for *tan*-ning our hides into leather. *Swift, Miscell.*

2. To imbrown by the sun.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind.

Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy *tann'd* skin's lamentable state. *Spenser.*

A brown for which Heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be *tann'd*. *Donne.*

TAN.* *n. s.* The bark of the oak; the
ozone with which tanners prepare their
leather. *Ash.*

TANE for taken, *ta'en*. Ill spelt.

Two trophies *tane* from th' east and western
shore,
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er. *May, Virg.*

TANG.† *n. s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acid.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the
mouth.

Seasoning matters otherwise distasteful and
insipid with an unusual and hence grateful *tang*.
Barrow, vol. i. S. 14.

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured
into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons—
so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that
tang behind it. *South, Serm. ii. 368.*

It is strange that the soul should never once
recall over any of its pure native thoughts, before
it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring
into the waking man's view any other ideas but
what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their
original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which
is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said
or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain
behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, go hang. *Shaks. Tempest.*

It hath not the least *tang* of misery in it, no
bitter farewell nor appendant sting to it.

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone*
or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain,
which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours.
Holder, Elem. of Sp. p. 78.

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken
for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with thy
servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state;
put thyself into the trick of singularity.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

TANG.* *n. s.* [*tang*, Su. Goth.] A kind of
sea-weed: called in some places *tangle*.

Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or
tange. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655), p. 11.*

TANGENT. *n. s.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*,
Latin.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right
line perpendicularly raised on the ex-

tremity of a radius, and which touches a
circle so as not to cut it; but yet inter-
sects another line without the circle
called a secant that is drawn from the
centre, and which cuts the arc to which
it is a *tangent*.

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets
in their orbs, but they would immediately desert
them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and
vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into
the mundane space. *Bentley, Serm.*

TANGIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *tangible*.] The
quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE.† *adj.* [*tangible*, Fr. from
tango, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort
of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more
dense body. *Bacon.*

There needs no confutation of it; the impurity
is visible and *tangible*.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 10.
By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies
are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

To TANGLE.† *v. a.* [See To EN-
TANGLE.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets
mourn. *Milton, Ode Nativ.*
The blind mazes of this tangled wood. *Milton, Comus.*

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream.

I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is tangled in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shaks.*

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with serviceable wows.

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee.

Now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain, self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but tangled in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton, S. A.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, tangled in amorous nets.

With subtle cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are entangled,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled.

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

The greater it is, and the more things it is
tangled withal, the harder it will be to do it so well.
Wood, Tr. Bp. Gard. De. Ver. Ob. (1553), fol. xliii. b.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways:
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my side.

To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast. *Anon.*

TANGLE.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A knot of things interwoven in one
another, or different parts of the same
thing perplexed.

He leading swiftly roll'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem straight,
To mischief swift. *Milton, P. L.*

Sport with *Amaryllis* in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of *Neera's* hair.

2. [From *tang*.] A kind of sea-weed.

TANIST.† *n. s.* [an Irish word; an *taanister*, Erse. Dr. Johnson. — See whether
this word may not be derived from
thane, which was commonly used among
the Danes, and also among the Saxons
in England, for a noble man and a principal
officer. Sir James Ware.] A
kind of captain or governor.

Presently after the death of any of their cap-
tains, they assemble themselves to chuse another
in his stead, and nominate commonly the next
brother, and then next to him do they chuse next
of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed
him in the said captaincy. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TANISTRY.† *n. s.* [from *tanist*.] A suc-
cession made up of inheritance and
election. *Burke.*

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is
no more than a personal estate for his life-time
that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto
by election. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates
of freeholds, which might descend to their chil-
dren, must they not continue their custom of
tanistry? which makes all their possessions uncer-
tain. *Davies on Ireland.*

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains
of every country, and the chief of every sept, had
no longer estate than for life in their chiefties; and
when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or
next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*,
who were elective, and purchased their elections
by strong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

TANK.† *n. s.* [*tangue*, French.] A large
cistern or basin.

I saw a *tank* or magazine of water, a very
stately work indeed. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 43.*

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go
tightly to your business: you have cost me much,
and must earn it: here's plentiful provision,
rascal; salading in the garden and water in the
tank; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of
rice when you deserve it. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

TANKARD.† *n. s.* [*tanguaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*,
Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish; probably, by a
metathesis, from the Latin *cantharus*.] A
large vessel with a cover, for strong
drink.

Hath his *tanhard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *B. Jonson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver
tankard, after the manner of Bacchus.

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard*
cup top full. *Swift.*

TANLING.* *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One scorched
by the heat of summer. This seems to
be the meaning of the word in the fol-
lowing passage, as opposed to those
who shiver in winter. Nevertheless Dr.

Johnson has printed it *tantling*; and,
deriving it from *Tantalus*, has defined it

"one seized with hopes of pleasure un-
attainable." Dr. Scott and Dr. Ash have
hence adopted *tantling*. But, in the
correct edition of Shakspeare printed in
1803, *tantling* is the word, though no
note of any various reading, nor any ex-
planation, accompanies it.

The king
Hath not deserv'd my service, nor your loves;
Who find in my exile the want of breeding,
The certainty of this hard life; aye hopeless
To have the courtesy your cradle promis'd,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shirinking slaves of winter.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

TANNER. n. s. [from *tan.*] One whose trade is to tan leather.

Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or *Moxon.*

TANNIN. n. s. [In chemistry.] A vegetable ingredient, obtained from the bark of trees, and from nut-galls, and some other vegetables. It is of great importance in the arts. There is also an artificial tannin closely resembling the natural.

TANNING. n. s. [from *To tan.*]

1. The process of preparing leather with tan or bark.
2. The appearance or stain of a brown colour.

Diseases and distempers, incident to our faces, are industriously to be cured without any thought or blame of pride; as flushings, redness, inflammations, pimples, freckles, ruggedness, *tanning*, and the like. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom.* p. 105.

TANPIT. n. s. [from *tan* and *pit.*] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TANSY. n. s. [*tanacetum*, Lat.]

1. An odorous plant. *Miller.*

Strong *tansy*, fennel *cool.*

2. A kind of cake, of which tansy forms a principal part.

In the spring time are made with the leaves hereof, (*tansy*), newly sprung up, and with eggs, cakes or *tansies*.

Johnson, Gerard's Herb. (1633), p. 651.

Our *tansies* at Easter have reference to the bitter herbs. *Selden, Table-Talk.*

TANT. n. s. A kind of small field-spider. *Ray.*

TANTALISM. n. s. [from *tantalize.*] A punishment like that of Tantalus.

Let his banquetings be *tantalism*;
Let thy disdain spurn the dissembler out.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit at Sev. Weapons.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell.

Addison, Spect.

TANTALIZATION. n. s. [from *tantalize.*] Act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized.

Rozinante's pains and *tantalizations*, in this night's round, were more irksome to the beast than all his other outridings; which were ever, though somewhat long first, gratified with the welcome rest of an inn.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. (1653), p. 253.

TO TANTALIZE. v. a. [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife

Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.

Dryden.

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

TANTALIZER. n. s. [from *tantalize.*] One who tantalizes.

I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this fair *tantalizer*; willing to allow her all the merit of so generous an interference with her great friends on my behalf.

Wakefield, Mem. 227.

TANTAMOUNT. n. s. [Fr.] Equivalent.

God hath inserted it into our reasonable natures; or by his providence hath conveyed it into the minds of all men, which is *tantamount* unto it.

Glanville, Serm. p. 286.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*; what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

TANTIVY. n. s. [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *tantà* vñ, says Skinner. Dr. Johnson.—The old French language has *tentiveur*, to denote an eager person; "homme qui est tenté par tout ce qu'il voit; avide, &c." Roq.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride at great speed.

TANTLING. n. s. [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Dr. Johnson.—But see *TANLING*.

TANTRUMS. n. s. pl. This expression in the sense of whims, freaks, bursts of ill humour, affected airs, &c. has lately appeared in some provincial glossaries. It is indeed a colloquial term in most parts of the kingdom.

TO TAP. n. s. [*tapper*, Fr.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.
2. [Taepan, Sax. *tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican,

Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet.

Sharp, Surgery.

TO TAP. n. s. To strike a gentle blow; as, he *tapped* at the door.

TAP. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder.

Addison, Spect.

As at hot cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,

Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay, Pastorals.*

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies In feverish restlessness with unclos'd eyes,

Apply with gentle strokes their osier rod, And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*

2. [Taeppe, Sax. *tapp*, Su. Goth.] A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

Ever sith hath so the *tappe* yronne,

Til that almost all empty is the tonne.

Chaucer, Reeve's Prol.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPE. n. s. [Taeppe, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap, My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakespeare.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape*

I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw, With *tape*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TAPER. n. s. [taep, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:

When it is lighted come and call me. *Shakespeare.*

My daughter and little son we'll dress

With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,

And rattles in their hands. *Shakespeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own

fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Bp. Taylor.*

There the fair light,

Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that exposed to the boisterous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet

Heaven, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

TAPER. adj. [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast,
He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

TO TAPER. v. n. To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebrae being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,

With *tapering* tail, that nimble cuts the wind. *Tickell.*

TO TAPER. n. s.

1. To make gradually smaller.

2. To light with tapers.

The *taper'd* choir, at the late hour of prayer,
Oft let me visit. *Warton, Pleas. of Melancholy.*

TAPERNESS. n. s. [from *taper*.] The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage.

Shenstone on Taste.

TAPESTRY. n. s. [*tapesterie*, *tapissierie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk

That's covered o'er with Turkish *tapestry*,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakespeare.*

The casements are with golden tissue spread,
And horses' hoofs, for earth, on silken *tapestry* tread. *Dryden.*

One room is hung with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*

TO TAPESTRY. n. s. [from the noun.]

To adorn with tapestry.

Flowers, with which the earth is *tapistred*.

Harmar, Transl. of Beau. (1587), p. 263.

Some *tap'stried* hall, or gilded bower.

Sir W. Jones, Palace of Fortune.

TA'PET. n. s. [*tapetia*, Latin.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take. *Spenser.*

TA'PHOUSE. n. s. [*tap and house*.] A room in which beer is drawn and sold in small quantities; in large inns now usually called the tap.

The talk of drunkards in *taphouses*.

Beaum. and Fl. Wom. Hal.

The degree of a *taphouse* or a tavern.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 97.

TAPIS. n. s. [French.] Literally *tapistry*, which formerly covered tables whence matters laid upon the table for discussion.

The house of lords sat till past five at night: Lord Churchill and lord Godolphin went away and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the *tapis*. *Henry, Lt. Clarendon, Diary*, in 1690.

TA'PLASH. n. s. [from *tap*, and perhaps *lasche*, Fr. *slack*, slow.] Poor beer; the last running of small beer; dregs. Still used in the north of England.

Did ever any man run such *taplash* as this at first broaching?

Bp. Parker, Repr. of Reh. Transp. (1673), p. 111.

If it be *taplash*, as you call it, it is of your own brewing, and is both the first and last running of your brains.

Ibid. p. 221.

TAPROOT. *n. s.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile.

Mortimer.

TAPSTER. *† n. s.* [*tappepe*, Saxon; and *tappepce*, she who had the care of the tap in a publick-house. Chaucer's *tapster* is stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt to be a woman.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings.

Shakespeare.

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still.

Shakespeare.

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases.

Howell.

Though the painting grows decay'd, The house will never lose its trade;

Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas

Hangs a new angel two doors from us.

Swift.

TAR. *† n. s.* [*tape*, Saxon; *terre*, Teut. *tiere*, Danish; from *toere*, *tyre*, Swed. *tæda*, lignum pingue, ex quo hoc liquamen coquitur. Serenius.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,

And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp.

Spenser.

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth of *tar*,

Camden, Rem.

TAR. *† n. s.* [from *tar*, used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in colloquial language.

In senates bold, and fierce in war,

A land commander, and a *tar*.

Swift, Miscell.

To TAR. *† v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with *tar*.

I have pointed ye, and *tarr'd* ye with my doctrine,

And yet the murrain sticks to ye.

Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

2. [More properly to *ter* or *terre*, as Wiclife uses it; not only to distinguish it from *tar*, but as it is nearer to the etymon; for it is not from the Greek *ταρσας*, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be, but from the Sax. *τῦpan*, to irritate, as Serenius, and after him Mr. H. Tooke, has observed.] To tease; to provoke.

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tar* them on to controversy.

Shakespeare.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 'twere the bone.

Shakespeare.

TARANTULA. *† n. s.* [Italian; *tarentule*, French. The *tarantula* in all likelihood derives its name from *Tarentum*, in Calabria. See Drummond's *Trav. p. 161.*] An insect whose bite is said to be only cured by musick.

VOL. III.

This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*.

Sidney.

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it.

Locke.

TARDA'TION. *n. s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped.

Brown.

TARDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,

Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves; Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish, Became the accents of the valiant:

For those that could speak slow and *tardily*, Would turn their own perfection to abuse,

To seem like him.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

TARDINESS. *n. s.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature,

Which often leaves the history unspoke, That it intends to do.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

TARDITY. *n. s.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat. *tardivité*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it?

Digby.

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*.

Digby on the Soul.

TARDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told, Whose souls more swift than motion climb, And check the *tardy* flight of time.

Sandys, Paraph.

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before

Provok'd the *tardy* English close to fight,

Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,

As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobbies' flight.

Dryden.

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to save, *Tardy* to vengeance, and with mercy brave.

Prior.

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son In your behalf, to meet you on the way; Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Death he as oft accus'd

Of *tardy* execution, since denounc'd

The day of his offence.

Milton, P. L.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,

Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:

There a small grain in some few months will be

A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree.

Waller.

Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes,

Awake, and with the dawning day arise.

Dryden.

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments.

Arbutnot.

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,

Thy life is mine, and liberty:

But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,

And dar'st presume to be so hardy,

To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,

I'll wave my title to thy flesh.

Hudibras.

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed.

Collier on Pride.

To TARDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, French; from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose

Camillo for the minister, to poison My friend Polixenes; which had been done, But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied* My swift command.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

TARE. *† n. s.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume. Skinner.]

1. A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares*, the corn in the field of God is plucked up.

Hooker.

The liberal contributions such teachers met with served to invite more labourers, where their seed-time was their harvest, and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold.

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the *tares* in their corn.

Locke.

2. The common vetch. A poor grain of oat, or *tare*, or barley.

Pope, Acc. of E. Curll.

TARE. *n. s.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of *tear*.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*.

Dryden.

TARGE. } *n. s.* [*tapz*, *tapza*, Saxon; **TARGET.** } *targe*, Italian; *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; an *taargett*, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large And open gash therein, were not his *targe* That broke the violence.

Spenser.

I took all their seven points in my *targe*.

Shakespeare.

Henceforward will I bear

Upon my *targe* three fair shining suns.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The arms she useth most is the *targe*, to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow.

Howell, Eng. Tears.

Those leaves

They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*.

Milton, P. L.

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *target's*

cast

Over their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd

Against the walls.

Denham.

TARGETIER. *n. s.* [from *target*.] One armed with a target.

For horsemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare.

Chapman.

TARGETED.* *adj.* [from *target*.] Having a shield; armed as with a target.

Not rough and *targeted* as the rhinoceros, but soft and gently clothed as the sheep.

Bp. Gauden, Hierasp. (1653), p. 527.

TARGUM. *† n. s.* [תרגום] A paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language.

This seed, there spoken of, is Christ, as both the *targums* expound it.

Patrick on Gen. iii. 15.

TARGUMIST.* *n. s.* [from *targum*.] A writer in the *targums*.

Jonathan or Onkelos the *targumists* were of clearer language.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.

TARIFF. *n. s.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export.

Addison.

TARN.† *n. s.* [*tjarnr*, Icelandic.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire; a small lake.

A pasture overflowed with water, not much unlike a *tarn* or lough, whence the grass by the superfluity of an oleaginous moisture degenerates into coarse piles.

Ray, Collect. of Eng. Words, p. 137.

To TARNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, French.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pay for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering.

Collier.

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain.

Thomson.

To TARNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the music should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure.

Collier of Envy.

TARPAWLING.† *n. s.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong *tarpaucing* coats.

Dryden.

2. A sailor.

Lawson was the man of whose judgement the duke had the best esteem: and he was, in truth, of a man of that breeding, (for he was a perfect *tarpaulin*), a very extraordinary person: he understood his profession incomparably well, spake clearly and pertinently.

Ld. Clarendon, Life, &c. ii. 478.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpaulin* and a swabber the hero of a tragedy?

Dennis.

TARRAGON. *n. s.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE. *n. s.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;

Come, answer not; but do it presently,

I am impatient of my *tarrance*.

Shakspeare.

TARRIER. *n. s.* [This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him.

Dryden.

TARRIER.† *n. s.* [from *tarry*.] One that tarries or stays; one that waits; whatever delays or puts off.

He is oftentimes called of them *Fabius Cunctator*, that is to say, the *tarrier* and *deiaier*.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 75.

Writs of error are the *tarriers* that keep his client undoing somewhat the longer.

Overbury, Charact. M. 7. b.

To TARRY.† *v. n.* [*targir*, Fr. *Kilian* refers both the French and our word to the Teut. *traeghen*, to delay; by *metathesis* therefore *tarry*.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;

But fly I hence, I fly away from life.

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,

And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here.

Dryden.

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*. O God.

Psalms.

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine.

Prov. xxiii. 30.

3. To wait; to expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again.

Exod. xxiv. 14.

To TARRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner.

Shakspeare.

TARRY.* *adj.* [from *tar*.] Consisting of tar; resembling tar.

Foul *tarry* spittle tumbling with their tongue
On their raw leather lips.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 43.

TARSEL.† *n. s.* A kind of hawk. See TASSEL.

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks.

Prior.

TARSUS. *n. s.* [*τάρσος*; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the fœcil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones and the three ossa cuneiformia.

Diet.

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called *synanthrosis*; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus.

Wiseman.

TART.† *adj.* [ceapt, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

She called for a goblette, whereinto she did pour a quantitie of very *tart* vinegar.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 193. b.

Of the best wines you make your *tartest* vinegar.

Houell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 105.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so *tart* a favour

To trumpet such good tidings?

Shakspeare.

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses.

Wotton.

TART. *n. s.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Danish.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in *tarts*.

Bacon, Ess.

TARTANE. *n. s.* [*tartano*, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.

Addison.

TARTAR.† *n. s.* [*tartarus*, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets, now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth.

Spenser.

He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;

A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,

One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.

Shakspeare.

2. [*Tarte*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the Rhenish wine.

Quincy.

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself.

Boyle.

3. To catch a TARTAR. See the fifteenth sense of *To CATCH*.

TARTAREAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur.

Milton.

TARTAREOUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it.

Grew, Cosmol.

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd

The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life.

Milton, P. L.

TARTARIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *Tartarize*.] The act of forming tartar.

By dissolution of one subject, and concretion of another; by vaporation and evaporation; by sublimation, and precipitation or *tartarisation*.

Biblioth. Bibl. i. 438.

To TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAREOUS.† *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

The asperity of *tartareous* salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 86.

TARTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity. Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena sine calce*, and without lime.

Walker.

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!

— He is of a very melancholy disposition.

Shaks.

TARTNESS. *n. s.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity. Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hogshead, as the *tartness* of your cider requires.

Mortimer.

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*.

Shakspeare.

TARTISH.* *adj.* [from *tart*.] Somewhat tart.

Scott.

TARTUFISH.* *adj.* [from *tartufe*, Fr. a puritan, a hypocrite. "Jamais *tartufe* ne fut honnête homme." *Richelet*.] Perhaps precise; formal; or morose. In some parts of Scotland, it is sour, sullen, stubborn. See *Jamieson*.

God help her! said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself.

Sterne.

TASK. *n. s.* [*tasche*, French; *tassa*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me.

Milton, S. A.

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*.

Atterbury.

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,
To read and weep is all they now can do.

Pope.

3. To take to TASK. To improve; to reprimand.

A holy man *took* a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his profession.

L'Estrange.

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger *took* him to *task*.

Addison.

To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done.

Forth he goes,

Like to a harvestman, that's *task'd* to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Some things of weight,
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.

Shakspeare.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more.

Shakspeare, Othello.

Divert thy thoughts at home,
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom.

Dryden.

TA'SKER.†
TA'SKMASTER. } n. s. [*task* and *master*.]

1. One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,

As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye; *Milton, Sonn.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye sullen powers below;

Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. One who undertakes a task, as a day-labourer: this is a colloquial use of *tasker*.

TA'SSEL. n. s. [*lasse*, French; *tasselus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,

And *tassels* gay. *Spenser.*

Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL.* n. s. [properly *tercel* or *tiercel*; Ital. *terzuolo*; which name it is said to have obtained, because it is a *tierce* or third less than the female. See Steevens's Note on Shakspeare's Rom. and Jul.] The male of the goshawk.

A fearful dove—

Having far off espy'de a *tassel*-gent. *Spenser, F. Q.*

O, for a falconer's voice,

To lure this *tassel*-gentle back again!

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

When hawks lay three eggs, the first produceth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird *tercel* or *tassel* of the male sex. *Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 119.*

TA'SSEL.† n. s. [*carduus fullonius*.] An *TA'ZEL*. } herb. See TEAZLE.

Ainsworth.

TA'SSELED.† adj. [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels.

A purse of leather—*tasseled* with silk.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn

Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tassel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about.

Milton, Arcades.

TA'SSES. n. s. Armour for the thighs.

Ainsworth.

TA'STABLE. adj. That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*.

Boyle.

To TASTE.† v. a. [*taster*, to try, French. Dr. Johnson.—The old French word *taster* is to handle, to feel, to touch, as the Germ. and Teut. *tasten*, from which Kilian and Wachter derive the French; and the latter deduces the word from *tatse*, the hand. *Taste*-vin Cotgrave calls a broker for wine-merchants. Richelet shews *taster*, under the form of *tâter*, as common in the sense of perceiving by the palate: "*tâter* du vin, de la bière, &c." Dict. 1685.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water made wine. *St. John, ii.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it under ban to touch.

Milton, P. L.

3. To essay first.

Rosettes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of.

Knolles.

Thou and I marching before our troops

May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage.

Dryden.

4. To obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,

When by the sated lover *tasted*;

What first he did with tears invade,

Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted. *Carew.*

5. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb. ii. 9.*

6. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure.

Milton, P. L.

To TASTE. v. n.

1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch.

Milton, P. L.

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk

tasteth of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *tastes* of brass, it is your *master's*

fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing,

Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To be tainted, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason

Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shaks.*

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,

Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* power

In veins, which, through the tongue and palate

spread,

Distinguish every relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*

6. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;

The valiant never taste of death but once. *Shaks.*

The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also,

and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisdom of Sol.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*

Of pleasure. *Milton, P. L.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*,

And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

This fery game your active youth maintain'd,

Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;

You season still with sports your serious hours,

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave elocation.

Milton, P. L.

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another,

and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell. *Milton, P. L.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,

Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd

To hear a night shriek. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Music in the close,

As the last *taste* of sweets, is sweetest last.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey.

Erod. xvi. 31.

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and dispense their *tastes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excelling,

Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton, P. R.*

I have no *taste*

Of popular applause. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive *taste* which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best.

Pope.

How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world! *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a

taste to be affected with beauty. *Seed, Serm.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taste*, that many little things will make a great one. *Reynolds.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote

this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakspeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen. They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED. adj. [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better

tasted, if watered with salt water. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TA'STEFUL.† adj. [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury.

A sharp kind of sourness in sauces is esteemed

pleasing and *tasteful*. — *Byn. Hall, Rem. p. 186.*

Music of sighs thou shalt not hear,

Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cowley.*

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,

Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,

Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS.† adj. [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them

to an elementary simplicity, they could never be

made *tasteless*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy

and *tasteless*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Addison, Spect.*

The understanding cannot, by its natural light,

discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of

our will and affections renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us. *Rogers, Sermon.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

With all his faults, [as a prose-writer,] and exclusive of his character as a poet, he [Milton] must ever remain the only learned author of that *tasteless* age in which he flourished.

Ortery on Swift, p. 217.

TASTELESSNESS.† n. s. [from *tasteless*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

They are tainted with that creature vanity, a *tastelessness* (as it were) that is in all created pleasure or profit external.

Whitlock, Memo. of the Engl. (1654), p. 237.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

The work of writing notes is performed by railing at the stupidity, negligence, ignorance, and asinine *tastelessness* of the former editors.

Swift, Lett.

TASTER. n. s. [*tasteur*, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heaven! I by thee

Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me?

Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments?

L'Estrange.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat,

There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town,

Feeds twice a-week, to settle their renown. *Young.*

2. A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*

TASTY.* adj. [from *taste*.] Expressed

or done so as to shew intellectual relish:

a modern word.

To TATTER. v. a. [to *tāpan*, Saxon.]

To tear; to rend; to make ragged.

Tattered is perhaps more properly an

adjective.

Through *tatter'd* clothes small vices do appear,

Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shaks. K. Lear.*

An apothecary late I noted

In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,

Culling of simples. *Shakspeare. Rom. and Jul.*

Where wad'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragfair,

A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

Little tyrants rag'd,

Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomson.*

Here Satan vanish'd — he had fresh commands,

And knew his pupil was in able hands;

And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,

Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor. *Harte.*

TATTER. n. s. [from the verb.] A rag;

a fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that sits upon the

throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*.

L'Estrange.

TATTERDEMA'LION.† n. s. [from *tatter*.]

A ragged fellow.

Numbers of poor French *tatterdemallians*, being

as it were the scum of the country.

Houell, Instr. For. Trav. (1642), p. 84.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold

morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm

clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could

endure this weather? *L'Estrange.*

To TATTLE. v. n. [*tateren*, Dutch.]

To prate; to talk idly; to use many

words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,

Ne will be carried with every common wind

Of court's inconstant mutability,

Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenser.*

The one is too like an image, and says nothing;

and the other too like my lady's eldest son, ever-

more *tattling*. *Shakspeare.*

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is

always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them.

Locke.

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of so much repetition and compliment.

Addison.

TATTLE. n. s. [from the verb.] Prate;

idle chat; trifling talk.

They asked her, how she lik'd the play?

Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift, Miscell.*

Such *tattle* often entertains

My lord and me as far as Staines. *Swift.*

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and

politics in a dictatorial stile, while at the same

time persons well skilled in those different subjects

hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt.

Watts on the Mind.

TATTTLER. n. s. [from *tattle*.] An idle

talker; a prater.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies,

which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness

is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle.

Bp. Taylor.

TATTO'O. n. s. [from *tapotez tous*, French.]

The beat of drum by which soldiers are

warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,

Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TAVERN. n. s. [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*,

Latin.] A house where wine is sold,

and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;

For there they say he daily doth frequent,

With unrestrained loose companions. *Shakspeare. Rich. II.*

You shall be called to no more payments; fear

no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadness

of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakspeare. Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and

alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company

by twelve at night, and no woman suffered

to enter any *tavern* or alehouse. *Swift.*

TAVERNER. } n. s. [from *tavern* man

TAVERNEKEEPER. } or keep; *tabernarius*,

TAVERNMAN. } Lat. *tavernier*, Fr.]

One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have

been derived from occupations; as, tailor, archer,

taverner. *Camden.*

TAVERNING.* n. s. [from *tavern*.] Act

of feasting at taverns.

The misrule of our *tavernings*.

Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of

teach.

All thy children shall be taught of the Lord.

Isa. liv. 13.

How hast thou satisfy'd me, taught to live.

Milton.

To TAUNT.† v. a. [*tanser*, Fr. Skinner.

Tanden, Dutch, to shew teeth. Minshew.

And thus Serenius refers it to the ancient

word *tand*, dens, a tooth; *tanna*,

Icel. dentibus mandere, carpere; not

without offering also to notice the Swed.

danta, which means to censure, to

blame.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to

ridicule; to treat with insolence and

contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her,

She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shaks.*

The bitterness and stings of *taunting* jealousy,

Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights,

Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with up-

braiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my

faults

With such full licence. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

TAUNT. n. s. [from the verb.] Insult;

scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious

taunts,

In open market-place produc'd they me,

To be a publick spectacle. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute

the Christians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tor-

tures. *Gou. of the Tongue.*

He, by vile hands to common use debas'd,

Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,

With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TAUNTER.† n. s. [from *taunt*.] One who

taunts, reproaches, or insults.

Huloot and Sherwood.

TAUNTINGLY. adv. [from *taunting*.] With

insult; scoffingly; with contumely and

exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied

To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,

That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid

From head to foot, and *tauntingly* she said. *Prior.*

TAURICÓRNOUS. adj. [*taurus* and *cornu*,

Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricórnous*

picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAURUS.* n. s. [Latin.] The second

sign in the zodiack.

Were we not born under *Taurus*?

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

TAUTOLOGICAL.† adj. [*tautologique*, Fr.

from *tautology*.] Repeating the same

thing.

Pleonasms of words, *tautological* repetitions.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

TAUTOLOGIST.† n. s. [from *tautologize*.]

One who repeats the same thing.

To TAUTOLOGIZE.* v. n. [from *tautology*.]

To repeat the same thing.

That in this brief description the wise man

should *tautologize*, is not to be supposed.

Smith on Old Age, (1666), p. 25.

TAUTOLOGY. n. s. [*ταυτολογία*; *ταῦτο*

and *λόγος*; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition

of the same words, or of the same sense

in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have

shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream.

Glanville, Scops.

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,

Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;

Though they in numbers as in sense excel,

So just, so like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries,

hath been filled with different considerations,

that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*.

Addison, Freeholder.

To TAW.† v. a. [*touwen*, Dutch; *tapan*,

Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly

called *alum* leather, in contradistinction

from *tan* leather, that which is dressed

with bark.

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not:—

Yes, if they *taw* him as they do white-leather

Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.

Deorum. and Fl. Captain.

Taw. n. s. A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee

Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;

Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,

Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRILY.* *adv.* [from *tawdry*. In a tawdry manner. Pulteney uses it in a letter to Swift.

TA'WDRINESS.† *n. s.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious, without elegance.

There was a kind of *tawdriness* in their habits.
Moral State of Engl. (1670), p. 161.
A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress.
Richardson, Clarissa.

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from *Stawdry*, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. Henshaw, Skinner.] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your waist,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace.

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers.
Spenser, Shep. Cal.
Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown.
L'Estrange.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers.
Dryden, Juv.
Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish.
Addison, Spect.

TA'WDRY.† *n. s.* A slight ornament; a kind of necklace worn by country wenches. Drayton, marginal note, *Polyolb.* S. 2.

Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck.
Drayton.

TA'WED.* *part. adj.* [from *taw*.] Of the colour of tan; embrowned.

His knuckles knob'd, his flesh deep dented in,
With *tawed* hands, and hard tanned skin.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

TA'WER.† *n. s.* [from *taw*; Sax. *taþepe*.] A dresser of leather.
Barret.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané, tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy, that Armado might,
For interim to our studies, shall relate,
In high-born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate.

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun.
Shakspeare.

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free.
Peachment.

Whilst they make the river Senega to bound the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun.
Milton, P. L.

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons?
Brown.

TAX.† *n. s.* [*tásg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth.
Dryden.
With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchain.
Dryden.

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes.
Arbuthnot.

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure.

Fly far from hence
All private *taxes*, and immodest phrases,
Whatever may but shew like vicious;
For wicked mind never true pleasure brings,
But honest minds are pleas'd with honest things.
Beaumont and Fl. Kn. Burn. Pestle.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets.
Clarendon.

3. [*Taxa*, low Lat.] Task; lesson to be learned. Obsolete.

At the archdeacon's visitation, the archdeacon shall appoint the curate to certain *taxes* of the New Testament, to be conned without book; and at their next synod to exact a rehearsal of them.
Articles of Eccl. Visitation and Inquiry, (1564.)

To *TAX*. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.
Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money.
2 Kings, xliii. 35.

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has *of* or *with*, and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing. — Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you.
Shakspeare.

I am not justly to be *taxed* with any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing.
Ralegh.

Tax not divine disposal: wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived.
Milton, S. A.

They cannot *tax* others' omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument.
Dryden.

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes.
Dryden.
He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear.
Dryden.

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old.
Dryden.

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with superstition.
Dryden.

If he *taxes* both of long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away.
Dryden.
This salutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died.
Addison.

TAXABLE.† *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.
Sherwood.

TAXATION. *n. s.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults.
Sidney.

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state.
Daniel.

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.
Pope.

2. Accusation; scandal.
My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days.
Shakspeare.

TAXER. *n. s.* [from *tax*.] One who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

TEA.† *n. s.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr. "Tea was first imported from Holland by the earls of Arlington and Ossory, in 1666; from their ladies the women of quality learned its use. Its price was then three pounds a pound, and continued the same to 1707. In 1715, we began to use green tea; and the practice of drinking it descended to the lower class of the people." Dr. Johnson's Review of Hanway's Journal.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade.
Waller.

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table.
Addison.

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it.
Addison.

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes.
Spectator.
Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk.
Spectator.

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting; this is permed with great care before it is exposed to sale.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.
Pope.

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce.
Swift.

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables.
Swift.

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons.
Swift.

To *TEACH.†* *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *taached*, which is now obsolete. [*tæcan*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson.—From the Swed. *te*, Icel. *tia*, to show: the derivation of which by Stiernh. from the M. Goth. *ataugian*, to show, (compounded of *at*, to, and *augo*, the eye,) Serenius pronounces highly ingenious and probable. See also Wachter in V. ZEIGEN.]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to learn.

I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher ill besemeth me.
Shaks.

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.
Isa. ii. 3.

Teach us by what means to shun
The inclement seasons.
Milton, P. L.

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and *taught* it.
Deut. xxxi. 22.

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men.
St. Matt. xv. 9.

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd.
Milton, P. L.

3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching. *Shakespeare.*

If some men teach wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South, Sermon.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswives are *taught*, instead of a clocke, How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tusser.*

To TEACH. v. n. To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd, And with no little study, that my teaching, And the strong course of my authority, Might go one way. *Shakespeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests teach for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic. iii. 11.*

TEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

'Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and teachable man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing. *Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased, and teachable to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

Docility, *teachableness*, tractableness, is the property of wisdom; and he that is wise, is nearest unto happiness. *Granger on Eccles. (1621.) p. 105.*

TEACHER. *n. s.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient teacher what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear The teachers of our law, and to propose What might improve my knowledge or my own. *Milton, P. R.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a teacher. *South, Sermon.*

Imperious, with a teacher's air, Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissenting teachers are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the teachers in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful teachers, do seldom honour it. *White.*

Wolves shall succeed for teachers. *Milton, P. L.* He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing teachers, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD, or TEDE.† *n. s.* [*tede*, old Fr. *teda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy tead a groom did light, And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Hymen is awake, And long since ready from his inask to move, With his bright tead that flames with many a flake. *Spenser, Epithal.*

TEAGUE.† *n. s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

His case appears to me like honest Teague's, When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

TEAL. *n. s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, teal, wiggon.

TEAM. *n. s.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; team, Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thee a ploughman all unwitting found, As he his toilsome team that way did guide, And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide. *Spenser.*

We fairies that do run By the triple Hecate's team, From the presence of the sun, Following darkness like a dream, Now are frolick. *Shaks. Mids. Night's Dream.*

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep, As is the difference betwixt day and night, The hour before the heav'nly harness'd team Begins his golden progress in the east. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I am in love; but a team of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shaks.*

After the declining sun Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done, Home with their weary team they took their way. *Roscommon.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move A weighty stone, the labour of a team. *Dryden.* In stiff clays they may plough one acre of wheat with a team of horse. *Mortimer.*

2. Any number passing in a line. Like a long team of snowy swans on high, Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

To TEAM.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bower Of Erebus her teamed steeds gan call. *Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.*

TEAR.† *n. s.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; and *tear* rhymes to *cheer*; tagr, M. Goth. *teap*, Sax. *daigr*, Welsh and Armor. *ðæppor*, Gr. all signifying the same.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare My tear stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shaks.* The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me, Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore

With tears as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me. Let's dry our eyes. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirits. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops. She silently a gentle tear let fall. *Milton, P. L.*

Let Araby extol her happy coast, Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious tears, Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

To TEAR.† *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *turn*. [*fairan*, gatairan, M. Goth. *taera*, Su. Goth. *tæpan*, Sax. *ea* is pronounced as *a*, and *tear* rhymes to *square*.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come, seeling night, And with thy bloody and invisible hand

Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond Which keeps me pale. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Gen. xlii. 28.*

John *tore* off lord Strut's servants' clothes; now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be torn to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair, The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Shakespeare.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer. xvi. 7.*

3. To break or take away by violence. As storms the skies, and torments *tear* the ground, Thus *tear'd* the prince, and scatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects? *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb, At least thou art from some fierce tigress come; Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*, Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.* Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion, Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues, And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Phillips.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Solyman Rhodes and Buda from the Christians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

7. To make a violent rent.

In the midst a *tearing* groan did break The name of Antony. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

To TEAR. v. n. [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the innuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

TEARER. *n. s.* [from *To tear*.] One who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TEARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall*.] Tender; shedding tears.

I am in So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin: *Tear* falling ply dwells not in this eye. *Shakespeare.*

TEARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears.

Is 't meet that he Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad, With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shaks.*

To clear the cloudy front of wrinkled care, And dry the *tearful* sluices of despair; Chann'd forth that virtuous draught the exalted mind

All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope, Odys.*

TEARLESS.* *adj.* [*tear* and *less*.] Without tears.

They look on with *tearless* eyes. *Sandys, Ps. 106.*

Why weep ye now? ye saw with *tearless* eye When your fleet perish'd on the Punick wave. *Shenstone, El. 19.*

To TEASE.† *v. a.* [tæʒən, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to *tease* the huswife's wool.
Milton, *Comus*.

2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Buller*.
My friends always *tease* me about him, because
he has no estate. *Spectator*.
After having been present in public debates,
he was *teased* by his mother to inform her of what
he passed. *Addison*.
We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior*.

TEASEL. *n. s.* [tæʃl, Sax. *dipsacus*, Lat.]
A plant.
The species are three: one is called
carduus fullonum, and is of singular use
in raising the nap upon woollen cloth.
Miller.

TEASELER.* *n. s.* [from *teasel*; *teizeler*,
Norm. Fr.] One who raises the nap
on woollen cloth by means of the *teasel*.
Kelham.

TEASER.† *n. s.* [from *tease*.] Whoever
or whatever torments by incessant importunity.

These *teasers*, rather to rouse than pinch the
game, only made Whittaker find his spirits.

Fuller, *Holy State*, p. 60.
A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the
best advice. If you would have him come to
himself, you must take off his little *teaser*, which
holds his reason at bay. *Collier*.

TEAT.† *n. s.* [teth, Welsh; tit, Saxon;
tette, Dutch; *teton*, French. Dr. Johnson.
—Germ. *titte*, *ditte*; Heb. *dad*;
M. Goth. *daddian*, lactare: vox anti-
quissima. See Wachter and Serenius.]
A dug; a pap.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny.

Shakspeare.
Snows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth
better than rain; in the hour sucks it as out of
the *teat*. *Bacon*.

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer,
that they suckle their younglings with milk.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

It more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even.

Milton, *P. L.*
Locke.

Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when
hunger calls for the *teat*.
The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior*.

TECHILY. *adv.* [from *techy*.] Peevishly;
fretfully; frowardly.

TECHINESS.† *n. s.* [from *techy*.] Peevish-
ness; fretfulness.

Age is not a more common plea than unjust:
The young man pretends it for his wanton and
inordinate lust; the old, for his grippleness, *techin-*
ness, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without
foul abuse. *Bp. Hall*, *Tempt. Repeal*, iii. § 10.

TECHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικός; *technique*,
French.] Belonging to arts; not in com-
mon or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain
not from calling the same substance sometimes the
sulphur, and sometimes the mercury of a body.

Locke.
TECHNICALLY.* *adv.* [from *technical*.] In
a technical manner.

The first professed English satirist, to speak
technically, is bishop Joseph Hall.

Warton, *Hist. E.* P. iv. 2.
TECHNOLOGY.* *n. s.* [τεχνη and λογος, Gr.]
A description or discourse upon arts.

There were not any further essays made in
technology for above fourscore years; but all men
acquired in the common grammar.

Twells, *Exam. of Gramm.* (1683,) Pref. p. 17.

TECHY.† *adj.* [for *touchy*, that is, in-
clination to be *touched* with whatever
is said or done. Ray. Often written
techy; which see.] Peevish; fretful;
irritable; easily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit.

Shakspeare.
When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple,
and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall
out with the dug. *Shakspeare*, *Rom.* and *Jul*.

TECTO-NICK. *adj.* [τεκτονικός.] Pertaining
to building. *Bailey*.

To TED.† *v. a.* [Perhaps from the Icel.
tae (*tadi*, *tad*), explicare, dissolve; which
comes near the idea of *tedding* hay.
Dr. Jamieson. From *tudda*, Su. Goth.
intricare. Craven Dialect.] To spread
abroad new-mown grass, in order to
make it into hay.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound.

Milton, *P. L.*
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting
it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer*.

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips*.

TEDDER, or TE'THER. *n. s.* [*tudder*,
Dutch; *tiudt*, a rope, Icelandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the
field that he may not pasture too wide.
[*teigher*, Erse.]

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*.

Bacon.
We shall have them against the wall; we know
the length of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from
us. *Child*.

To TED'DER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To tie up; to restrain.

Though it is not required that we should be
always *teddered* to a formal solemn praying; yet
by our mental meditations, and our ejaculatory
emissions of the heart and mind, we may go far
to the completing the Apostle's counsel.

Fellham, *Res. ii.* 55.

TE DEUM. *n. s.* An hymn of the
church, so called from the two first
words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *Te Deum*. *Shaks. Hen. VIII*.
Te Deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the
victory. *Bacon*.

TEDIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tædium*,
Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; trouble-
some; irksome.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton*, *P. L.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays. *Dryden*.
2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of au-
thours or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in
nowise injured by us, because it is in their own
hands to spare that labour which they are not
willing to endure. *Hooker*.

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear
us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts*, xxiv. 4.

Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights.
Milton, *P. L.*

3. Slow.
But then the road was smooth and fair to see,
With such insensible declivity,
That what men thought a *tedious* course to run,
Was finish'd in the hour it first begun. *Harte*.

TE'DIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *tedious*.] In
such a manner as to weary.

Why dost thou wrong
Our mutual love so much, and *tediously* prolong
Our mirthful marriage-hour?

Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 13.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tedious*.]
1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She distastes them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies*.

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.
In vain we labour to persuade them, that any
thing can take away the *tediousness* of prayer, ex-
cept it be brought to the same measure and form
which themselves assign. *Hooker*.

3. Prolixity; length.
Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakspeare*, *Hamlet*.

4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of
wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially
perfected in this life we are not able to persist;
forced we are with very weariness, and that often,
to interrupt them; which *tediousness* cannot fall
into those operations that are in the state of bliss
when our union with God is complete. *Hooker*.

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne*.

To TEEM.† *v. n.* [tēman, Saxon; to pro-
create; team, offspring.]

1. To bring young.
If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her.

Shakspeare.

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.
Have we more sons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age?

Shakspeare.

When the rising spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryd*.

There are fundamental truths the basis upon
which a great many others rest: these are *teeming*
truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the
mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light
and evidence to other things. *Locke*.

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding
animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single
head that does not *teem* with politics. *Addison*.

To TEEM.† *v. a.*
1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shaks. Macbeth*.
Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare*, *Timon*.

The earth obey'd; and straight
Opening her fertile womb, *teen'd* at a birth
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton, P. L.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the
earth did not then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly
of its own accord, but required culture.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by
Skinner to come from *tommen*, Danish,
to draw out; to pour. The Scots retain
it: as, *teem* that water out; hence Swift
took this word. Dr. Johnson.—What
Dr. Johnson has here said, is not accurate.
This sense of *teem* is not only still
retained in our northern parts of England,
but is very old in our language.
“The *teming* or broaching of a vessel,
depletion.” Prompt. Parv. Serenius
refers it to the Icel. *taema*, to empty.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard,
and fill the glass with small beer.

Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

TEEMER. *n. s.* [from *teem*.] One that
brings young.

TEEMFUL. *adj.* [teamful, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TEEMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful;
not prolific.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth.

Dryden.

TEEN.† *n. s.* [tanan, Saxon, to kindle;
tenen, Flemish, to vex; *teonan*, Saxon,
injuries.] Sorrow; grief. Not in use,
Dr. Johnson says; yet it is still a northern
word both for sorrow, and for injury
or harm.

Arrived there

That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approach near.

Spenser.

Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*.

Spenser.

My heart bleeds

To think o' the *teen* that I have turn'd to you.

Shakespeare.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.

Shakespeare.

Cold winter's storms and wreakful *teene*.

W. Browne.

TO TEEN.† *v. a.* [from *tanan*, to kindle,
Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a
thing. Not in use.

Why tempt ye me, and *teene*, with such manner
speche? *Chaucer, Test. of Love.*

Religious reverence doth buriall *teene*.

Which whoso wants, wants so much of his rest.

Spenser, F. Q.

TEENS. *n. s.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The
years reckoned by the termination *teen*;
as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy.

Granville.

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth*
are terrible round about. *Job, xli. 14.*

TO TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
breed teeth; to be at the time of den-
tition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums
ought to be relaxed by softening ointment.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

TEGUMENT. *n. s.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.]
Cover; the outward part. This word
is seldom used but in anatomy or phys-
icks.

Clip and trim those tender strins in the fashion
of beard, or other hairy *teguments*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating
the *teguments*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace

between the green pericarpium and the hard shell.

Ray on the Creation.

TEHE'E.* *interjection.* This is an old ex-
pression for a laugh. It is also used in
Scotland; and Dr. Jamieson considers
it as either derived from the sound, or
as allied to *hia*, Su. Goth. and Icel. to
sport, to laugh.

Te-he, quoth she, and clapt the window to.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

TO TEHEE. *v. n.* To laugh with a loud
and more insolent kind of cachinnation;
to titter.

They laugh'd and *te-hee'd* with derision,
To see them take your disposition. *Hudibras.*

TELT.† *n. s.* [*tilia*, Lat.] The same with
linden or lime tree.

A *teeltree* and an oak have their substance in
them when they cast their leaves. *Isa. vi. 13.*

From purple violets and the *teel* they bring
Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring.

Addison, Virg. Georg. 4.

TEINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of
the pencil.

Gla'z'd colours have a vivacity which can never
be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because
the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its
place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TELARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spin-
ning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position
in the web, is commonly made lateral, and
regarding the horizon; although we shall com-
monly find it downward, and their heads respecting
the center. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TELEGRAPH.* *n. s.* [*telegraph*, French;
from *τελος* and *γραφω*, Greek.] An in-
strument that answers the end of writing
by conveying intelligence to a distance
through the means of signals. *Mason.*

TELESCOPE.† *n. s.* [*telescope*, French;
from *τῆλε*, far, and *σκοπία*, to view.]
Our word is not old in the language.
In 1655, it is placed in Bagwell's Mys-
tery of Astronomy among words requir-
ing explanation.] A long glass by which
distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in
the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the
bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a
collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCOPICAL.* *adj.* [from *telescope*.]
TELESCOPICK. } Belonging to a tele-
scope; seeing at a distance.

Mr. Molyneux discours'd of *telescopic* sights.

Hist. R. S. iv. 272.

Plain or *telescopic* sights for astronomical in-
struments. *Ward's Gresham Prof. (1740), p. 177.*

TELESM.* *n. s.* [*talism*, Arabic. See
TALISMAN.] A kind of amulet or mag-
ical charm.

He made there many *telesms* at the instance of
the citizens, as that against the storms, against the
river Lycus, and other strange things.

Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 38.

This is hugely like the consecrated *telesms* of
the pagans. *More against Idolatry, ch. 9.*

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TELESMATICAL.* *adj.* [from *telesm*.] Be-
longing to telesms.

They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation,
answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of
the art. *Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 41.*

There was brought into Aleppo a little copper
vessel, out of a strong imagination that it was
endued with a *telesmatical* virtue to draw there-
unto a sort of birds which feed on locusts.

Ricaut, State of the Gr. Ch. p. 376.

TELESTICK.* *n. s.* [from *τελος* and *stick*,
Greek.] A poem, where the final let-
ters of each line make up a name.

Mason.

Acrosticks and *telesticks* on jump names.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

TO TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass.
told. [cellan, Sax. *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch;
talen, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand.

Gen. xxiv. 39.

Thy message might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.

I will declare what wise men have *told* from
their fathers, and have not hid. *Job, xlv. 18.*

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream,
and the interpretation, he worshipped.

Judges, vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*

His generation. *Milton, P. L.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,

Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The rest are vanish'd, none repass'd the gate,

And not a man appears to tell their fate.

Pope, Odyssey.

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently ask'd where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell*.

Spenser.

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to tell me of. *Shaks.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give
to the man of God to tell us our way.

1 Sam. ix. 8.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject
not only for fear, but also for conscience sake.

Sanderson.

Tell me how may I know him, how adore.

Milton, P. L.

4. To discover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants.

Num. xiv. 14.

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair;
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*
Numerous sails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows.

Dryden.

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea
of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.

Tush, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should'st know of this.

Shakespeare.

TO TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may
publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of
all thy wondrous works. *Ps. xxi. 7.*

Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell*,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here?

Milton, *P. L.*

2. To *TELL on*. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should tell on us, saying, So did David. 1 Sam. xxvii. 11.

TELLER.† *n. s.* [from *tell*.]

1. One who tells or relates.

The nature of bad news infects the teller.

Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.*

2. One who numbers; a numberer.

3. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pelf a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the lord treasurer. Cowell.

TELLTALE. *n. s.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man

That is no fearing telltale. Shakespeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

What, shall these papers lie like telltales here?

Shakespeare.

A telltale out of school

Is of all wits the greatest fool. Swift.

TELLTALE.* *adj.* Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information.

Let not the heavens hear these telltale women

Rail on the Lord's anointed. Shakespeare.

'Tis done; report displays her telltale wings,

And to each ear the news and tidings brings.

Fairfax.

And to the telltale sun decry

Our conceal'd solemnity.

Milton, *Comus*.

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,

But will not long be so: this telltale ghost

Perhaps will clear them both. Dryden and Lee.

TEMERARIOUS. *adj.* [teméraire, Fr. *temerarius*, Latin.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a temerarious folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration.

L' Estrange.

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided pen.

Ray.

TEMERARIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *temerarius*.] Rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed.

The greatest mistake, of all others, was to publish such a notorious untruth to the world so temerarioously, without better advice.

Bp. Bramhall, *Ch. of Eng. Def.* ch. 2.

I have ventured, perhaps too temerarioously, to contribute my mite to the learned world.

Swift, *Antiq. of the Eng. Tongue*.

TEMERITY.† *n. s.* [temerité, old French; *temeritas*, Lat.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger,

Without suspicion of temerity.

More, *Infin. of Worlds*, (1647), st. 61.

The figures are bold even to temerity. Cowley.

To *TEMPER*. *v. a.* [tempero, Latin; *temperer*, Fr.]

VOL. III.

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall temper so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfy'd, and These appease.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man

To bear a poison, I would temper it;

That Romeo should upon receipt thereof

Soon sleep in quiet. Shakespeare.

3. To mingle.

Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third
part of an hin of oil, to temper with the fine flour.

Ezek. xlvi. 14.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father
and master of the family, tempered the inquiries
after his own affairs with kind questions relating
to themselves. Addison.

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,

And temper clay with blood of Englishmen.

Shakespeare.

The potter tempering soft earth, fashioneth every
vessel with much labour.

Wisd. xv. 7.

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the

eater, tempered itself to every man's liking.

Wisd. xvi. 21.

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat

Of various influence foment and warm,

Temper or nourish.

Milton, *P. L.*

7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to
temper their warlike courages with sweet delights
of learning and sciences: so that as much as the
one excelled in arms, the other excelled in know-
ledge.

With this she wants to temper angry Jove,

When all the gods he threatens with thundering darts.

Spenser.

Now will I to that old Andronicus,

And temper him with all the art I have.

Woman! Nature made thee

To temper man: we had been brutes without you.

Otway.

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword

Of Michael from the armoury of God

Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen

Nor solid might resist that edge. Milton, *P. L.*

In the tempering of steel, by holding it but a
minute or two longer or lesser in the other com-
petent heat, gives it very differing tempers as to
brittleness or toughness.

Boyle.

Repeated peals they hear,

And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear;

Red'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,

The temper'd metals clash, and yield a silver sound.

Dryden.

9. To govern. A Latinism.

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,

And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth. Spenser.

TEMPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this
soil and temper than the abundant growing of the
palm trees.

Raleigh.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and
preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties.

Arbutnot.

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant
before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes

reach no further than that some reasonable temper
had been used instead of paring them so quick.

Swift, *Miscell.*

3. Constitution of body.

This body would be increased daily, being sup-
plied from above and below, and having done
growing, it would become more dry by degrees,
and of a temper of greater consistency and firm-
ness.

Burnet, *Theory*.

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical, temper is far
from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam.

Hammond.

Remember with what mild

And gracious temper he both heard and judg'd;

Without wrath or reviling. Milton, *P. L.*

This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the
only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiv-
ing new informations.

Locke on *Education*.

All irregular tempers in trade and business, are
but like irregular tempers in eating and drinking.

Lavo.

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a
hot temper leaps o'er a cold decree.

Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

Our hearts,

Of brothers temper, do receive you in

With all kind love. Shakespeare, *Jul. Cæs.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your tempers, fathers,

And without perturbation hear me speak.

B. Jonson.

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,

To fall with dignity, with temper rise. Pope.

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I

A sword, whose temper I intend to stain

With the best blood that I can meet withal. Shaks.

Thuriel with his spear

Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure

Touch of celestial temper, but returns

Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,

Discover'd, and surpris'd. Milton, *P. L.*

These needles should have a due temper; for

if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them

through the flesh will bend them; if they are too

brittle, they snap. Sharp.

TEMPERAMENT. *n. s.* [temperamentum, Lat. *temperament*, Fr.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion
to the present temperament of that part of our
body to which they are applied. Locke.

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out
those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its
just state and temperament. Hale.

TEMPERAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament*.] Constitutional.

That temperamental dignitions, and conjecture
of prevalent humours that may be collected from
spots in our nails, we concede. Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

Intellectual representations are received with as
unequal a fate upon a bare temperamental relish or
distust. Glanville.

TEMPERANCE. *n. s.* [temperantia, Lat.]

1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.

Observe

The rule of not too much; by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from
thence

Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight.

Milton, *P. L.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fur-
ture without envy, gives indolence of body and
tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth
and support of old age. Temple.

5 F

The earth obey'd; and straight
Opening her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton, P. L.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the
earth did not then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly
of its own accord, but required culture.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by
Skinner to come from *tommen*, Danish,
to draw out; to pour. The Scots retain
it: as, *teem* that water out; hence Swift
took this word. Dr. Johnson.—What
Dr. Johnson has here said, is not accurate.
This sense of *teem* is not only still
retained in our northern parts of Eng-
land, but is very old in our language.
“The *teming* or broaching of a vessel,
depletio.” Prompt. Parv. Serenius re-
fers it to the Icel. *taema*, to empty.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tank-
ard, and fill the glass with small beer.

Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

TEEMER. *n. s.* [from *teem*.] One that
brings young.

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [teampful, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful.

Ainsworth.

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful;
not prolific.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth.

Dryden.

TEEN.† *n. s.* [tīnan, Saxon, to kindle;
tenen, Flemish, to vex; *teonan*, Saxon,
injuries.] Sorrow; grief. Not in use,
Dr. Johnson says; yet it is still a north-
ern word both for sorrow, and for injury
or harm.

Arrived there

That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approach near.

Spenser.

Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*.

1

Spenser.

My heart bleeds

To think o' the *teen* that I have turn'd to you.

Shakespeare.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.

Shakespeare.

Cold winter's storms and wreakful *teene*.

W. Browne.

To TEEN.† *v. a.* [from tīnan, to kindle,
Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a
thing. Not in use.

Why tempt ye me, and *tene*, with such manner
speche? *Chaucer, Test. of Love.*

Religious reverence doth burial *teene*,
Which whose wants, wants so much of his rest.

Spenser, F. Q.

TEENS. *n. s.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The
years reckoned by the termination *teen*;
as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy.

Granville.

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth*
are terrible round about. *Job, xli. 14.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the *tooth*.] To
breed teeth; to be at the time of den-
tition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums
ought to be relaxed by softening ointment.

Arbutnot on Diet.

TEGUMENT. *n. s.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.]
Cover; the outward part. This word
is seldom used but in anatomy or phys-
icks.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion
of beard, or other hairy teguments.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and sepa-
rating the teguments. *Wise man, Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another tegument is the mace
between the green pericarpium and the hard shell.

Ray on the Creation.

TEHE'E.* *interjection*. This is an old ex-
pression for a laugh. It is also used in
Scotland; and Dr. Jamieson considers
it as either derived from the sound, or
as allied to *hia*, Su. Goth. and Icel. to
sport, to laugh.

Te-he, quoth she, and clapt the window to.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

To TE'HEE. *v. n.* To laugh with a loud
and more insolent kind of cachinnation;
to titter.

They laugh'd and *te-hee'd* with derision,

To see them take your disposition. *Hudibras.*

TELL.† *n. s.* [*tīlia*, Lat.] The same with
linden or lime tree.

A *telltree* and an oak have their substance in
them when they cast their leaves. *Isa. vi. 13.*

From purple violets and the *tell* they bring
Their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring.

Addison, Virg. Georg. 4.

TEINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of
the pencil.

Glaz'd colours have a vivacity which can never
be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because
the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its
place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TELARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinn-
ing webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their po-
sition in the web, is commonly made lateral, and
regarding the horizon; although we shall com-
monly find it downward, and their heads respecting
the center. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TELEGRAPH.* *n. s.* [*telegraphie*, French;
from *τελος* and *γραφω*, Greek.] An in-
strument that answers the end of writing
by conveying intelligence to a distance
through the means of signals. *Mason.*

TELESCOPE.† *n. s.* [*telescope*, French;
from *τῆλε*, far, and *σκοπεω*, to view.
Our word is not old in the language.
In 1655, it is placed in Bagwell's Mys-
tery of Astronomy among words requir-
ing explanation.] A long glass by which
distant objects are viewed.

The telescope discovers to us distant wonders in
the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the
bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a
collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCOPICAL.† } *adj.* [from *telescope*.]
TELESCOPICK. } Belonging to a tele-
scope; seeing at a distance.

Mr. Molyneux discoursed of telescopic sights.

Hist. R. S. iv. 272.

Plain or telescopic sights for astronomical in-
struments. *Ward's Gresham Prof. (1740), p. 177.*

TELESM.* *n. s.* [*talism*, Arabick. See
TALISMAN.] A kind of amulet or mag-
ical charm.

He made there many *telesms* at the instance of
the citizens, as that against the storks, against the
river Lycus, and other strange things.

Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 38.

This is hugely like the consecrated *telesms* of
the pagans. *More against Idolatry, ch. 9.*

14

TELESMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *telesm*.] Be-
longing to telesms.

They had a *telesmatical* way of preparation,
answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of
the art. *Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 41.*

There was brought into Aleppo a little copper
vessel, out of a strong imagination that it was
endued with a *telesmatical* virtue to draw there-
unto a sort of birds which feed on locusts.

Ricaut, State of the Gr. Ch. p. 376.

TELESTICK.* *n. s.* [from *τελος* and *στυκος*,
Greek.] A poem, where the final let-
ters of each line make up a name.

Mason.

Acrosticks and *telessticks* on jump names.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass.
told. [tellan, Sax. *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch;
talen, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand.

Gen. xxiv. 33.

Thy message might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.

I will declare what wise men have *told* from
their fathers, and have not hid. *Job, xv. 18.*

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream,
and the interpretation, he worshipped.

Judges, vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton, P. L.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I tell my fatal story out,

Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*
The rest are vanish'd, none repass'd the gate,
And not a man appears to tell their fate.

Pope, Odyssey.

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently ask'd where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not tell.

Spenser.

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to tell me of. *Shaks.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give
to the man of God to tell us our way.

I Sam. ix. 8.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject
not only for fear, but also for conscience sake.

Sunderson.

Tell me how may I know him, how aware.

Milton, P. L.

4. To discover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants.

Num. xiv. 14.

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Saville's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair;
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous sails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows.

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A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea
of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

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Ituriel with his spear

Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure

Touch of celestial temper, but returns

Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,

Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton, P. L.*

These needles should have a due temper; for if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle, they snap.

Sharp.

TEMPERAMENT. *n. s.* [*temperamentum*, Lat. *temperament*, Fr.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present temperament of that part of our body to which they are applied.

Locke.

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and temperament.

Hale.

TEMPERAMENTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament*.] Constitutional.

That temperamental dignitions, and conjecture of prevalent humours that may be collected from spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare temperamental relish or disgust.

Glauville.

TEMPERANCE. *n. s.* [*temperantia*, Lat.]

1. Moderation; opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.

Observe

The rule of not too much; by temperance taught

In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from

thence

Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight.

Milton, P. L.

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age.

Temple.

5 F

Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodsley, Agriculture.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation; passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance,
When, as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.
Spenser.

What, are you chaf'd?

Ask God for *temperance*, that's the appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Lat.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate*
heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean
temperate, according to the nature of the subject;
for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which
will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*

His sleep

Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And *temperate* vapours bland. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Advised in meat and drink.

I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and
drinking. *Wiseman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.

So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such *temperate* order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare.*

She's not forward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shaks.*
From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put
in execution the suggestions of reason.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [*from temperate*.]

1. Moderately; not excessively.

By winds that *temperately* blow
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.

God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or
drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve
health. *Bp. Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. s.* [*from temperate*.]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild *temperateness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness.
Daniel, Civ. War.

TE'MPERATIVE.* *adj.* [*from temperate*.]
Having power to temper.

Living creatures are not only fed by the root of
the stomach, but by the air drawn in and sent forth
by the breath, which is *temperative* of the heart's
heat, nutritive of the animal and vital spirits, and
purgative of unnatural vapours.

Granger on Eccl. (1621), p. 15.

TE'MPERATURE. *n. s.* [*temperatura*, *temper-*
pero, Lat. *temperature*, Fr.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.

It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other
temperature than Guinea. *Abbot, Descr. of the World.*

Birds that change countries at certain seasons,
if they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather.
Bacon.

There may be as much difference as to the *temper-*
ature of the air, and as to heat and cold in one
mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that
would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had
better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove
into a far more northern country. *Brown, Trav.*

Memory depends upon the consistence and the
temperature of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contraries.

As the world's sun doth effects beget
Different, in divers places every day;
Here autumn's *temperature*, there summer's
heat,
Here flowery spring-tide, and there winter gray.
Davies.

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose
an equality, or constant *temperature* of it before
the deluge, the case would be much altered.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.

In that proud port which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry.
Spenser.

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [*from temper*.] Disposed
with regard to the passions.

When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shaks.*

TE'MPEST. *n. s.* [*tempeste*, Fr. *tempestas*,
Lat.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind: the
names by which the wind is called ac-
cording to the gradual increase of its
force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a
gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*
Some have been driven by *tempests* to the south.
Abbot.

What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name. *Donne.*
[We,] caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hur'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton, P. L.*

With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast.
Thomson.

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

To TE'MPEST.* *v. n.* [*tempester*, Fr. *tempe-*
pestare, Ital.]

1. To storm.

Blind night in darkness *tempests*.
Sandys, Trav. (1615), p. 207.

2. To pour a tempest on.

Other pieces —
Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads,
Whom Caesar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

To TE'MPEST.† *v. a.* To disturb as by a
tempest.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton, P. L.*
Tossed and *tempested* in a most unquiet sea of
passions. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*
The huge dolphin *tempesting* the main. *Pope, Eliad.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [*tempest* and *beat*.]
Shattered with storms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest.
Dryden, Aureng.

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempest* and *tost*.]
Driven about by storms.

Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

TE'MPESTIVE.* *adj.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.]
Seasonable. *Scott.*

Neither obscured from the comfortable beams of
the sun, nor covered from the cheerful and *tempe-*
stive showers of heaven.
Heywood's Hier. of Angels, (1635), p. 532.

TE'MPESTIVELY.* *adv.* [*from tempestive*.]
Seasonably.

Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and
mind, if *tempestively* used.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 499.

TEMPESTIVITY. *n. s.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.]
Seasonableness.

Since their dispersion, the constitutions of coun-
tries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TEMPESTUOUS. *adj.* [*tempestueux*, Fr. *from*
tempest.] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spight
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart.
Spenser.

Which of them rising with the sun or falling
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Milton, P. L.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.
Dryden.

Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking be-
cause the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My
voyage is necessary, my life is not so.

Collier on the Value of Life.

TEMPESTUOUSLY.* *adv.* [*from tempest-*
uous.] Turbulently; as in a tempest.

He meant ere long to be most *tempestuously*
bold and shameless. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*
Thunderbolts so *tempestuously* shot.
Hammond, Works, v. 511.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS.* *n. s.* The state of
being *tempestuous*.

TE'MPLAR. *n. s.* [*from the Temple*, an house
near the Thames, anciently belonging to
the knights-templars, originally from the
temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the
law.

Wits and *templars* every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epist.

TEMPLE.† *n. s.* [*tempel*, Saxon; *temple*,
French; *templum*, Lat.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.
The honour'd gods

Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace
Shakespeare.

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no
assembly but horn-beasts. *Shaks. As you like it.*
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke open
The Lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o' the building. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. [*Tempora*, Lat.] The upper part o'
the sides of the head where the pulse is
felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shaks.*
We may apply intercipients of mastich upon
the *temples*; frontals also may be applied.
Wiseman, Surgery.

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the
temples and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts.
Arbuthnot.

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear.
Pope.

To TE'MPLE.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] 1
build a temple for; to appropriate
temple to.

The heathen, in many places, *templed* and ador'd
this drunken god [Bacchus]. *Feltham, Res. i. 8.*

TE'MPLER. *n. s.* A piece of timber in
building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work,
lintels over windows, or *templets* under girdle
lay them in loom. *Moxon, Mech. A.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*,
low Lat.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they
would learn to make provision for eternal.
Hosk.

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This scripture shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shaks.*
All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shaks. Hen. V.*
All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the
clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives
good light, by way of authority or reason, to
some questions that arise also between *temporal*
dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our
subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the con-
troversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the
intention, but only when it contradicts the ends
of God, or when it is principally intended: for
sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and
such are all the actions of our calling. *Bp. Taylor.*

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all
good things to us, whether spiritual or *temporal*.
Wh. Duty of Man.

Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*,
must be that medium of convenience proportioned
to the several conditions of life. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. [*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples,
or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* ar-
teries, are the most effectual remedies for a
phrensy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TEMPORALITY. *n. s.* [*temporalité*, Fr.]
TEMPORALS. } from *temporal*.] Secular
possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements,
as bishops have had annexed to their
sees by the kings and others from time
to time, as they are barons and lords of
the parliament. *Cowel.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual,
as the *temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the pro-
fits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the
ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect
of the *temporalities*, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TEMPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With
respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy con-
dition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their
luck. *South.*

TEMPORALNESS. *n. s.* [from *temporal*.]
Secularity; worldliness.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
TEMPORALTY. *n. s.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of
money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and
temporality. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS. *† adj.* [*temporis*, Latin.]
Temporary. *Dict.*

Those things may cause a *temporaneous* dis-
union. *Hallywell, Melanpr.* (1681), p. 68.

TEMPORARINESS. *n. s.* [from *temporary*.]
The state of being temporary; not per-
petuity.

TEMPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Lat.] Lasting
only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and
soon broken; he desired a straiter amity.

Bacon, Hen. VII.
If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and
writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference,
that all precepts uttered and written in this man-
ner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on

the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely
temporary. *White.*

The republic, threatened with danger, ap-
pointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the dan-
ger was over, retired again into the community.

TEMPORISATION. *n. s.* [from *temporize*.]
The act of complying with times or oc-
casions.

Charges of *temporization* and compliance had
somewhat sullied his reputation.

Johnson, Life of Ascham.
To TEMPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.]
tempus, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice,
thou wilt quake for this shortly.

— I look for an earthquake too then.

— Well, you will *temporize* with the hours.

Shakespeare.
The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's
concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*,
resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. To comply with the times or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*

3. To comply. This is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms.

Shakespeare.
TEMPORIZER. *† n. s.* [*temporiseur*, French,
from *temporize*.] One that complies with
times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

Like so many weathercocks they turn round, a
rout of *temporizers*, ready to maintain all that is or
shall be proposed, in hope of preferment!

Burton, Anat. of Med. Pref.

TEMSE. *n. s.* [*tems*, Dutch, a sieve. See
TEMSE BREAD.] A sieve. Still a
northern word. It is in our old lexico-
graphy. Sometimes written *tems*, and
tempe.

TEMSE BREAD. *† } n. s.* [*temsen*, Dutch;
TEMSED BREAD. *† } tamiser*, Fr. *tamesare*,
Italian, to sift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*,
French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve; all
from the Saxon *temerjan*. Lye.] Bread
made of flour better sifted than com-
mon.

To TEMPT. *† v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*,
French.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower,
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity.

Shakespeare.
You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worsor spirit *tempt* me again

To die before you please. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not.

1 Cor. vii. 5.
He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is
quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things.

Bp. Taylor.
Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton, P. L.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if
he cannot destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him, who next should *tempt* her easy fame.

Prior.

2. To provoke.

I'm much too venturesome
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*
Withhold

Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.

Dryden.
3. It is sometimes used without any notion
of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.

Milton, P. L.
The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I
know not whether it was not originally
l'attemp, which was viciously written
to *tempt*, by an elision of the wrong
syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies.

Dryden.

5. To prove; to try.

He stay'd his hand, and gen himself advise
To prove his sense, and *tempt* her feigned truth.

Spenser, F. Q. i. l. 50.
And it came, to pass after these things, that God
did *tempt* Abraham. *Gen. xxii.*

TEMPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable
to temptation; obnoxious to bad influ-
ence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other
assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools
to work with. *Swift.*

TEMPTATION. *† n. s.* [*temptacion*, old
French; from *tempt*.]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the
tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the
thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duguid.*

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of Rhenish wine on the contrary
casket; for if the devil be within, and that *tempta-
tion* without, he will chuse it.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:

'Tis base to seize on all. *Dryden, Aureng.*

TEMPTATIONLESS. ** adj.* [*temptation* and
less.] Having no motive. Not in use.
An empty, profitless, *temptationless* sin.

Hammond, Works, iv. 513.

TEMPTER. *n. s.* [from *tempt*.]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

These women are shrewd *tempters* with their
tongues. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she *tempt*.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.
Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never
want *tempters* to urge them on.

Tillotson.
My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to ensnare his heart. *Dryd.*

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.
The experience of our own frailties, and the
watchfulness of the *tempter*, discourage us.

Hammond on Fundamentals.
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this *tempter* cross'd the gulf from hell.
To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton, P. L.*

TEMPTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *tempt.*] So as to tempt or entice.

These look *temptingly*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 301.

Precious trinkets are lavishly and *temptingly* exposed to view.

Peters on Job, p. 451.

TEMPTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *tempter.*] She that tempts or entices.

Huloet, and Sherwood.

Be not jealous,

Euphrania; I shall scarcely prove a *temptress*;

Fall to our dance.

Ford, Broken Heart.

TEMULENCY.† *n. s.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

Bullockar.

TEMULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEMULENTIVE.* *adj.* [*temulentus*, Latin.] Drunken; denoting the state of intoxication.

The drunkard commonly hath a palsied hand; gouty, staggering legs, that fain would go, but cannot; a drawing, stammering, *temulentive* tongue.

Junius, Sin Stigm. (1639), p. 38.

TEN.† *adj.* [cyn, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. *taihun*; Icel. *tiju*: aperto lingu. affin. consensu. Ingeniosè satis Wachterus ab Icel. *tyna*, legere, enumerare, digitos nempè omnes, quibus sine dubio numerabant veteres. Serenius. To this numeration of the fingers Mr. H. Tooke also adverts; and pronounces *ten* the past participle of the Sax. *týnan*, to enclose, to encompass. See Div. of Purl. ii. 201. But the Icel. *tyna*, to reckon, is the more likely etymon.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more

Than two *tens* to a score.

Shaks. K. Lear.

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto *ten*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea, Scarce seven within your harbour meet.

Dryden.

From the soft lyre,

Sweet flute, and *ten-string'd* instrument, require Sounds of delight.

Prior.

2. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,

Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay

Ten times the gift it asks.

Dryden, Cleomenes.

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation.

Swift, Miscell.

TENABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] That may be maintained against opposition; that may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it *tenable*.

Bacon, War with Spain.

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition.

Clarendon.

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism.

Addison, Spect.

TENACIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing held.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions.

South.

Gripping, and still *tenacious* of thy hold,

Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely

soul'd,

Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and free-born people, *tenacious* to madness of their liberty.

Dryden.

True love's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,

He weighs to the least grain of what's his own.

Dryden.

Men are *tenacious* of the opinions that first possess them.

Locke.

He is *tenacious* of his own property, and ready to invade that of others.

Arbuthnot.

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive.

Locke.

3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its *tenacity* will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time.

Newton.

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious.

Ainsworth.

TENACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious.*]

With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of.

Glanville.

TENACIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *tenacious.*]

Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

An invincible *tenaciousness* of ancient customs.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. B. 3. ch. 6.

TENACITY.† *n. s.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Lat.]

1. *Tenaciousness.*

The *tenacity* of prejudice and prescription.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 5.

2. Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves.

Newton.

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment.

Arbuthnot.

TENACY.* *n. s.* [*tenacia*, low Lat.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy*.

Barrow, vol. ii. S. 12.

TENANCY. *n. s.* [*tenancie*, old Fr. *tenentia*, law Lat. from *tenant.*] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will.

Wolton.

TENANT. *n. s.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord*.

I have been your *tenant*,

And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years.

Shakspeare.

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such convenience of fishing. *Heylin.*

Such is the mould, that the blest *tenant* feeds

On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds.

Waller.

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*.

L'Estrange.

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,

Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil.

Pope.

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord.

Watts.

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants*.

Swift.

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made

The happy *tenant* of your shade!

Cowley.

The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades.

Thomson.

TO TENANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors.

Addison.

TENANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] That may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but *tenant* for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it.

Suckling.

That the soul may not be too much incommode in her house of clay, such necessities are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

TENANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,

Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*;

Lest growing ruinous the building fall,

And leave no memory of what it was.

Shakspeare.

TENANTRY.* *n. s.* [from *tenant.*]

1. *Tenancy.*

Tenants have taken new leases of their *tenancies*. *Bp. Ridley, in Dr. Ridley's Life, &c. p. 656.*

2. A body of tenants on an estate.

TENANT-SAW. *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *tenon-saw.*] See **TENON**.

TENCH. *n. s.* [tince, Sax. *tinca*, Lat.] A pond-fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole.

Hale.

TO TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,

The silver scaly trouts did *tend* full well.

Spenser, Epithal.

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee

Shakspeare.

Him lord pronounce'd; and, O! indignity,

Subjected to his service angel wings,

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*

Their earthy charge.

Milton, P. L.

He led a rural life, and had command

O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales

Tended their numerous flocks.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding prices *tending* their flocks.

Pope.

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair;

To save the powder from too rude a gale,

Nor let th' imprisonment'ssences exhale.

Pope.

2. To attend; to accompany.

Despair

Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.

Milton, P. L.

Those with whom I now converse

Without a tear will *tend* my horse.

Swift.

3. To be attentive to.

Unus'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play.

Milton, P. L.

To TEND. v. n. [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*.

2. [*Tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration seiz'd
All heaven, what this might mean and whither *tend*. *Milton, P. L.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [*From attend*.] To wait; to expect. Out of use.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakspeare.*

He brings great news, *Shakspeare.*
Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father? *Shaks. K. Lear.*

6. To attend as something inseparable.

In the three last senses it seems only a colloquial abbreviation of *attend*.

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps!
Shakspeare.

TENDANCE. n. s. [*from tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendence* spend. *Spenser.*

2. Persons attendant. Out of use.

His lobbies fill with *tendence*,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rs in his ear. *Shaks.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendence*, to
Overcome you with her shew. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendence* to. *Shaks. Hen. VIII.*

They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendence* gladder grew. *Milton, P. L.*

TENDENCE. } n. s. [*from tend*.]

TENDENCY. }

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* towards God.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compositions.

Addison, Freeholder.

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly.

Swift.

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations of body and spirit. *Watts.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing to the reason of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination or aversion. *Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like notes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TENDER.† adj. [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass. *Milton, P. L.*
From each *tender* stalk she gathers. *Milton, P. L.*

When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger, that after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume. *Blackmore.*

2. Sensibly; easily pained; soon sore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet. *Shakspeare.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*

The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke on Education.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments, like women; and instead of their warlike musick appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most *tender* and effeminate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life 's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shaks.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker.*

This not mistrust but *tender* love enjoins. *Milton, P. L.*

Be *tender*-hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotson.*

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet wouldst
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a soft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender*-hearted
In purling streams or hennep departed? *Hudibras.*

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

The *tender* accent of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die. *Prior, Celia to Damon.*

Oft would his voice the silent valley charm,
Till lowing oxen broke the *tender* song. *Hammond.*

9. Careful not to hurt: with of.

The civil authority should be *tender* of the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

As I have been *tender* of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender*-hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine

Do comfort and not burn. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

You, that are thus so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasant, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: as, *tender* age.

When yet he was but *tender* bodied, a mother should not sell him. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Beneath the dens, where unfiled'd tempests lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

To TENDER.† v. a. [*from the adjective*.]

1. To regard with kindness. Not now in use.

I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shakspeare.*

He did not a little love and *tender* Mr. Cartwright. *Wotton, Rem. p. 174.*

2. To render susceptible of soft passions: a colloquial expression in some parts of England.

To TENDER. v. a. [*tendre*, Fr.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgements, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* less. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to lord Timon. *Shakspeare.*

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
But *tender* all their power? *Milton, P. R.*

He had never heard of Christ before, and so more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as soon as he was *tendered* to him.

Wh. Duty of Man.

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shaks.*

TENDER. n. s. [*from the verb*.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To answer I'll not wed. *Shaks. Rom. and Jul.*

Think yourself a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The earl accepted the *tenders* of my service. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all. *South, Serm.*

Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miscarry. *Addison.*

2. [*From the adjective*.] Regard; kind concern. Not used.

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life,
In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shakspeare.*

3. A small ship attending on a larger.

TENDERHEARTED.† adj. [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

Be ye kind to one another, *tender*-hearted. *Eph. iv. 32.*

TENDERHEARTEDNESS.† n. s. [*from tender* and *hearted*.] A compassionate disposition.

Sherwood.

TENDERLING.† n. s. [*from tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

Our *tenderlings* complain of rheums.

Harrison, Descript. of Engl. in Holmshed.

TENDERLY.† *adv.* [from *tender*.]

1. In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Tenderly apply to her

Some remedies for life.

Shakspeare.

She embrace'd him, and for joy

Tenderly wept.

Milton, P. L.

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style *tenderly* passionate and courtly.

Prof. to Ovid.

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,

And Brutus *tenderly* reproves.

Pope.

2. With a quick sense of pain.

[This] the chancellor took very heavily; and the lord Falkland, out of his friendship to him, more *tenderly*, and expostulated it with the king with some warmth.

Ld. Clarendon, Life, &c. i. 163.

TENDERNESS.† *n. s.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the *tenderness* of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh.

Bacon.

The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, *tenderness*, moisture, or driness of the fibres.

Arbutnot.

2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.

A quickness and *tenderness* of sight could not endure bright sunshine.

Locke.

Any zealous for his country, must conquer that *tenderness* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of.

Addison.

There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderness* of a wound!

Bentley, Serm.

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause

To be suspected of more *tenderness*

Than doth become a man.

Shakspeare.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart,

And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse

To your kindred.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!

And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows!

Addison.

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.

Having no children, she did with singular care and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret.

Bacon.

5. Scrupulousness; caution.

My conscience first receiv'd a *tenderness*, Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd By the bishop of Bayon.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom *tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own who assume more liberty in exacting from others.

Wolton.

True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination from it, so long it is properly tender.

South.

6. Cautious care.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerate mind.

Gov. of the Tongue.

7. Soft pathos of expression.

We must not expect to trace the flow of Waller, the landscape of Thomson, the fire of Dryden, the

imagery of Shakspeare, the simplicity of Spenser, the courtliness of Prior, the humour of Swift, the wit of Cowley, the delicacy of Addison, the *tenderness* of Otway, and the invention, the spirit, and the sublimity of Milton, in any single writer.

Shenstone.

TENDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones.

Wiseman.

TENDON. *n. s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the *tendons*.

Wiseman.

The entrails these embrace in spiral rings, Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings; The *tendons* some compacted close produce, And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse.

Blackmore.

TENDMENT.* *n. s.* [from *tend*.] Act of tending; care. Not in use.

Whether ill *tendment*, or recurrence pain, Procure his death.

Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 4.

TENDRIL. *n. s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets way'd,

As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd Subjection.

Milton, P. L.

So may thy tender blossoms fear no bite; Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite.

Dryden.

The *tendrils* or clasps of plants are given only to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves.

Ray on the Creation.

TENDRIL.* *adj.* Clasping or climbing as a tendril.

The curling growth

Of *tendrils* hops, that flaunt upon their poles.

Dyer.

TENDRY.* *n. s.* [from *To TENDER*.] Proposal to acceptance; tender.

This confession, though imperfect, was offered: — the like was done also in the *tendry* of their larger catechism.

Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyt. (1670.) p. 473.

TENEBRICOSE.† *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tene-*
TENEBOUS.† *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tene-*
Fr.] Dark; gloomy.

The radiant brightness —

Auster can cover with clouded *tenebrous*.

Hawes, Hist. of Gr. Am. (1555.) ch. 3.

The most dark *tenebrous* night

Is fain to flee and turn her back.

J. Hall, Court of Virtue, (1565.)

TENEBOUS.* *adj.* Gloomy; tenebrous.

We're moon and stars for villains only made To guide yet skreen them with *tenebrous* light?

Young, Night Th. 9.

TENEBOUSITY.† *n. s.* [*tenebrosité*, old Fr.; from *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; gloom.

Peculiar signs of head melancholy, — from the motion alone, and *tenebrosity* of spirits.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 198.

TENEMENT. *n. s.* [*benement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground?

Spenser on Ireland.

'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides;

For then lands and *tenements* commit no treason.

Dryden.

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece?

Locke.

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat.

Pope.

TENEMENTAL.* *adj.* [In law.] To be held by certain tenure.

Mason.

The other *tenemental* lands they distributed among their tenants.

Blackstone.

TENEMENTARY.* *adj.* [from *tenement*.] Usually let out; denoting tenancy.

Cowel.

Ceorls among the Saxons were of two sorts: one hired the lord's *tenementary* land like our farmers.

Spelman.

TENENT. *n. s.* See **TENET**.

TENERITY. *n. s.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderness.

Ainsworth.

TENESMUS. *n. s.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool.

Arbutnot.

TENET.† *n. s.* [from *tenet*, Latin, he holds. It is sometimes written *tenent*, or they hold.] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and *tenets* to the people.

Bp. Sanderson, Cases of Consc. p. 192.

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be deposited.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

This savours of something ranker than socialism, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded only upon saintship.

South.

They wonder men should have mistook The *tenets* of their master's book.

Prior.

TENFOLD. *adj.* [from *ten* and *fold*.] Ten times increased.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage.

Milton, P. L.

TENNIS. *n. s.* [this play is supposed by Skinner to be so named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis* balls.

Shakspeare.

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddess.

Howell, Voc. For.

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page.

Pemham.

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused.

More against Atheism.

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.

Locke.

We have no excedra for the philosophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouses.

Arbutnot and Pope.

To TENNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself.

Spenser on Ireland.

TENON.† *n. s.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Two *tenons* shall there be in one board, set in order one against another. *Ezod. xxvi. 17.*

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; with cavities as morises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenant* saw being thin, had a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon, Mech. Es.*

TÉNOUR. *n. s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang, So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran Of their felicity: a spring was there, An everlasting spring the jolly year Led round in his great circle; no wind's breath As now did smell of winter or of death. *Crashaw.*
Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe Hold on the same, from woman to begin. *Milton, P. L.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness of all men? *Sprat.*

Inspire my numbers, Till I my long laborious work complete, And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes, Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæsar's times. *Dryden.*

This success would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*

Can it be poison! poison 's of one *tenor*, Or hot, or cold. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow, Correctly cold, and regularly low, That, shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep, We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. *Pope.*

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said, Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle, That king Leontes shall not have an heir, Till his lost child be found? *Shaks. Wint. Tale.*
By the stern brow and waspish action, Which she did use as she was writing of it, It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shaks. As you like it.*

Bid me tear the bond.

—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shaks.*

Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*

3. A sound in music.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose, Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. *Cowley.*

TENSE. *n. s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]

[In grammar.] *Tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Greiv.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and principles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder.*

TENSENESS. *n. s.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the contrary to *laxity*.

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TENSIBLE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*

TENSILE. [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon.*

TENSION. *n. s.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found, Like those of lutes to just proportion wound, Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TENSIVE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours. *Floyer on Humours.*

TENSURE. *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to *laxation* or *laxity*.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restoreth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *† n. s.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat. from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. A soldier's movable lodging place, commonly made of canvass, extended upon poles.

The Turks the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts, xviii. 23.*

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon Were *tents* of various hue: by some were herds Of cattle grazing. *Milton, P. L.*

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way, There pitch'd his *tents*, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*

3. [*Tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore.

Modest doubt is call'd The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches To th' bottom of the worst. *Shaks. Tr. and Cress.*

A declining orifice keep open by a small tent dipt in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the tent and heal it. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. [*Vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia in Spain.

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine, Rich canary with sherry and *tent* superfine.

Old Ballad, Percy's Rel. i. ii. 16.
As in Spain, so in all other wine countries, one cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine: those kinds that our merchants carry over, are those only that grow upon the seaside, as Malagas, Sherries, *Tents*, and Alicants; of this last there comes little over right; therefore the vintners make *tent*, which is a name for all wines in Spain except white, to supply the place of it. *Howell, Lett. ii. 54.*

TO TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves *Tent* in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up The glasses of my sight. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

TO TENT. *† v. a.*

1. To search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench, I know my course. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.

—Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude, And *tent* themselves with death. *Shaks. Coriol.*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgements, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiseman.*

2. To attend to; to watch; to prevent.

North, and Cheshire. Grose, Wilbraham, and Craven Dialect.

TENTAGE.* *n. s.* [from *tent*.] An encampment. Not in use.

Upon the mount the king his *tentage* fixed. *Drayton, Barons' Wars, B. ii. 15.*

TENTATION. *† n. s.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Latin.] Trial; temptation.

If at any time, through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of *tentation*, we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 189.*

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TENTATIVE. *† adj.* [*tentative*, French; *tento*, Latin.] Trying; essaying.

The *tentative* edict of Constantius described many false hearts. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 15.*

This is not scientific but *tentative*. *Berkeley.*

TENTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

These arms of mine till now have us'd Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain, In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope, Odyssey.*

TENTER. *† n. s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin; *nterpen*, Sax. *torquere*.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

The words of St. Austin cannot be drawn with any *tegneters* to stretch so far as heaven. *Bp. Gardiner on the Sacram. (1551), fol. 90. b.*

Every term he sets up a *teneters* in Westminster hall, upon which he racks and stretches gentlemen like English broadcloth. *Overbury, Chluract. sign. P. 7.*

2. *To be on the TENTERs.* To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures, I ne'er was set so on the *teneters*; Or taken tardy with dilemma, That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

TO TENTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed riseth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To TENTER. *v. n.* To admit extension.

Woolen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*
TENTERGROUND.* *n. s.* [*tenter* and *ground*.] Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth.

I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and *tenter-grounds* spread far and wide round the town. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Wharton.*

TENTH. *adj.* [τετθα, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as much at the tenth or twentieth trial, as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,
We render you the tenth. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakespeare.*

To purchase but the tenth of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would be then nine tenths less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The tenth of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowel.*

TENTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GIOUS. *adj.* [tentigo, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TE'NTORY.* *n. s.* [tentorium, Lat.] The awning of a tent. *Mason.*

The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other than makers of *tentories*, to spread from tree to tree. *Evelyn, B. iv. § 8.*

TE'NTWORT. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENUITY. *n. s.* [tenuité, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Latin.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity* or aptness for motion. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles, the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; meanness. Not used.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*

TE'NUOUS.† *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] *Glanville* writes it *tenuious*.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth unto itself. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Could I but follow where you lead,
Disorb'd of earth and plum'd by air,
Then I my *tenuous* self might spread
As quick as fancy every-where. *J. Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 36.*

The most *tenuous*, pure, and simple matter. *Glanville, Pre-ex. ch. 14.*

TE'NURE. *n. s.* [teneo, Lat. *tenure*, French; *tenura*, law Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is *pura cleemosina*, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but *devota animarum suffragia*; the second they call *feu*, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called *feudi firma*; the third is a holding in *blanch* by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called *feudum de hauberk* or *haubert*, *feudum militare* or *loricatum*. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowel.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [tepefacio, Lat.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [tepidus, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton, P. L.*
He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dew. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorific; as warm water, friction, and tepid vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY.† *n. s.* [tepidité, old Fr. from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness.

This kindness, it seems, is not so well improved by her as it deserved; but she is surprised by another fit of drowsy negligence and tepidity. *Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655,) p. 341.*

TE'POR. *n. s.* [tepor, Latin.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'RAPIN.* *n. s.* A kind of tortoise. *Phillips.*

It is observed, that though the heads of snakes, *terrapins*, and such like vermine, be cut off; yet the head will not die in a long time after. *Hist. of Virginia, (1722,) p. 265.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. s.* [τεράτῳ and λόγῳ.] Bombast, affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. s.* [terce, Fr. *triens*, Lat.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse
The king's fame lies, go now deny his tierce. *B. Jonson.*

TE'RCEL.* *n. s.* A hawk. See TASSEL.

TE'REBINTH.* *n. s.* [terebinthe, Fr. τερεβινθος, Gr.] The turpentine tree. Here grows melampode every where, And terebinth, good for goats. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

TEREBINTHINATE. } *adj.* [terebinthine, Fr.
TEREBINTHINE. } terebinthum, Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by terebinthines; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [terebro, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulc, to burn, discuss, and *terebate*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TE'RET.* *adj.* [teres, teretis, Lat.] Round. Not in use.

To the stars Nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *teret* like a globe. *Fotherby, Atheom. (1622,) p. 326.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [tergeminus, Latin.] Threefold.

To TERGIVE'RSATE.* *v. n.* [tergum, the back, and *verso*, (versus,) to turn, Latin.] To boggle; to shift; to use evasive expressions. *Bailey.*

TERGIVERSA'TION.† *n. s.* [tergiversation, French. Cotgrave; *tergum* and *verto*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion. By the same *tergiversation* and starting hole he avoideth the words of Christ. *Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1550,) D. d. 4. b.*

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and tergiversations. *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his tergiversations, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. s.* [terminus, Lat.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. [Terme, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian terms, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper terms. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of terms, *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many terms of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan, I would invent as bitter searching terms, As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakspeare.*
God to Satan first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious terms. *Milton, P. L.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir?
Dryden.

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire,
Live though unhappy, live on any terms. *Dryden.*
Did religion bestow heaven without any terms or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bendley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own terms by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night. *Shakspeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No; let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary term, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter term, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas term, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

The term-suitors may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the terms. *Carew.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his term.
Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

Those men employed as justices daily in term time consult with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which terms prolong? *Dryden.*

TO TERM, v. a. [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men term what lies within the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY, n. s. [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent termagancy of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TERMAGANT, *adj.* [τύπ and μαζαν, Saxon, eminently powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a termagant, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbutnot, J. Bull.*

TERMAGANT.† n. s. A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppet shows.

This terrible termagant, this Nero, this Pharaoh. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543), fol. 39. b.*
Grennyng upon her, lyk termagaunties in a play. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Votaries.*

Nowe are they termagaunts altogether, and verry devyls incarnate. *Bale on the Rev. P. I.*

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing termagant; it otherdoos Herod. *Shaks. Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful termagant,
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave termagant. *Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery termagants in flame Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TERMER.† n. s. [from *term*.]

1. One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leat on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For termers, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Jonson.*

Ordinary suiters, termers, clients.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

Let the buyer beware, saith the old lawbeaten termier. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

2. One that holds for a term of years or life. *Cowel.*

TERMINABLE, *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

TO TERMINATE.† v. a. [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, French. At first our word was *termine*: "He *termyneth* sum dai." Wicliffe, Heb. iv. 7.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, terminated, and movable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, to terminate any difference.

TO TERMINATE. v. n. To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

These are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the Scripture-election terminated in those to whom the Scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and terminate in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, terminate on this side heaven. *South.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it terminates in you. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

TERMINATION, n. s. [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinuous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discredited by atomical terminations. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of termination; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God

and Christ: neither is it such *ratione modi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Latin; *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and terminations of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shakspeare.*

TERMINATIVE.* *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Directing termination.

This objective, terminative presence flows from the fecundity of the divine nature.

Bp. Rust, Disc. of Truth, § 15.

TERMINATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *terminative*.] Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else.

Whoever worships the image of any thing, cannot possibly worship that image terminatively, for the very being of an image is relative.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 2. § 12.

TO TERMINATE.* See TO TERMINATE.

TERMINTHUS, n. s. [*τέρμινθος*, Greek.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Wiseman.*

TERMLESS.† *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

Ne hath their day, ne hath their bliss, an end,
But there their *termlesse* time in pleasure spend. *Spenser, Hymn of Heav. Love.*

These betraying lights look not up towards termless joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY.* *adj.* [from *term*.] Occurring every term.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed.

TERMLY. *adv.* Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermite. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Latin.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY.† } n. s. [*ternarius*, and *ternio*,
TERNION. } Lat.] The number three.

Disposing them into ternions of three general hierarchies. *Bp. Hall, Invis. World, B. i. § 7.*

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in ternaries, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

TERRACE.† n. s. [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.]

1. A mount of earth covered with grass, or gravel.

They do wickedly, which do turn up the ancient terris of the fields, that old men beforetime with great pains did tread out.

Hom. II. Serv. IV. for Rogat. Week.
He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon terraces raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer stay,
But mount the terrace, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness.

Wotton on *Architecture*.
Clermont's *terraced* height and Escher's groves.
Thomson.

TERRÆ-FILIUS. * *n. s.* [Latin.] Formerly a satirical orator at the publick acts in the university of Oxford, not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge. See **PREVARICATOR**.

The gay part of the university have great expectation of a *terræ filius*, who is to lash and sting all the world in a satirical speech. *Guardian*, No. 72.

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *teraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it.
Woodward.

TERRAR. * *n. s.* [*terrarium*, low Latin, from *terra*, land.] A terrier or register of lands.

In the Exchequer there is a *terror* of all the glebe-lands in England made about 11 Edw. III.
Cowel.

To TERRE. * *v. a.* To provoke. See **TO TAR**. But *terre* is the old and more correct word.

Fadris, nyle *ye terre* your sonnes wrathe.
Wickliffe, *Eph. vi.*

TERREMOTE. * *n. s.* [*teremut*, old French; *terræ motus*, Latin.] An earthquake. Obsolete.

All the halle quoke,
As it a *terremote* were. Gower, *Conf. Am. B. 6.*

TERRE-BLEU. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-bleu is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus.
Woodward, *Meth. Fossils.*

TERRE-VERTE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper.
Woodward, *Meth. Fossils.*
Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine.

Dryden, *Dufresnoy*.

TERRE-NE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God.
Hooker.

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shaks.*
God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

TERRE-NE. * *n. s.* The surface of the whole earth.

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton, P. L.*

TERREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations.

Glanville, *Scopsis*.

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heaven! danc'd round by other heavens

That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,

So call'd in heaven; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or terrestrial parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

TERRE'STRIALLY. * *adv.* [from *terrestrial*.] After an earthly manner.

They fancying it as *terrestrially* modified, though called a celestial or spiritual body in Scriptures, as that body is which we put into the grave.

More on the *Sev. Churches*, ch. 7.

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestri*fied; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Latin; *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, French, from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Fit love for gods,
Not terrible, though terror be in love.

Milton, P. L.

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and terrible in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indispos'd by the terrible coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TERRIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp, Surgery.*

TERRIBLY. *adv.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd *terribly*. *Swift.*

TERRIER. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Lat. earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden, Span. Prior.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TERRIFY. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton, P. L.*

The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes
terrific. *Philips.*

To TERRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions. *Job, vii. 14.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Phil. i. 28.*

Neither doth it besem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*

Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kettlewell.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify*, the storm. *Blackmore.*

TERRITORIAL. * *adj.* [from *territory*.] Belonging to a territory.

The church universal in general causes; each particular and private church for special, and particular, and *territorial* questions.

Mountagu, *App. to Cas.* (1625), p. 8.

TERRITORY. *n. s.* [*territorium*, low Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakspeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory* half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton, P. L.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*;
But fame and terror doubled still their files. *Denham.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourish only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TERROUR. *n. s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

The thunder when to roll
With *terror* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton, P. L.*

The pleasures of the land and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

2. Fear received.

It is the coward *terror* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
They shot thorough both the walls of the tow and the bulwark also, to the great *terror* of the defendants. *Knolle.*

Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton, P. L.*

They with conscious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton, P. L.*

O sight
Of *terror*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel! *Milton, P. L.*

3. The cause of fear.

So spake the grisly *terror*. *Milton, P. L.*
Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*

TERRE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *tersus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth. Not in use.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *te* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown, Vulg. E.*

2 Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pomposness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it true. *Dryd.*
These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, terse, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift, Miscell.*

Various of numbers, new in every strain;
Diffus'd, yet terse, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*
TERSELY.* *adv.* [from *terse*.] Neatly: used ironically by Ben Jonson.

Pastidious Brisk, a courtier, — speaks good remnants; swears *terely*, and with variety!
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour.*

TERSENESS.* *n. s.* [from *terse*.] Smoothness or neatness of style.

Gay wrote with neatness and *terseness*, but certainly without any elevation.

Dr. Warton, *Ess. on Pope.*
It was usual to write the chapter-acts in Latin; and a certain *terseness* and elegance of style eminently distinguish those, that were made during his deanship, from any memorials that have been inserted before or since in the register of that cathedral. *Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 214.

They [Ogden's Sermons] display that perfect propriety and purity of English diction, that chastised *terseness* of composition, which has scarcely been equalled by any writer. *Wakefield, Mem.* p. 95.

TERTIAN. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Latin.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO TERTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSELLATED. *adj.* [*tessella*, Latin.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the tessellated pyrites. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TESSERA'ICK.* *adj.* [*tesséré*, Fr. from *tessera*, Latin.] Variegated by squares; tessellated.

Some of the *tesseraick* work of the Romans has lately been dug up.

Sir R. Atkyns, *Hist. of Gloc.* (1712,) p. 778.

TEST.† *n. s.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

Our ingots, *tests*, and many things mo.

Chaucer, *Chan. Yeom. Tale.*

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou

Hast strangely stood the *test*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stamp't upon it. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test*. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of test,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my *test*? *B. Jonson.*

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,
You toss your censing *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristic.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgement; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*,
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

TESTABLE.* *adj.* [*testable*, Fr. from *test*.] Capable of witnessing or bearing witness. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

TESTACEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testace*, Fr.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to *crustaceous*.

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are *crustaceous*: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the *crustaceous* and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

TESTAMENT.† *n. s.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,

Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

He ordained by his last *testament*, that his *Eneides* should be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

It is not out of any satiety that I change from the Old *Testament* to the New: these two, as they are the breasts of the church, so they yield milk equally wholesome, equally pleasant unto able nurselings.

Bp. Hall, *Contempl. on the N. Test.* Ded.

TESTAMENTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, Fr. *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors! by the suppression of a will! the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Atterbury.*

TESTAMENTA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *testament*.] The act or power of giving by will.

By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed. *Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

TESTATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TION.* *n. s.* [*testatio*, Latin.] Witness; evidence.

How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth!

Bp. Hall, *Tempt. Repell.* D. i. § 6.
TESTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good will which always the *testator* bore him. *Hooker.*
The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Bp. Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold. *Shakespeare.*

TESTER.† *n. s.* [*teste*, French, a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it. Dr. Johnson. — The Italians and French had their *testone*, and *teston*; the latter of which Cotgrave states to be of the value of eighteen-pence. Our word was also *teston*, and *testern*. "You cannot give him less than a shilling in conscience; for the book he had it out of cost him a *teston* at least." B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*. "Such another piece as our *testerne*." Latimer, *Serm.* 1584, fol. 94. It was of the value of a shilling in our eighth Henry's time, and sunk first to nine-pence, then to sixpence, as Mr. Douce has observed, in Edward the sixth's.]

1. A sixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

A crown goes for sixty-pence, a shilling for twelve-pence, and a *tester* for sixpence. *Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise every plant gesture,
Opening their trunk for every *testure*. *Swift, Miscell.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flower of age you perish for a song;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run hurry-scurry round the floor,
And o'er the bed and *tester* clamber. *Gray, Long Story.*

TESTERN.* *n. s.* A sixpence. See *TESTER*.

TO TESTERN.* *v. a.* [from *testern*.] To present with sixpence. Not in use.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testerned* me. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

TESTICLE. *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.
That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenet very ancient. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groin and *testicles*. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*testificatio*, Latin, from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICATOR. *n. s.* [from *testificor*, Lat.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

The strength and validity of every testimony must bear proportion with the authority of the *testifier*; and the authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should testify of man; for he knew what was in man. *St. John*, ii. 25.

One witness need not testify against any, to cause him to die. *Numb.* xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth shall testify for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. *1 Mac.* ii. 47.

Th' event was dire,

As this place testifies.

Milton, *P. L.*
She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to testify what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *St. John*, iii. 11.

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMONIAL. *n. s.* [*testimonial*, French; *testimonium*, Latin.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and testimonials, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such testimonials of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *Burnet*, *Theory.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or testimonial, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TESTIMONY. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the testimony of such as the parties produce. *Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient testimony, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakespeare*, *Cym.*

Evidence is said to arise from testimony, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of any thing. *Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my testimony of being the best husband. *Dryden.*

I must bear this testimony to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*

2. Public evidences.

We maintain the uniform testimony and tradition of the primitive church. *White.*

By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd,

An ark, and in the ark his testimony;
The records of his covenant. *Milton*, *P. L.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the testimony of truth hast born Universal reproach. *Milton*, *P. L.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.

Let him be not *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakespeare*, *Meas. for Meas.*

TE'STINESS.† *n. s.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness; peevishness.

He may be a little angry for my so rough usage; but my mother, having power of his testiness, shall turn all into my commendations. *Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline.*

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TE'STON.* *n. s.* [*teston*, Fr.] A sixpence; a tester. See **TESTER**.

Lo! what it is that makes white rags so deare,
That men must give a *teston* for a queare.

Bp. Hall, *Sat.* ii. 1.

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDINEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY.† *adj.* [*testie*, French; *testoso*, Italian; both rendered headstrong, as well as testy, by Cotgrave and Florio; thus pointing to the head, *teste*, *testa*, as the origin of the word.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these testy rivals so astray,
As one must not within another's way. *Shakspeare.*

Must I stand and crouch under your testy humour?

King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetic
And testy courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow:

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,

There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakspeare*, *Rich. III.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Gravuit.*

TETE.* *n. s.* [French.] False hair; a wig worn by ladies.

An old baronet fell in love with a young lady of small fortune for her beautiful brown locks. He married her on a sudden: but was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or *tete* the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair, a colour the old gentleman happened to have a particular aversion to. *Graves*, *Spirit*, *Quixote*, B. 3. ch. 20.

TETE A TETE. *n. s.* [French.] Cheek by jawl.

Long before the squire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Choose for companions *tête à tête*;

Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift*, *Miscell.*

TE'THER. *n. s.* [See **TEDDER**.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* may he walk
Than may be given you. *Shakspeare.*

Fame and censure walk'd together. *Swift*, *Miscell.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confine with a tether.

TE'TRAD.* *n. s.* [*tetras*, *tetradis*, Lat.] The number four; a collection of four things.

Four here takes place again in the assignment of the masculine and feminine numbers; whence I further conceive that, under the number of this more complex *tetrad*, he [Pythagoras] taught his disciples the mystery of the whole creation. *Mor.*, *Conv. Cabb.* (1653.) p. 155.

TE'TRAGONAL. *adj.* [*τετραγωνος*, Gr.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a tetragonal or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs

removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary tetragonal again. *Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*

TETRA'METER.* *n. s.* [*tetrametrum*, Lat.] A verse consisting of four feet.

The first are couplets interchanged of sixteen and fourteen feet; the second of equal tetrameters.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 4.

TETRA'METER.* *adj.* Having four metrical feet.

Every reader who has an ear for metre will easily perceive, that it is written very exactly in verses of fifteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin *tetrameter* iambic. *Tyrwhitt.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*τετραπέταλος*, Gr.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a tetrapetalous flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the tetrapetalous siliqueous plants are alkalulent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. s.* [*tetrarcha*, Latin; *tetrarque*, Fr. *τετραρχης*, Gr.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings, and *tetrarches*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *B. Jonson.*

TETRA'RCHATE.† } *n. s.* [*τετραρχία*, Gr.]

TE'TRARCHY. } *tetrarchat*, Fr.] A Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

After his death the kingdom was divided by Augustus into *tetrarchies*; Archelaus being made tetrarch of Judea, and the rest of the country divided between Philip and Antipas. *Patrick on Gen.* xlix. 10.

TETRA'RCHICAL.* *n. s.* [from *tetrarchy*.] Belonging to a tetrarchy.

The whole isle was lately *tetrarchical*, four several kings swaying their ebony scepters in each toparchy. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Trav.* p. 22.

TETRA'STICK. *n. s.* [*τετραστιχον*, Gr.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRASTYLE.* *n. s.* [*tetrastyle*, French; *τέτραστα* and *τύλος*, Gr.] A building with four pillars in front.

TETRASYLLABLE.* *n. s.* [*tetrasyllabe*, Fr. *τέτραστα*, Gr. and *syllable*.] A word of four syllables.

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin;
TE'TRICOUS. } *tetricue*, Fr.] Froward; perverse; sour.

In this the *tetric* bassa finding him to excel,
gave him as a rare gift to Solymam. *Knolles*, *Hist. of the Turks.*

TE'TRICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *tetric*.] Frowardness; perverseness; sourness.

It requires diligence — to contend with younger ignorance, and elder obstinacy, and aged *tetric*ness. *Bp. Gauden*, *Hierap.* (1653.) p. 170.

TETRI'CITY.* *n. s.* [*tetricité*, old French.] Sourness; perverseness. *Cockeram.*

TE'TRICK.* *adj.* [*tetricue*, Fr.] Sour; harsh; perverse; morose.

In a thick and cloudy air men are *tetric*, sad, and peevish. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 81.

Severe, sad, dry, *tetric*, are common epithets to scholars. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 126.

The old *tetric* philosophers looked always with indignation upon such a face of things. *Brown*, *Chr. Mor.* i. 26.

TETTER. *n. s.* [teteþ, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most instant tetter bark'd about
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
A scabby tetter on their pelts will stick.

Dryden.

TO TETTER.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infect with a tetter.

As for my country I have shed my blood,
Not fearing outward force, so shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those menles,
Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shaksp. Coriol.*

TETTISH.* *adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *tetchy*. The Scotch use *tittish* in this sense, which Dr. Jamieson has noticed, with a reference of it to *tit*, a stroke. This etymon may be doubted.] Capitious; testy; ill-humoured.

This rogue, if he had been sober, sure had been tame, is the most testish knave.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

Who will be troubled with a tettish girl?

Beaum. and Fl.

TEUTO'NICK.* *adj.* Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonic* the original is not always to be found in any ancient language.

Dr. Johnson, Pref. to his Dict.

TEUTO'NICK.* *n. s.* The language of the Teutones; by ellipsis.

The Icelandick is the mother of the modern Swedish and Danish tongues, in like manner as the Anglo-Saxon is the parent of our English. Both these mother-tongues are dialects of the ancient Gothic or *Teutonic*.

Bp. Percy, Pref. to Runick Poetry.

TEW. *n. s.* [towe, a hempen rope, Dutch.] 1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

TO TEW.† *v. a.* [tapan, Sax.]

1. To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *taw*. Dr. Johnson.—It is a naval expression applied to hemp: to *tew* hemp.

2. To tease; to tumble over or about; to pull.

Do not anger 'em,
But go in quietly, and slip in softly,
They will so *tew* you else.

Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

TO TEW.* *v. n.* To labour. See **TO TUE.**

TEWEL.† *n. s.* [tuyau or tuyal, Fr.]

In the back of the forge against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is smoked the bellows. *Moxon.*

Soche a smoke—

As—where that men melte lead,

Lo, all on hie from the *tewell*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 559.

TO TEWTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *n. s.* [texte, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment, but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vexed. *Waller.*

2. A sentence of Scripture.

In religion

What error, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*? *Shaks.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechistical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of Scripture, and by comparing of sundry texts with one another. *White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few texts, which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

TO TEXT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To write as a text.

Indifferent judges might condemn me for
A most malicious slanderer, nay text it
Upon my forehead.

Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret.

TEXT-HAND.* *n. s.* A particular kind of large hand-writing: so called, because formerly the *text* was ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small. As *text-hand* is both square and round, it means little more than a large hand of each sort. The books of J. Bad. Ascensius, and of the other black-letter printers, give one a perfect notion of the reason of this name. *Pegge.*

Once she writ only *text-hand*, when
She scribbled giants, and no men.

Cleveland, Poems, &c. p. 22.

TEXTILE. *adj.* [textilis, Lat.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called *amiantus*.

Wilkins.

TEXTMAN. *n. s.* [text and man.] A man ready in quotation of text.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sunderson.*

TEXTORIAL.* *adj.* [textorius, Latin.] Belonging to weaving.

From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth.

Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. lxxviii.

TEXTRINE. *adj.* [textrina, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TEXTUAL.* *adj.* [textuel, Fr.]

1. Contained in the text.

They seek to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain *textual* riot to chop off the heads of the word presbytery.

Milton, Anim. Rem. Def. § 5.

The Keri is the marginal reading; the Chetib is the *textual* reading.

Waterland, Script. Vind. P. ii. p. 125.

2. Serving for texts.

Here shall your majesty find—speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursive.

Bp. Hall, Works, Dedic.

TEXTUALIST.* *n. s.* [from *textual*.] One ready in citing texts.

How nimble *textualists* and grammarians for the tongue the rabbins are, their comments can witness. But, as in Chaucer, "the greatest clerks are not the wisest men;" so, among them, these that are so great *textualists* are not best at the text.

Lightfoot, Miscell. (1629), p. 20.

TEXTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

TEXTUARIST.† *n. s.* [textuaire, Fr. from **TEXTUARY.**†] *text.*] One ready in the text of Scripture; a divine well versed in Scripture.

Common *textuaries* abolish laws, as the rabble demolish images; in the zeal of their hammers oft violating the sepulchres of good men.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

TEXTUIST.* *n. s.* [from *text*.] One ready in quotation of texts.

I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Ded.

TEXTURE.† *n. s.* [texture, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Curious celatures, and artificial *textures*.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 260.

Under state of richest *texture* spread.

Milton, P. L.

A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears.

Pope.

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits —

Nor in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the fluid air.

Milton, P. L.

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THACK.* *n. s.* [thace, Saxon.] Thatch: a common northern word, and old in our language. Hence also a *thackster*, a thatcher. *Prompt. Parv.*

They would in houses of *thacks*

Their lives lead. *Chaucer's Dr. ver. 1771.*

THAN.† *conjunction.* [than, Goth. ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, Monarchy is better *than* anarchy. The hawk flies more swiftly *than* the pigeon.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath?

B. Jonson.

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found.

Daniel.

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl.

King Charles.

I love you for nothing more *than* for the just

esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE.† *n. s.* [ðegn, Saxon, meaning originally a servant. "The (Anglo-Saxon) nobles were called *thanes* or *servants*. It must be remembered, that the German chiefs were raised to that honourable rank by those qualifications,

which drew after them a numerous train of followers and dependants. If it was honourable to be followed by a numerous train, so it was honourable in a secondary degree to be a follower of a man of consideration; and this honour was the greater in proportion to the quality of the chief, and to the nearness of the attendance upon his person." Burke, *Abridg. Eng. Hist. B. 2. ch. 7.* The Icel. *thegn* is tantamount to lord. That and the Sax. *ðegn* have been referred by Dr. Jamieson, to the verbs *thienan*, *thenan*, *ðegnian*, *ðenan*, to serve. See also *Spiegel, Gloss. Su. Goth. p. 512.* "Thanes vel danes: vox illa apud Anglos olim significabat les pairs temporels, que les Normands nommèrent barons. Vid. Larrey in Hist. Angl. ex Tyrrello." An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm thane of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the thane of Cawdor lives.
Shakespeare.

THA'NELANDS.* *n. s. pl.* Such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxon kings to their thanes with all immunities, except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges. *Cowel.*

THA'NESHIP.* *n. s.* [*ðegen-ſcipe*, Sax.] The office and dignity of a thane; the seignory of a thane.

The thaneship of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family.

Seevens, Notes on Shakespeare.

To THANK. *v. a.* [*ðancian*, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgements for any favour or kindness.

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank you.*
Shakespeare.

We thank God always for you. *2 Thess. i. 3.*
He was so true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

Ill fare our ancestor impure,
For this we may thank Adam. *Milton, P. L.*
Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And thank yourself, if ought should fall amiss.
Dryden.

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK.† *n. s.* [*ðanc*, *ðancaſ*, Saxon; *THANKS.* } *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgement paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgement; *gratitude*, of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular. Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Johnson had overlooked the use of the singular number in the Saxon and in old English; as also in many later established authorities.

The poorest service is repaid with thanks.

Shakespeare.

Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
—Thanks good Egeus, what's the news? *Shaks.*
The fool saith, I have no thank for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Eccius. xx. 16.*

If ye love them which love you, what thank have ye?
He took bread and gave thanks to God in presence of them all. *St. Luke, vi. 32. Acts, xxvii. 35.*

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. *1 Cor. xv.*

Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a thank, or take a reward. *Bacon.*

To remit the debt of some few farthings, it were small thank. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

The tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil without thank to your bondage.

Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.

For this to the infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks. *Milton, P. L.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [*ðancful*, Saxon:] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A thankful remembrance of his death.

Be thankful unto him, and bless his name. *Comm. Prayer.*

In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the person preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. *Bacon, Ess.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shakespeare.*

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*

Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.

—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakespeare.*

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast.

Thankfulness and submission make us happy. *Bp. Taylor. L'Estrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]

1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.

Let's so great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should hide unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Spenser.*

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*

Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankless*.]

Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness.* *Donne.*

THANKOFFERING. *n. s.* [*thank and offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgement of mercy.

A thousand *thankofferings* are due to that Providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

To THANKSGIVE.* *v. a.* [*thank and give*.]

To celebrate; to distinguish by solemn rites. Not in use.

To *thankgive* or *blesse* a thing in way to a sacred use, he took to be an offering of it unto God.

Mede, Diatr. p. 55.

THANKSGIVER.* *n. s.* A giver of thanks.

We find our never-to-be-forgotten example, the devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favours.

Barrow, Sermon on the Duty of Thanksgiving.

THANKSGIVING. *n. s.* [*thanks and give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Noh. xii. 46.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*. *Tillotson.*

The common practice of all Christian churches and states, in appointing and keeping days of publick *thanksgiving* and humiliation, is argument sufficient to prove, that in the common sense of Christians it is not forbidden in Scripture. *Nelson.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank and worthy*.] Deserving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot choose,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. s.* [*ðearpm*, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT.† *pronoun.* [*that*, *thata*, Gothick; *ðæt*, Sax. *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shaks.*

Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

The sinner makes an aberration from the scope or mark that is set before him. *Perkins.*

You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
Nothing they but dust can show,
Or bones that hasten to be so. *Cowley.*

When there is no such evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in such cases, a judgement that is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

[In our management of the relatives *who*, *which*, *that*, it may be a good general rule to apply *who* to persons, *which* to things, and *that* to things chiefly. But when the antecedent is the second person, not only *that*, but *which*, is used for *who* by our best writers. And this use, which is enough authorized, may be worth retaining, not merely for the grace of variety, but for the convenience of

pronunciation. Bp. Hurd on Addison's Guard. No. 160.]

It is thou, O king, that art become strong.

Dan. iv. 22.

Ye that are of the fountain of Israel.

Ps. lxxviii. 26. marg.

You are a person that very eminently distinguish yourself.

Addison, Guard. No. 160.

Saints that taught and led the way to heav'n.

Tickell.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, that I will.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

They said, what is that to us? see thou to that.

St. Matt. xxvii. 4.

Ye defraud, and that your brethren. 1 Cor. vi. 8.

Yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. Lev. xxvi. 44.

We must direct our prayers to right ends; and that either in respect of the prayer itself, or the things we pray for.

Wh. Duty of Man.

They weep, as if they meant

That way as least proud Nabas to prevent. Cowley.

This runick subject will occur upon that of poetry. Temple.

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from that of its tranquillity. Pope.

5. Opposed to this, as the other to one.

This is not fair, nor profitable that;

Nor t' other question proper for debate.

Dryden, Pers.

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like hic or cecy to the latter, and that like ille or cela to the former.

In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie, The weight of that mounts this so high. Cowley.

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to those principles, that is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. Tillotson.

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants that I have, — Basting. Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, besides that that his hand shall get. Numb. vi. 21.

He made that art which was a rage. Cowley.

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept, And dreamt, vain man, of that day's barbarous sport. Cowley.

11. By way of eminence.

This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace, That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain All that fond mothers wish. Cowley.

Hence love himself, that tyrant of my days.

Cowley.

12. In THAT. Because; in consequence of.

Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are published. Hooker.

THAT.† conjunction. [thatei, Goth.]

1. Because.

It is not that I love you less Than when before your feet I lay:

But to prevent the sad increase Of hopeless love, I keep away. Waller.

Forgive me that I thus your patience wrong. Cowley.

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace, Is fool or coward word upon my face? Dryden.

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, that one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. Locke.

3. Noting indication.

We answered that we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, that we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. Bacon, New Atlantis.

In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe that when they died they went immediately to the stars. Heylin.

I have shewed before, that a meer possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. Wilkins.

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, that it may

Wish at least with us to stay. Cowley.

THATCH.† n. s. [ðace, Saxon, straw, Skinner; from ðac, a roof, in Icelandic, thak, Lye; thaecka, tecto munire: vox antiquissima, omnibusque linguis a Scythica matre oriundis communis. Sere-nius. Formerly thack. See THACK.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a sty, beneath a roof of thatch,

Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days

Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,

Cod, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice.

Pope.

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house.

Watts.

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of thatch,

Where never physician had lifted the latch.

Smart.

To THATCH. v. a. [ðaccian, Sax.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and thatch

Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead.

Shakespeare.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold

The palace thatch'd with straw.

Dryden.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris

Might raise a house above two stories:

A lyric ode would slate, a catch

Would tile, an epigram would thatch.

Swift.

THATCHER. n. s. [from thatch.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;

Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, bailly.

Swift.

Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier,

seaman, carpenter, thatcher, and husbandman.

Mortimer.

THAUMATURGICAL* adj. [See THAUMATURGY.] Exciting wonder.

Indian pictures made of feathers, China works, frames, thaumaturgical motions, exotic toys.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 275.

THAUMATURGY* n. s. [Gr. θαύμα, θαύματος, a wonder, and γίγνομαι, a work.]

Act of performing what may excite wonder.

This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of thaumaturgy.

Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 408.

To THAW. v. n. [ðapan, Saxon; degen, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When they melted maid

His letter at thy pillow hath laid:

If thou begin'st to thaw for this,

May my name step in.

Donne.

It on firm land

Thaws not, but gathers heat, and ruin seems Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice.

Milton, P. L.

Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing.

Boyle.

o Solitude! romantick maid, Whether by nodding towers you tread, Or climb the Andes' cliffed side, Or by the Nile's coy source abide, Or, starting from your half-year's sleep, From Hecla view the thawing deep; — These, fond nymph! again I woo, And again thy steps pursue.

Grainger.

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born, Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles.

Shakespeare.

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood, That will be thaw'd from the true quality With that which melteth fools.

Shakespeare.

My love is thaw'd,

Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire, Bears no impression of the thing it was.

Shaks.

She can unlock

The clasping charm, and thaw the numbing spell.

Milton, Comus.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare

From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

Dryden.

Her icy heart is thaw'd.

Granville.

THAW. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw.

Shakespeare.

Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice

More harden'd after thaw.

Milton, P. L.

2. Warmth such as liquefies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great thaw.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great thaw.

Wilkins, Math. Magick.

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,

A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain, First the tender blade peeps.

Dryden.

THE.† article. [ðe, Sax. articulus. Præfigitur nominibus per omnes casus utriusque numeri, haud secus ac apud nos ipsa the; præsertim verò apud scriptores Normanno-Saxonicos. Lye, edit. Manning.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;

He only liv'd but till he was a man,

The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd, In the unshrinking station where he fought,

But like a man he died.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed-chamber, for the which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise.

Clarendon.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,

Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

Cowley.

I'll march the muses' Hannibal.

Cowley.

The fair example of the heav'nly lark,

Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;

Above the stars let thy bold musick sound,

Thy humble nest build on the ground.

Cowley.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste

Brought death into the world.

Milton, P. L.

Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,

All but the mournful Philomel and I.

Pope.

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse. Dr. Johnson.—It is a barbarous custom, now rarely observed.

Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*
Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill,

'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill.

Cowley.

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this scale gold, in *o'*ther fame does lie.

Cowley.

4. It is used by way of consequential reference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart,
the harder it will be to drive it out.

Wh. Duty of Man.

5. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the
Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution
the most adapted of any to the poverty of these
countries.

Addison on Italy.

THEATRICAL.† *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.

In *theatral* actions he personates Herod in his
majesty. *Comment. on Chaucer, (1665,) p. 29.*

THEATRE. *n. s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wide and universal *theatre*

Presents more woful pageants than the scene

Wherein we play.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

When the boats came within sixty yards of the
pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as
they might go about, so as they all stood as in a
theatre beholding this light.

Bacon.

2. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*

Of stateliest view.

Milton, P. L.

In the midst of this fair valley stood

A native *theatre*, which rising slow,

By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below.

Dryden.

No *theatres* of oaks around him rise,
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the
skies.

Harte.

THEATRICK. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Lat.] See
THEATRICAL } nick; suiting a theatre;
pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of
religion: a distorted countenance is made the
mark of an upright heart.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate.

Pope.

THEATRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.]

In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,

Her voice *theatrically* loud.

Pope.

THEAVE.* *n. s.* An ewe or sheep of three
years old. North. Bailey says, of one
year.

Pegge.

THEE, the oblique singular of *thou*.

Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were given

The two most sacred names of earth and heaven.

Cowley.

TO THEE.* *v. n.* [Goth. *theihan*; Sax.
ðæn.] To thrive; to prosper.

Let him never *thee*! *Chaucer, Non. Fr. Tale.*
Fairst mote he *thee*! *Spenser, F. Q.*

THEFT.† *n. s.* [ðyfte, Sax. from *thieve*.]

1. The act of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking
away of another man's goods against the
owner's knowledge or will.

Cowel.

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like
an unskilful singer, he kept not time.

Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Their nurse Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children.

Shakspeare.

Deceit in trade, a secret *theft*: extortion, an
impudent *theft*.

Holyday.

The *thefts* upon the publick can be looked into
and punished.

Davenant.

2. The thing stolen.

If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive,
whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double.

Exod. xxii. 4.

THEIR.† *pron.* [ðeopa, of them, Saxon;
theirra, Icel. the same.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from
they.

The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens.

Shakspeare.

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their
language in verse before Boccaccio, who likewise
received no little help from his master Petrarch;
but the reformation of their prose was wholly
owing to Boccaccio.

Dryden.

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in
construction between the possessive and
substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow,
and they never in *theirs* to refuse.

Hooker.

They gave the same names to their own idols
which the Egyptians did to *theirs*.

Raleigh.

The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs*, which out of time will grow.

Milton, P. L.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*.

Denham.

Vain are our neighbours' hopes, and vain their
cares.

The fault is more their language's than *theirs*.

Roscommon.

Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict
at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues.

Dryden.

And reading wish, like *theirs*, our fate and fame.

Pope.

THEISM.* *n. s.* [*theisme*, Fr. from *θεός*,
Greek.] The acknowledgement of a
God, as opposed to atheism; deism,
which see.

Having laid down in this manner the general
principles of *theism*, he says nothing of the particular
doctrines of Christianity except in one verse.

Ld. Monboddo, Anc. Metaph. iv. 387.

THEIST.* *n. s.* [*theiste*, French.] A deist,
which see.

I purposed to have tendered my service as a
priest,—without any stipend or wages, save only
a room to have said my office in twice a day for
our church, king, and country; as God hath
enabled me (and his only be the praise therefore)

in prisons, dungeons, fields, chambers, or ships
upon sea, or land, among rebels, *theists*, atheists,
philologists, wits, masters of reason, puritans, &c.
for these eighteen years daily to do.

Dean Martin, Lett. (1662.) p. 45.

The word deist, or *theist*, in its original signifi-
cation, implies merely the belief of a God, being
opposed to atheist; and so there may be deists of
various kinds.

Waterland, Christ. Vindici. p. 62.

THEISTICAL.* } *adj.* [from *theist*.] Be-
THEISTICK. } longing to theists;
deistical, which see.

The *theistical* club have set this up as a prin-
ciple.

Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.

It must appear at first sight, that nothing could
be more contradictory to the first principles of the
Christian religion, than those of the atheistical or
sceptical sects, which at that time prevailed very

much both among the Greeks and the Romans;
nor shall we find that the *theistical* sects were much
less at enmity with it, when we consider the doc-
trines they held upon the nature of God and the
soul. *Ld. Lykleton, Obs. on the Conv. of St. Paul.*

From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears
to have adopted the most distant extremes of the
theistic system. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 208.*

THEM, the oblique of *they*.† [*thaim*, Goth.]

The materials of *them* were not from any herb.

Wilkins.

THEME. *n. s.* [*theme*, Fr. from *θέμα*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or
writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*,
whether it be a being or not being.

Watts.

Two truths are told,

As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name

Was not far off.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream

My great example, as it is my *theme*:

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not

dull;

Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.

Denham.

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*.

Roscommon.

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome be-
hold,

Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,

And harvest on a hundred realms bestows;

These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,

Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on
any topic.

Forcing the empty wits of children to compose
themes, verses, and orations. *Milton on Education.*

3. The original word whence others
are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their
original or *themes*, to the first case of nouns, or first
tense of verbs.

Watts.

THEMSELVES. *n. s.* [See *THEY* and *SELF*.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is
nominative.

Whatever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have
made themselves worthy to suffer it.

Hooker.

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way.

Milton, P. L.

Such things as in *themselves* are equally true and
certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind
or degree of evidence as to us.

Wilkins.

Waken children out of sleep with a low call,
and give them kind usage till they come perfectly
to *themselves*.

Locke.

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon;
ðan, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended
on his majesty throughout that whole journey.

Clarendon.

Thee, then a boy, within my arms I laid.

Dryden.

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards;
soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter,
and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots
will become very big in summer.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God's immediate speaking and writing
argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be
perpetually moral; then his not writing of precepts
argueth them to be temporary.

White.

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood.

Dryden.

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And then without a crime the crown had worn.

Dryden.

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom.

Locke.

4. Therefore ; for this reason.

Whiles then the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery as an exhortation, shewing us not only the end, but also the means.

Holyday.

If then His providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good.

Milton, P. L.

Now then be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day.

Dryden.

5. At another time : as, now and then, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars.

Milton, P. L.

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act.

L'Estrange.

6. That time : it has here the effect of a noun.

Till then who knew
The force of those dire arms ?

Milton, P. L.

THENCE. *adv.* [contracted, according to Minshew, from *thence hence*.]

1. From that place.

Fast by the oracle of God ; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid.

Milton, P. L.

Surat he took, and *thence*, preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came.

Dryden.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days.

Isa. lxx.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him.

Milton, S. A.

4. From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same, yet it wants not good authorities.

From *thence* ; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her ; *thence*
We have cross'd.

Shakespeare.

There plant eyes, all mist from *thence*
Purge and disperse.

Milton, P. L.

THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

Thenceforth this land was tributary made
To ambitious Rome.

Spenser.

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land
Given them to live upon, in such sort as shall be-
come good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their
living.

Spenser on Ireland.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire.

Milton, P. L.

2. From *thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

Avert
His holy eyes ; resolving from *thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways.

Milton, P. L.

Men grow acquainted with these self-evident
truths upon their being proposed ; but whosoever
does so, finds in himself that he then begins to
know a proposition which he knew not before,
and which from *thenceforth* he never questions.

Locke.

THENCEFORWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *for-ward*.] On from that time.

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When he comes to the Lord's table, every com-
municant professes to repent, and promises to lead
a new life *thenceforward*.

Kettlewell.

THENCEFRO'M.* *adv.* [*thence* and *from*.] From that place. Not in use, nor proper.

In the space of an hundred years, or thereabout,
all the living upon the face of the earth are driven
thencefrom by the stroke of death.

Smith on Old Age, p. 113.

THEOCRACY.† *n. s.* [*theocratie*, Fr. *ῥῆς* and *κρατία*.] Government immediately superintended by God.

A quiet calm subordination of saints and angels
under that great *theocracy*.

Hammond, Works, iv. 488.

The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly
justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct,
which is called *theocracy*.

Burnet, Theology.

THEOCRATICAL.† *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. *ῥῆς* and *κρατία*.] *adj.* [*from theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical,
but peculiarly *theocratical*.

Burnet, Theology.

The splendour of divinity shines through every
part of this *theocratic* form.

Warburton, Div. Leg. of Moses, B. 5. § 2.

THEODOLITE.† *n. s.* [*theodolite*, Fr. from *θεός*, Gr. contracted of *θεός*, or *θεοσλας*, to observe, and *δολος*, long. See Morin, Fr. and Gr. Etym. Dict.] A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

Nothing more than an accurate land-surveyor
with his chain, sight, and *theodolite*, is requisite for
such a plan as this.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

THEOGONY.† *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr. *θεογονία*.]

The generation of the gods. *Cockeram*.

The *theogony* of the heathens could admit of
such different turns and figurative expressions, as
suited the fancy and judgement of each philoso-
pher or poet.

Ld. Shaftesbury.

THEOLOGASTER.* *n. s.* [*from theologue*.]

A kind of quack in divinity, as a medi-
caster in physick ; a low writer or stu-
dent in divinity.

Theologasters are not contented to see the sun
and moon, measure their sight and biggest dis-
tance in a glass, calculate their motions, or visit
the moon in a poetical fiction ; but will transcend
spheres, soar higher yet, and see what God himself
doth. The Jewish thalmodists take upon them
to determine how God spends his whole time.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 255.

THEOLOGER.† *n. s.* [*theologien*, French ;

THEOLOGIAN.† *s. theologus*, Latin.] A
divine ; a professor of divinity.

Some *theologians* defile places erected only for
religion by defending oppressions. *Hayward*.
Azorius the Jesuit affirms, that it is the constant
opinion of the *theologers*.

More against Atheism, ch. 9.

You say the *theologers* think to save themselves.

Wallis, Confut. of Hobbes, § 3.

They to their viands fell : nor seemingly

The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss

Of *Theologians*, but with keen dispatch

Of real hunger.

Milton, P. L.

THEOLOGICAL.† *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr.

THEOLOGICK.† *s. theologia*, Lat.] Re-
lating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the
same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there
other affections might admit of *theological* allu-
sions.

Brown.

They generally are extracts of *theological* and
moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and
other authors.

Swift.

Upon what principles does he erect his very
new explication of *theologic* antiquity ?

Coveutry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 4.

The most considerable part for this purpose is
the chapter of Laws. Of which, under its *theo-
logic* consideration, I know of nothing so complete
and masterly as the first book of Hooker's Eccle-
siastical Polity.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 25.

THEOLOGICALLY.† *adv.* [*from theological*.] According to the principles of theology.

Such things as exceed the faculty and possibility
of nature, are properly and *theologically* miracles.

Dr. Westfield, Serm. (1646), p. 90.

THEOLOGIST.† *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A THEOLOGUE.† *s. divine* ; one studious in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*,
friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business,
of wars, embassages, shirrery, which is under
sheriffies.

Bacon, Ess.

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent ;

Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd.

Dryden.

It is no more an order, according to popish
theologists, than the prima tonsura, they allowing
only seven ecclesiastical *theologists*.

Attyfey, Parergon.

TO THEOLOGIZE.* *v. a.* [*from theology*.]

To render *theological*.

School-divinity was but Aristotle's philosophy
theologized.

Glanville, Pre-exist. ch. 4.

THEOLOGY. *n. s.* [*theologie*, French ; *ῥεολογία*.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the Scripture of God, what
it is but only to teach *theology* ? *Theology*, what
it is but the science of things divine ?

Hooker.

She was most dear to the king in regard of her
knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philo-
sophy.

Hayward.

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind.

Tillotson.

THEOMACHIST. *n. s.* One who fights against the gods.

Bailey.

THEOMACHY.† *n. s.* [*ῥεός* and *μαχη*.] The fight against the gods by the giants. This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. It is used, however, for opposi- tion to the divine will.

To have all men happy or unhappy as they were
our friends or enemies, and to give form to the
world according to our own humours, is the true
theomachy.

Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. 2.

Who can distrust or oppose this happiness of
good men, so long since assured by Him, which
is the Eternal God, blessed for ever ? Surely
none, without the guilt of *theomachy* or ingrati-
tude.

Life of Gregory ; Pref. to his Posth. (1640), A. 3.

THEORBO. *n. s.* [*tiiorba*, Italian ; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians.

Bailey.

He wanted nothing but a song,

And a well tun'd *theorbo* hung

Upon a bough, to ease the pain

His tugg'd ears suffer'd with a strain.

Butler.

THEOREM.† *n. s.* [*theoreme*, French ; *ῥεωρημα*.]

1. A position laid down as an acknow- ledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their
discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesi-
astical government in England, we hold it neces-
sary that the proofs thereof be weighed.

Hooker.

The chief points of morality are no less de-
monstrable than mathematics ; nor is the subtlety
greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical.

More, Div. Dialog.

Many observations go to the making up of one
theorem, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings,
must be of many years' growth.

Graunt.

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. A position proposed to be demonstrated. It is used by mathematicians in this sense as well as the other. *Malone.*

THEOREMATICAL. } *adj.* { [from *theorem*.]
THEOREMATICK. } Comprised in the-
THEOREMICK. } orems; consisting in
theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORETICAL. } *adj.* { [theoretique, Fr.
THEORETICK. } from θεωρητικός;
THEORICAL. } theorique, Fr.
THEORICK. } from θεωρία.

Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Shaks.*

The *theoretical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indisputable experiments. *Boyle on Colours.*

For *theoretical* learning and sciences there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet, Theory.*

Admirably well turned, not only for the *theoretick*, but also the practical behaviour of cunning fellows. *Tatler, No. 191.*

THEORETICALLY. } *adv.* { [from *theoretick*.]
THEORICALLY. } [from *theorick*.]

Speculatively; not practically.

Able to discourse *theoretically* of the dimensions, situation, and motion, of the whole terrestrial globe. *Boyle, St. H. Script. p. 117.*

THEORICK. n. s. [from the adjective.]

Speculation, not practice.

The bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiiership. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

THEORIST. n. s. [from *theory*.] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

THEORY. n. s. [*theorie*, Fr. *theoria*.]

Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer. *Hooker.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of error, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South, Serm.*

True Christianity depends on fact;
Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte.*

THEOSOPHICAL.* } *adj.* { [Gr. θεός and
THEOSOPHICK. } σοφία.] Divinely
wise. *Coles.*

There is a various intertexture of *theosophical* and philosophical truths.

More, Conj. Cobb. (1653), p. 104.

Such noble truths and *theosophick* mysteries are delivered in it.

Ward, Life of Henry More, (1710), p. 128.

THERAPEUTICAL.† } *adj.* [*therapeutique*,
THERAPEUTICK. } Fr. θεραπευτικός; Gr.]

Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactic, for prevention of the disease, than *therapeutick*, for the cure of it.

Ferrand on Love Melanch. (1640), p. 336.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. adv. [*thar*, Gothic; *ðær*, Sax. *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be there. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barbarous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her there. *Pope.*

2. It is opposed to *here*.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Could their relishes be as different there as they are *here*, yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*. *Milton, P. L.*

3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her. *Dryden, Aureng.*

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, a man came, or, *there* came a man. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, in old times *there* was a great king.

For reformation of error *there* were that thought it a part of Christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*

There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *White.*

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bp. Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

5. In composition it means that: as, *thereby*, by that.

THEREABOUT.† } *adv.* [*there* and *about*;
THEREABOUTS. } *thereabouts* is there-
fore less proper. *Dr. Johnson.*—Lye,

with *Hickes*, considers *there*, in composition, as the genitive, dative, and ablative, of the Sax. article *ðær*; and thus explains *thereafter* by *post hoc*, *hæc*, vel *ea*; *thereof*, by *de vel ex eo*, *ea*, *iis*, &c. thus excluding the adverb, strictly speaking, from the several combinations. With this remark in mind, the reader will distinguish the meaning of *there*,

where the form is stated in the derivation.]

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas *Aeneas*'s tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John, and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants. *Milton.*

Some three months since, or *thereabout*, She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men stood by. *St. Luke, xxiv. 4.*

THEREAFTER.† *adv.* [*there* and *after*.]

1. According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee set,
Would'st thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like The giver. *Milton, P. R.*

2. After that. [*ðær-æfter*, Sax. *post hoc*.]

Herself then took he by the slender waist,
In vain loud crying, and into the flood
Over the castle walle adowne her cast,
And there her drowned in the dirty mud.—
Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of people's evil gotten good,
The which her sire had scrap'd by hooke and crooke. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 27.*

THEREAT. adv. [*there* and *at*.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it bluseth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go *thereat*. *St. Matt. vii. 13.*

THEREBY.† *adv.* [*there* and *by*.]

1. By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie

One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby*. *Spenser.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity. *Davies on Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie;

A fault, which needs it most, grows two *thereby*. *Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby*. *Newton.*

2. Near or by that place.

There was an holy chappell edifyde,
Wherein the hermit dewly went to say
His holy things each morne and evening;
Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fontaine welled forth alway. *Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 34.*

THEREFORE.† *adv.* [*there* and *for*.
For merely accented indifferently on either syllable.]

1. For that; for this; for this reason.

This is the latest parley we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves.

Shakespeare.

Falstaff is dead,

And we must yern therefore. *Shaks. Hen. V.*

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and therefore I compose myself to meet a storm.

Lucas.

2. Consequently.

He blushes; therefore he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold: the glory therefore was greater to conquer without powder.

West, Pindar.

3. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have therefore?

St. Matt. xix. 27.

4. For that purpose. Not in use.

So to his steed he got, and gan to ride
As one unfit therefore, that all might see
He had not trayned bene in chivalree.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 46.

THEREFRO'M. adv. [there and from.] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside therefrom, to the right hand or to the left.

Jos. xxiii. 6.

The leaves that spring therefrom grow white.

Mortimer.

THEREIN. adv. [there and in.] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shaks.*
The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you therein as you desire.

Bacon.

All the earth

To thee, and to thy race, I give, as lords
Possess it, and all things that therein live.

Milton, P. L.

After having well examined them, we shall therein find many charms.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

THEREINTO. adv. [there and into.] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter therein.

St. Luke, xxi. 21.

Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance therein.

Bacon.

THEREOF. adv. [there and of.] Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream thereof.

Hooker.

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;
And when 'tis past, not any part remains
Thereof; but the reward which virtue gains.

Devlam.

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states thereof.

Swift.

THEREON. adv. [there and on.] On that.

You shall bereave yourself
Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I'll guard them from,
If thereon you rely.

Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said;
and when he thought thereon, he wept.

St. Mark, xiv. 72.

Its foundation is laid thereon.

Woodward.

THEREOUT.† adv. [there and out.] Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That towns and castles under her breast did cour.

Spenser.

God clave an hollow place that was in the jaw,
and there came water thereout.

Judg. xv. 19.

THEREO'. } adv. [there and to, or unto.]

THEREUNTO. } To that.

Is it in regard then of sermons only, that apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield thereunto our unfeigned assent as to a thing infallibly true?

Hooker.

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart thereunto, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action.

Spenser on Ireland.

Next thereunto did grow a goodly tree,
That whereby we reason, live, and be.

Spenser.

Within ourselves, we strangers are thereto.

Davies.

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually prefixeth a constant day thereto.

Brown.

What might his force have done, being brought thereto,

When that already gave so much to do!

Daniel.

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us thereunto.

Tillotson.

THEREUN'DER. adv. [there and under.] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that thereunder might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility.

Raleigh.

THEREUPON. adv. [there and upon.]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less thereupon conclude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesteth cannot but be of him?

Hooker.

He hopes to find you forward,
And thereupon he sends you this good news.

Shakespeare.

Let that one article rank with the rest;
And thereupon give me your daughter.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do arise thereupon.

Davies on Ireland.

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have thereupon reproofs and precepts heaped upon them.

Locke.

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion thereupon, made due provisions for settling the balance of power.

Swift.

2. Immediately.

THEREWITH.† adv. [there and while.] At the same time. Not in use.

Of this bodily reverence of God in his church the government is moderate; God grant it be not loose therewith.

Abp. Laud, Speech in the Star-Chamber.

THEREWITH. adv. [there and with.]

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain therewith very great conformity.

Hooker.

All things without, which round about we see,
We seek to know, and have therewith to do.

Davies.

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby.

Spenser.

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. adv. [there and withal.]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murder'd king they aggravate.

Daniel.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give therewithal That letter.

Shaks. Two Gent. of Verona.

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewithal enwrapt the nimble thighs

Spenser.

Of his froth-foamy steed.

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulaary pieces.

THERF-Bread.* *n. s.* [vet. Angl. Boreal. *derf-brode*; *ðærf* vel *ðeoff*, Sax. *panis azymus*. *Lye*.] Unleavened bread. Obsolete.

The fest of *therf-loaves*.

Wicliffe, St. Mark, xiv. 1.

THER'RIACK.* *n. s.* [from *ῥηριακῶν*, Gr. various compositions esteemed good against poisons.] A remedy against poisons; treacle.

When the disease was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crabs-eyes; spirits of hartshorn; *theriac* and vinegar.

The Student, ii. 344.

THER'ACAL. *adj.* [*ῥηριακῶν*, Gr. *theriaca*, Lat.] Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs.

Bacon.

THERMAL.* *adj.* [*thermal*, French; from *ῥεῦμα*; Gr. *warm*.] Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial: as, *thermal* waters.

THERMO'METER. *n. s.* [*thermometrie*, Fr. *ῥεῦμα* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or observations of the weather-glass.

Brown.

THERMOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the measure of heat.

His heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes.

Cheyne.

THERMOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*thermoscope*, Fr. *ῥεῦμα* and *σκοπεῖν*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoscope*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

THESE, pronoun, the plural of *this*.† [*ðar*, Sax. *dese*, Dutch; *thesser*, Icel. *Lye*.]

1. Opposed to those, or to some others.

Did we for *these* barbarians plant and sow?
On *these*, on *these* our happy fields bestow?

Dryden.

2. These relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and those to the first.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater shew upon the earth in these months than in *those*, because it lies longer upon it.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

THE'SIS. *n. s.* [*these*, Fr. *thesis*.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down, By some example should be shown.

An honest, but a simple pair,
May serve to make this *thesis* clear.

Prior.

THE'SMOTHE. *n. s.* [*thesmothete*, French; *διομόβητης*, Gr. *θεσμος* and *τιθεμι*.] A awigger.

THE'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *thesis*.] Laid down.

This law — was merely *thetical* or positive, not indispensable and natural.

More, Conj. Cabb. (1653), p. 127.

THEURGICAL.* *adj.* [*theurgique*, French, **THEURGICK.** } from *theurgy*.] Relating to theurgy. See **THEURGY**.

All his endeavour to purge his soul by these *theurgick* consecrations was frustrate.

Hallywell, Melampyr. p. 51.

The reason of their calling inspiration by the names of fire, flame, flash, and the like, may be easily found in the authors of the *theurgical science*.

Daubuz on the Rev. edit. P. Lancaster. p. 52.

THEURGIST.* *n. s.* [from *theurgy*.] One who is addicted to theurgy.

More refined necromancers or magicians call themselves *theurgists*; — thinking to have to do only with good spirits. *Hallywell, Melampyr.* p. 50.

THEURGY.† *n. s.* [*theurgie*, Gr. *theurgie*, French.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. This is Dr. Johnson's definition from Bailey. But the meaning also is a species of magick, in old times, which was employed in the worship of angels for their assistance to effect wonderful things.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goety; but allowed the other, which they termed *theurgy*, as laudable and honourable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods. Yet St. Austin assures us, they are both damnable. *Hallywell, Melampyr.* (1682,) p. 51.

THEW. *n. s.* [*þeap*, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obsolete.

Home report these happy news,

For well eye worthy been for wealth and gentle *thewes*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And straight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. In Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *þeop*, *the thigh*, or some such meaning.

Nature crescent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wide withal. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk and big semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

THEWED.† *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accustomed. Perhaps not obsolete, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be. *Thewed*, in our northern dialect, is docile, towards. Ray, Lye, and Grose.

But he was wise and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude, and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Spenser.*

THEY.† *pron.* in the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*thai*, Goth. hi, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.

They are in a most warlike preparation.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

The Spaniards

Must now confess, if they have any goodness,

The trial just and noble. *Shakespeare.*

They eat on beds of silk and gold,

At ivory tables, or wood sold

Dearer than it. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

They know

To joy the friend and grapple with the foe.

Prior.

2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others.

Only they,

That come to hear a merry play,

Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

'Tis remarkable, that they

Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

3. It is used indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

There, as they say, perpetual night is found

In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

Why you keep alone?

Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died

With them they think on. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

The flowers she wore along the day,

And every nymph and shepherd said,

That in her hair they lo'd more gay

Than growing in their native bed. *Prior.*

THIBLE. *n. s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK.† *adj.* [*þicce*, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Dan. *thickr*, Icel.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk presently after will become thicker than it was. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
And given our treasures and my rights of thee
To thick-ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakespeare.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel thick or foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy strokes the thick unwieldy tide. *Addison.*

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be thicker than his loins.

1 Kings, xii.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown thick, covered with fatness. *Deut. xxxii. 15.*

5. Deep; noting the third dimension: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches thick.

6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches thick.

7. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turkey arrows as thick as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came thick upon him, like main showers than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual pension given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too thick and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as thick as handgrana does flew,
And where they fell as certainly they slew. *Roscommon.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor thicker harvest on rich Hermus rise,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the thickest woods. *Spenser.*

The people were gathered thick together.

St. Luke, xi. 29.

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the island might be shewn:
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie thick enough together in life to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison.*

9. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,

Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*

The speedy horse

Watch each entrance of the winding wood:

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood

A mount of rough ascent, and thick with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near some thick headed tree. *Mortimer.*

10. Coarse; not thin.

It tasteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or some such thick-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more drying than ordinary grass. *Mortimer.*

11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,

Became the accents of the valiant,

To seem like him. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

12. Stupid.

I omit your thick error in putting no difference between a magistrate and a king.

Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, (1603,) ch. 4.

Gross-headed, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymm.

13. Dull; not quick: as, thick of hearing: a colloquial expression.

14. Intimate; familiar: a vulgarism.

THICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the thick of the dust and smook presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket; a place full of bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs
Hang in the gloomy thicks, and make unstedfast bogs. *Dryden.*

3. Thick and thin. Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through thick and thin, she follow'd him. *Hudibras.*

When first the down appears upon his chin,
For a small sum to swear through thick and thin. *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'Tis some disaster,
Or else he would not send so thick. *Denham, Sophy.*

I hear the trampling of thick-beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

2. Closely.

The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of thick sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plot of ground thick sown, is better

than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris, Miscell.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it thick spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiseman.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern

Our frauds, unless they're cover'd thick with art. *Addison.*

4. **THICK and threefold.** In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot.

L'Estrange, Fab.

To **THICK.*** *v. n.* To grow dense.

But see, the welkin *thicks* apace,
And stooping Phœbus steeps his face:
It's time to haste us homeward.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.

To **THICKEN.†** *v. a.* [diccian, Sax.]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air,
thicken and cool it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. To condense; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat
exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a
greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white,
dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shaks. Othello.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous: as, to
thicken the ranks.

To **THICKEN.** *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre thickens

When he shines by. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stopt gives birth

To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth.

Prior.

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court,
The impatient crowd devouring the report.

Dryden.

He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to
know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies
From westward when the showery scuds arise,
Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

THICKET. *n. s.* [diccette, Saxon.] A
close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood
or copse.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park. *Shaks.*
Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from Heav'n a sleep interminate.

Chapman.

Thus, or any of his, could not in haste creep
through those desert regions, which the length of
one hundred and thirty years after the flood had
fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every bush
and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into
one main body and forest. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the steep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator! *Milton, P. L.*

My brothers step to the next *thicket* side
To bring me berries. *Milton, Comus.*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they miss'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pensive to the
steed. *Dryden.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts.

Addison, Cato.

THICKLY.† *adv.* [from *thick*; Sax. *diclice*.]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* over-
laid them with diachylon, we could not perceive
leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

THICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *thick*.]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space
taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which
the light entered, I could easily see through the
whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body
placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some con-
siderable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay
on the top, and see what it will put forth.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness;
spissitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of
honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is
cut, it will sprout forth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness*
of blood, come often from the contrary cause.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the
shades drew into them all the birds of the country.

Addison.

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times
subject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect.

Holder.

What you write is printed in large letters;
otherwise between the weakness of my eyes and
thickness of hearing, I should lose the greatest
pleasure. *Swift.*

THICKSCULL.* *n. s.* [*thick* and *scull*.] A

dolt; a blockhead. *Johnson, in V. Dolt.*

THICKSCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their *thickscull'd* judges
cry,

Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thickscull'd*
hero,

This blunt unthinking instrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

THICKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *set*.] Close
planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,
And stands erected, like a field of spears. *Dryden.*

The world is so *thickset* with the numerous pro-
ductions of the creatures, that besides the apparent
beauty of things viewed by all, there are those
secret graces in every part of nature, which some
few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew.*

THICKSKIN. *n. s.* [*thick* and *skin*.] A coarse
gross man; a numscull.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shaks.*

THIEF.† *n. s.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; *thief*, *thief*,
Sax. *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written
thief; and so appeareth to have been
of two syllables; *thie* was wont to be
taken for *thrift*, so that *thie* of it is he that
takes of or from a man his *thie*, that is,
his *thrift* or means whereby he *thrives*.
Dr. Johnson.—Wachter and Serenius
derive it from the Goth. *thiwe*, or *thive*,
a servant; and illustrate this derivation
by the analogy of the Latin *fur*, which
meant a servant before it meant a thief.
The Germ. *dieb* is both a male or fe-

male servant, and a thief. The reason,
Wachter says, of transferring the sense,
was because, in ancient times, servants
were generally thieves; "quod plerique
servi antiquitus essent fures domestici."
Lacombe thus also explains the old
French word *thieu*, or *thiev*; "tives,
domestiques, servantes: ce mot en An-
glois signifie *voleur*."]

1. One who takes what belongs to an-
other: *the thief* steals by secrecy, and
the robber by violence; but these senses
are confounded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by
night. *Shakspeare.*

This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the
bag. *St. John, xii. 6.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
Am I obliged by that to assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call pre-
sently for an extinguisher. *By. Hall, Rem. p. 46.*

Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow.

May.

THIEF-CATCHER. } *n. s.* [*thief* and *catch*,
THIEF-LEADER. } *lead* and *take*.] One

THIEF-TAKER. } whose business is to
detect thieves, and bring them to justice.

A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were drag-
ging a fox to execution.

My evenings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend.

Bramston.

To **THIEVE.†** *v. n.* [from *thief*; Sax.
thiofan.] To steal; to practise theft.

THIEVERY. *n. s.* [from *thieve*.]

1. The practice of stealing; theft.

Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser.*

Do villany, do, since you profess to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*.

Shakspeare.

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves
having a design upon a house, make a fire at the
four corners thereof, and cast thereon the fragments
of loadstone, which raiseth fume.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice
morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen.

Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thievery* up he knows not how.

Shakspeare.

THIEVISH.† *adj.* [from *thief*.]

1. Given to stealing; practising theft.

What, would'st thou have me go and beg my
food?

Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakspeare.*

O *thievish* night,

Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd thy lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light

To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton, Comus.*

The *thievish* god suspected him, and took
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke;

Discover not the theft. *Addison.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.

Four-and-twenty times the pilot's glass
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass.

Shakspeare.

3. Relating to what is stolen.

By astrology he resolved *thievish* questions with
great success; that was his utmost sole practice.

Lilly, Life, &c. p. 77.

THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.

They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser.*

THIEVISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. s.* [ðeoh, Saxon; *thio*, Icel. *die*, Dutch.]

The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh-bone* is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle; it is a little convex and round on its fore-side, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its backside. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen. xxxii. 25.*

The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh-bone* bare. *Wiseman.*

THILK. *† pronoun.* [ðilc, ðylc, ðyllc, i. e. ðyhc, the like. Lye.] That same. Obsolete.

I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

THILL. *n. s.* [ðille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.

More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways, if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. *n. s.* [*thill* and *horse*.]

THILLER. *†* The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.

Whose bridle and saddle, whilether and nall,
With collars and harness for *thiller* and all. *Tusser.*
What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill-horse* has on his tail. *Shakespeare.*

THIMBLE. *n. s.* [This is supposed by Minshew to be corrupted from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale-visag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Examine Venus and the moon,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon have valves sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *n. s.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*.

Fair *marigolds*, and bees' alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*

THIN. *† adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnr*, Icel. *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Ezod. xxxix. 3.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their watery residence;
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air.

The waters of Boristhenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *Milton, P. L.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appears somewhat *thinner*. *More.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Arbutnot.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heavenly nation *thin*? *Roscommon.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the towers they stand; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Already Caesar.*

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the senate *thin*! *Addison.*

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.
Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Young.*

5. Exile; small.
I hear the groans of ghosts;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance; as, a *thin* veil.

7. Not abounding.
Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.
A slim *thin*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

9. Slight; unsubstantial: we apply it, in colloquial language, to a person of weak mind.

Ye men that ben earthy bestes dremen away
your beginning, although it be with a *thin* imagination. *Chaucer, Boeth. B. 3. pr. 3.*

A *thin* suspition. *Ibid. B. 3. pr. 12.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is *thin*-sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
The *thin*-sown with aught of profit or delight. *Milton, P. R.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,
And slits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas.*

Thin-leaved arbutle hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain,
goes not abroad *thin*-clad. *Locke.*

To **THIN.** *† v. a.* [from the adjective;

1. To make *thin* or rare; to make less thick. *Pr. Parv.*

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.
The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

† Unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*,
That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Caesar's sword has made Rome's senate little.

And *thin*'d its ranks. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To attenuate.
The vapours by the solar heat
Thin'd and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, this is *thy* house; *thine* is this house; this house is *thine*.

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we have no such daughter. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

THING. *† n. s.* [ðing, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch and German; deduced from *thun*, facere, to make. See Wachter in V. Ding.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
— You have a *thing* for me!
It is a common *thing* —
— Ha!

— To have a foolish wife. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.
The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Lev. ii. 3.*

Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Estrange.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, supposing it were true. *Wilkins.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four-shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature

Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish over-careful fathers

Have bore their sleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryd.*

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* sigh'd, and, with a blessing expressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love, give me back my heart again. *Gronville.*

4. It is used by Shakespeare once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd trueer breath: but that I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakespeare.*

To THINK. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thank-gan*, Goth. *þencean*, *þincan*, Sax. *dencken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgement, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am I know, because I *think*; but whence I came, Or how this frame of mine began to be, What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think on*. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought upon*. *Tillotson, Serm.*

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking man*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think best*; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numb. xxxvi. 6.*

I fear we shall not find This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

Can it be *thought* that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them or keep them? *Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give, As one near death to those that wish him life. *Shakespeare.*

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is *thought of*, which

Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger, That this return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone, In pity of his misery, to dispatch His nighted life. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think of* and observe such a thing. *Burnet, Theory.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought of* contriving a winter-garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone, *Think much*, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant. — Well *thought upon*; I have it here about me. *Shakespeare.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh. v. 19.*

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may *think with himself*, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn? *Bentley, Serm.*

9. To THINK on. To contrive; to light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete, When Venus *thought on* a deceit. *Swift, Miscell.*

10. To THINK of. To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and *think well of* are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

- To THINK, *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 Cor. xiii. 5. *Think nought* a trifle, though it small appear. *Young.*

2. To believe; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluities others' aid. *Milton.*

3. To THINK much. To gudge.

He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies *Milton, P. L.*

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think much* to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson.*

4. To THINK scorn. To disdain.

He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esth. iii.*

5. { Me THINKETH. It seems to me. }

- { Me THOUGHT. It appeared to me. }

These are anomalous phrases of long continuance and great authority, but not easily reconciled to grammar. In me *thinketh*, the verb being of the third person, seems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as signifying to cause to think; or has the sense of seems, me *thinks it seems to me*. *Me thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Stevney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaz. 2 Sam. xviii. 27.

- THINKER. *n. s.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

Nobody is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of music, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep thinkers would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

- THINKING. *n. s.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgement.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shaks. Jul. Cas.*

If we did think His contemplations were above the earth, And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still dwell in his musings; but I am afraid His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth His serious considering. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing, Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakespeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison.*

- THINLY.† *adv.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.

The wide domain Now green with grass, now gilt with grain, In russet robes of clover deep, Or *thinly* veil'd, and white with sheep. *Shenstone.*

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain: The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

- THINNESS.† *n. s.* [dünnēte, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion, Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton, Opt.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight, And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulg'd a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

- THIRD. *adj.* [driðða, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakespeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

- THIRD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever, Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakespeare.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*, A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two-thirds of the council. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty thirds. *Holder on Time.*

- THIRDBOROUGH.† *n. s.* [third and borough.] An under-constable.

All the wise of the hundred; Old Rasi' Clench of Hamstead, petty constable; In-and-In Medley, cooper of Islington, And headborough, with loud To-Fan the tinker Or metal-man of Belsie, the *thirdborough*. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

- THIRDLY. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*

- To THIRL.† *v. a.* [ðriþlan, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill*. *Dr. Johnson.*

— Not universally: *thirl* is still a northern word, in this sense.

- THIRST. *n. s.* [ðyrt, Saxon; dorst, Dutch. See To THIRST.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Denham.*

Thus accurs'd, In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkaliescent or muriatic. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For forty years

I've liv'd an ancho'rite in pray'r's and tears:

Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's side,

Has all the luxury of *thirst* supply'd. *Harte.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good, Enticed us to follow this emprise. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton, P. L.*

Say, is 't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise?

This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beatifying object. *Gravelle.*
Cheyne.

3. Draught.

The rapid current,—through veins Of porous earth with kindly thirst up drawn, Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton, P. L.*

To THIRST.† v. n. [δύρταν, Saxon; *Dersten*, Dutch; *thaurjan*, Goth. from *thaurus*, aridus, dry. *Serenius.*]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with *for*.

They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa. xlix. 10.*
The people *thirsted* there for water. *Ezod. xvii. 3.*

They, as they *thirsted*, scoop the brimming stream. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing; with *for* or *after*.

My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psal. xlii. 2.*

Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus for gore, The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. v. a. To want to drink. This structure is not usual.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains: For the kind gifts of water and of food, He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

THIRSTINESS.† n. s. [from *thirst*.]

1. The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

2. A vehement desire for any thing.

Carried and transported with an over-desire and *thirstiness* after fame. *Newman, Fragm. Reg. of Ld. Essex.*

THIRSTY. adj. [δύρτις, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank, Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakespeare.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg. iv.*

Unworthy was thy fate,

To fall beneath a base assassin's stab, Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood *thirsty*.

THIRTEEN. adj. [ðreotene, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

THIRTEENTH. adj. [from *thirteen*; ðreoteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him Who twelve *atchiev'd*, the work would me besem. *Beaumont, Psyche.*

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Graunt.*

THIRTIETH. adj. [from *thirty*; ðritte-
zoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told;
the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakespeare.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at so short an age,

To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THIRTY. adj. [ðritiz, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years. — Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakespeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty-eight* miles. *Addison.*

THIS. pronoun. [ðiz, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shakespeare.*

Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakespeare.*

Within this three mile may you see it coming;

I say a moving grove. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Must I endure all *this*? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen. v. 29.*

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy, Serm.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak but yet *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Gen. xviii. 32.*

3. *This* is used for *this* time.

By *this* the vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.*

4. The last past.

I have not said *this* forty years; but now My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often opposed to *that*.

As when two winds with rival force contend, *This* way and *that*, the wavering sails they bend, While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow, Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are connected together, after *this* or *that* determinate manner, a body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or *that* young heir? are not his riches and his lewdness talk'd of together? *South.*

This way and *that* the impatient captives tend, And pressing for release the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See *THOSE*.

Their judgement in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this* or to design the *other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endless pain *this* man pursues What if he gain'd? he could not use: And *t' other* fondly hopes to see What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*

THISTLE. n. s. [ðitel, Saxon; *diestel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in fields.

The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are for the most part squamose and prickly. *Miller.*

The roots of *thistles* have my hunger fed, Two roods of cultur'd barley give me bread, A rock my pillow, and green moss my bed. *Harte.*

Hateful docks, rough *thistles*, kecksies, burs. *Shakespeare.*

Get you some *carduus benedictus*, and lay it to your heart.

— There thou prick'st her with a *thistle*. *Shakespeare.*

Thorns also, and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth. *Milton, P. L.*

Tough *thistles* chok'd the fields, and kill'd the corn, And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Rye-grass will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer.*

THISTLE Golden. n. s. A plant. *Miller.*

THISTLY. adj. [from *thistle*.] Overgrown with *thistles*.

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swells the breeze, A whitening shower of vegetable down Amusive floats. *Thomson, Summer.*

THITHER. adv. [ðiðer, Saxon.]

1. To that place: it is opposed to hither.

We're coming *thither*. *Shakespeare.*

The gods, when they descended, hither

From heaven did always chuse their way;

And therefore we may boldly say,

That 'tis the way too *thither*. *Cowley.*

When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun

Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*

There Phoenix and Ulysses watch the prey;

And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end; to that point.

THITHERTO. adv. [*thither* and *to*.] To that end; so far.

THITHERWARD.† adv. [ðiðeppenard, Sax.]

Towards that place.

Ne would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*

Approach, albe his drowsy den were next. *Spenser.*

Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence;

We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakespeare.*

By quick instinctive motion up I sprung,

As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton, P. L.*

The foolish beasts went to the lion's den, leaving

very goodly footsteps of their journey *thitherward*,

but not the like of their return. *L'Estrange.*

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay

They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO.† adv. [ða, Saxon; *tha*, Icel.]

1. Then.

Tho to a hill his fainting flock he led. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE.* v. a. [*thulan*, Goth. ðolan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to undergo.

She the death shall *thole*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.*

So mochele woe as I have with you *tholed*. *Chaucer, Fr. Tale.*

To THOLE.† v. n. [*tola*, Su. Gothick; the same.] To wait a while: a northern expression.

THOLE.* n. s. [*tholus*, Latin.]

1. The roof of a temple.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils. *Fuimus Troes, (1633.)*

2. See *THOWL*.

THOMIST.* n. s. A schoolman following

the opinion of *Thomas Aquinas*, in opposition to the Scotists. See *SCOTIST*.

The university was filled with the jargon and disputes of the Scotists and Thomists.

Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 137.

THONG.† n. s. [ðrang, ðong, Sax. *thweing*

Icel. *thwong*, old Engl.] A strap, or string of leather.

The Tuscan king

Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling ;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew.

Dryden, Æn.

The ancient cestus only consisted of so many
large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at
the end.

Addison.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields
provide.

Dryden, Æn. Tale.

THORACICK. *adj.* [from *thorax*.] Belong-
ing to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct.

Arbuthnot.

THORAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relat-
ing to the bed.

The punishment of adultery, according to the
Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral* se-
paration.

Ayliffe.

THORAX.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The breast ;
the chest.

Beside those remote helpers, the *thorax*, the
muscles, the nerves, &c. there are three several
kinds of organs that do more immediately, and yet
distinctly and gradually, conduce to the production
of vocal music.

Smith on Old Age, p. 134.

THORN. *n. s.* [*thaurns*, Goth. *þorn*, Sax.
doorne, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.

Thorns and *thistles* shall it bring forth.

Gen. iii. 18.

The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge.

Mic. vii.

2. A prickly growing on the *thorn-bush*.
Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose.

Milton.

3. Any thing troublesome.

The guilt of empire ; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine.

Southern, Spartan Dame.

THORNAAPPLE. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THORNBACK. *n. s.* [*raia clavata*, Lat.] A
sea-fish.

The *thornback*, when dried, tastes of sal ammo-
niack.

Arbuthnot.

THORNBUT. *n. s.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.]
A sort of sea-fish, Ainsworth ; which he
distinguishes from *thornback*. A birt or
turbot.

THORNY. *adj.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns ; spiny ; rough ; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay ;

He wore, sweet head, a thorny diadem.

The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,

His neck shoots up a thickest *thorny* wood ;

His bristled back a trench impal'd appears.

Dryden.

The wiser madmen did for virtue toil

A *thorny*, or at best a barren soil.

Dryden.

They on the bleakly top

Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop.

Dryden.

2. Pricking ; vexatious.

No dislike against the person

Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points

Of my alleged reasons drive this forward.

Stiff opposition, and perplex'd debate

And *thorny* care, and rank and stinging hate.

Young.

3. Difficult ; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are

come thereunto, by how many civil broils.

Spenser on Ireland.

THOROUGH.† *prepos.* [The word *through*
extended into two syllables. Dr. John-
son.—Saxon, *þurh*, as well as *þuph*,
per. See also **THROUGH.**]

1. By way of making passage or pene-
tration.

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2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow

Through the hazards of this untrod state,
With all true faith.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

THOROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always
written *through*, the preposition com-
monly *through*.]

1. Complete ; full ; perfect.

The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation
of that realm, should be cut off.

Spenser.

He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he
had time to reform some, whom he resolved never
more to trust.

Clarendon.

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet.

Dryden.

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to
the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride.

Swift.

Now, can I call a general disregard, and a
thorough neglect of all religious improvements, a
frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in
my power to have been exact, and careful, and di-
ligent ?

Law.

2. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without
thorough lights on the sides.

Bacon.

THOROUGHFARE.† *n. s.* [*thorough* and
fare ; Sax. *þurhfare*.]

1. A passage through ; a passage without
any stop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia.

Shaks.

His body is a passable carcase, if he be not hurt ;
it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt.

Shakspeare.

The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all
throat and belly ; a kind of *thoroughfare* or com-
mon shore for the good things of the world to pass
into.

South.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in ;
A *thoroughfare* of news ; where some devise
Things never heard ; some mingle truth with lies.

Dryden.

2. Power of passing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*.

Milton, P. L.

THOROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Com-
pletely ; fully.

Look into this business *thoroughly*.

Shaks.

We can never be grieved for their miseries who
are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly
called their calamities on themselves.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

One would think, that every member of the
community who embraces with vehemence the
principles of either party, had *thoroughly* sifted and
examined them.

Addison.

They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thor-
oughly* as if they had never made them.

Atterbury.

THOROUGHSPACED. *adj.* [*thorough* and
pace.] Perfect in what is undertaken ;
complete ; *thoroughsped*. Generally
in a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause,
the ablest of those who were reckoned the most
stanch and *thoroughspaced* Whigs fell off at the
first mention of it.

Swift.

THOROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped*.]
Finished in principles ; *thoroughspaced* ;
commonly, finished in ill.

Our *thoroughsped* republic of Whigs, which
contains the bulk of all hoppers, pretenders, and
professors, are most highly useful to princes.

Swift.

THOROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and
stitch.] Completely ; fully. A low word.

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch*.

L'Estrange.

THORP.† *n. s.* [*torp*, Su. Goth. See also
DORP.]

Thorp, *thorp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, are all
from the Saxon *þopp*, which signifies a
village.

Gibson's Camden.

Within a little *thorp* I stay'd.

Fairfax.

THOSE. *pronoun.*

1. The plural of *that*.

Make all your trumpets speak, give them all
breath,

Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death.

Shakspeare.

Sure there are poets which did never dream

Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream

Of Helicon ; we therefore may suppose

Those made not poets, but the poets *those*.

The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others.

Cheyne.

2. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the
latter noun.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true,

Those idly blow, *these* idly fall,

Nothing like to ours at all,

But sighs and tears have sexes too.

Cowley.

THOU. *pron.* [*ðu*, Saxon ; *du*, Dutch ; in
the oblique cases singular *thee*, *ðe*, Sax.
in the plural *ye*, *ȝe*, Saxon ; in the oblique
cases plural *you*, *eop*, Saxon. *You* is
now commonly used for the nominative
plural.]

1. The second pronoun personal.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand ? Come let me clutch
thee.

I have *thee* not, and yet I see *thee* still.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible

To feeling as to sight ?

Shaks. Macbeth.

I am as like to call *thee* so again,

To spit on *thee* again, to spur *thee* too ;

If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this base town,

Who dares with angry *Eupolis* to frown ;

Who at enormous villany turns pale,

And steers against it with a full-blown sail.

Dryden.

2. It is used only in very familiar or very
solemn language. When we speak to
equals or superiors, we say *you* ; but
in solemn language, and in addresses of
worship, we say *thou*.

[Familiar.]

Here's to *thee* Dick.

Cowley.

[Solemn.]

For though in dreadful whirls we hung

High on the broken wave,

I know *thou* wert not slow to hear,

Nor impatient to save.

Addison.

TO THOU.† *v. a.* [from *thou*.] To treat
with familiarity ; to address in a kind of
contempt.

Avaunt, catyfe, dost *thou* *thou* me ?

I am come of good kynne.

Old Morality of Hyckscorner.

Taunt him with the licence of ink ; if *thou* *thou'st*
him some thrice, it shall not be amiss.

Shaks.

THOUGH.† *conjunction.* [*ðeah*, Saxon ; *tho*,
Icel. and old Swed. Mr. Tooke pro-
nounces *though* the imperative of the
Sax. verb *þagian*, *þargian*, to allow. Dr.
Jamieson, however, observes that there
is not the same evidence here as with
respect to some other conjunctions illus-
trated by this acute and ingenious writer ;
and that it certainly is no inconsider-
able objection to this hypothesis, that it
is not supported by analogy in the other

northern languages. Jamieson, in V. ALLTHOCHTE.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.
Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem.

Milton, P. L.
The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, *though* but a child invade.

Waller.
I can desire to perceive those things that God
has prepared for those that love him, *though* they
be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath
it entered into the heart of man to conceive.

Locke.
Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed
to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is
not great.

2. *As THOUGH.* As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was as
though it budded. *Gen. xl. 10.*

3. It is used in the end of a sentence in
familiar language: however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryden.*

A good cause would do well *though*;
It gives my sword an edge. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

- THOUGHT.† *the pret. and part. pass. of*
think. [ðohte, Sax. *thahta*, M. Goth.]

I told him what I *thought*. *Shaks. Othello.*
Are my friends embark'd?

Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?
Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addison.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon
which so much money would have been immediately
advanced. *Addison.*

- THOUGHT.† *n. s.* [from the preterite of
to think; Sax. *ðeahht*.]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of
thinking.

The cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought*. *Prior.*

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.
For our instruction to Milton, *P. L.*

Things above earthly *thought*.

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.

Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in
another language; but the words that convey it
to our apprehension, which are the image and
ornament of that *thought*, may be so ill chosen as
to make it appear unhandsome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the
reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser.

Addison on Medals.
Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me,
that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject.

Dryden.
The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking.

One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought*.

4. Reflection; particular consideration.
Why do you keep alone?

Of sorrier fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have
died

With them they think on. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.
Things to their *thought*

So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Opinion; judgement.
He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised
in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job, xii. 5.*

They communicated their *thoughts* on this sub-
ject to each other; and therefore their reasons are
little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; serious consideration.
Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*.

Roscommon.

8. Design; purpose.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts*
of peace, and not evil. *Jer. xxix. 11.*
Nor was godhead from her *thought*.
Milton, P. L.

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*.
Shakspeare.

10. Solitude; care; concern.

Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses,
and take *thought* for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*
Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought*
and anguish before his business came to an end.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill.
Milton, P. L.

11. Expectation.
The main descry

Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. It
seems a loose term, but is used by good
writers.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact
symmetries would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common
indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least
half a *thought* the better, because they are our own.
Hooker.

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut
away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not
sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too
light to sink under the surface, the water may be
attenuated with spirits of wine. *Brown.*

My giddiness seized me, and though I now
totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

- THOUGHTFUL. *adj.* [thought and full.]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full
of meditation.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd.
Dryden.

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to
musing.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shades.
Pope.

4. Anxious; solicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgment-seat;
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care.

Prior.

- THOUGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful*.]
With *thought* or consideration; with
solicitude.

- THOUGHTFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *thought-
ful*.]

1. Deep meditation.

Suitable to the gravity of a Spaniard, or the
silence and *thoughtfulness* of an Italian.

Swift, Esam. No. 32.

While the nervous fibres preserve their due ten-
sion and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted
to them from the brain, endowed with due strength,
swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their
duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulness*, and
intense contemplation, the concoction of the meats
is well performed. *Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

- THOUGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought*.]

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

2. Negligent; careless.

It is something peculiarly shocking to see gay
hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless*
of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty:
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign.
Dryden.

- THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought*.]
Without *thought*; carelessly; stupidly

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmov'd, for shadows grieve.
Garth.

- THOUGHTLESSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *thought-
less*.] Want of *thought*; absence of
thought.

What is called absence, is a *thoughtlessness* and
want of attention about what is doing.

Ld. Chesterfield.

- THOUGHTSICK. *adj.* [thought and sick.]
Uneasy with reflection.

Heaven's face doth glow
With trifling visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

- THOUSAND.† *adj.* or *n. s.* [ðurenþ,
Saxon; *thund*, Icel. from *tiu*, Icel.
ten, and, *hund*, M. Goth. hundred. Se-
renius.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of
the world for remote voyages was greater than at
this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.
So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was to sight.

Spenser.
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd.

Dryden.

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree.

Dryden.

Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds
at *thousand* occasions for generosity and compas-
sion. *Addison, Spect.*

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the
affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never
qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

- THOUSANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The
hundredth ten times told; the ordinal
of a *thousand*: proverbially, very nume-
rous.

He that will divide a minute into a *thousand*
parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in
the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that
Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll
warrant him heart whole. *Shaks. As you like it.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait?

More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page.

Dryden.

The French Hugonots are many *thousand* with
nesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserve
the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they
have received. *Swift, Miscel.*

- THOWL.† *n. s.* [ðol, Saxon; *scalmus*,
quo pendet remus.] *Lye.* One of two
small sticks or wooden pins, driven into
the edge of a boat, by which oars are
kept in their places when rowing.

Ainsworth.

To THRACK.† *v. a.* [*tracht*, a load, Ger-
man; from *tragen*, to carry.] To load
to burthen.

Certainly we shall one day find, that the straight is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions and greater corruptions.

South, *Serm.* viii. 176.

THRALL.† *n. s.* [ðræl, þall, Sax. *thrael*, Icel. a bond-servant. Mr. Ellis considers it as derived from the Saxon *þrallan*, to bore; and refers to Exod. xxi. 6. *þrille*, *hij eape mib anum æle*, "drill his ear with an awl; a custom retained by our forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the church door." Specimens of the Early Engl. Poets, vol. i. p. 20.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in use.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have.

Sidney.

But sith she will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*.
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*.
The two delinquents

That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep.
I know I'm one of nature's little kings;
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*.
That may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.
Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnish'd it; he still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleep.
And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose.

Hudibras.

THRALL.* *adj.* Bond; subject.
Withstood
The fiend that you would maken *thrall* and bond.
[He] made her person *thrall* unto his beastly kind.
Greatest kings
Are *thrall* to change as well as weaker things.

To THRALL. v. a. [from the noun.]
To enslave; to bring into the power of another. Out of use.
Let me be a slave t' achieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye.
Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.
The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws of nature.

THRALDOM. n. s. [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.
How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet know it hat all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thraldom*.
He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
— Why so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n.
This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thraldom*.
He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live.
They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other.

Locke.

THRANG.* See **THRONG**.
THRAPPLE. n. s. The windpipe of any

animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather *throttle*.

To THRASH.† *v. a.* [ðæpʁan, Saxon; *derschen*, Dutch; *therskia*, Icel. Our word is written *thrash* or *thresh*; but, according to the etymology, *thresh* is most correct.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.
First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw.

Shakspeare.

Gideon *threshed* wheat to hide it. *Judg.* viii. 11.
Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments for wood.

2 Sam. xxiv. 22.

In the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day.
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incalcescence, which they being hard bodies would contract from a swift motion; such as that of running or *threshing*.

Ray.

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *threshing*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer*.

2. To beat; to drub.
Thou scurvy valiant ass; thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a Barbarian slave.

Shakspeare, *Tr.* and *Cress.*

I have been *thrash'd*, i' faith.

— How? *thrash'd*, sir? — Never was Shrove-Tuesday bird
So cudgell'd, gentlemen.

Beaumont and Fl. *Nice Valour*.

To THRASH. v. n. To labour; to drudge.
I rathe would be Mævius, *thresh* for rhimes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine.

Dryden.

THRA'SHER. n. s. [from *thrash*.] One who thrashes corn.

Our soldiers, like a lazy *thresher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.

Shakspeare.

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thresher's* toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must all be charged.

Locke.

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. n. s. An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the binds the *thrashing-floor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air.
Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er.

Dryden.

THRASO'NICAL.† adj. [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thraso'nical*.

Shakspeare, *Love's Lab. Lost*.

The following words seem to him a *thraso'nical* hymn, wherein he brags what feats he would do.

Patrick on Gen. iv. 23.

THRASO'NICALLY.* *adv.* [from *thraso'nical*.] Boastfully.

To brag *thraso'nically*, to boast like Rodomonte.

Johnson, in *V.* To Rodomonte.

THRAVE, or THREAVE.† n. s. [ðrap, Sax. *trawe*, Su. Goth. *trava*, low Latin; *thrave*, Norm. Fr.] A herd; a drove; a heap. In some parts of England applied to twenty-four sheaves of corn; in others, to a certain quantity of straw.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.

Bp. Hall, *Sat.* iv. 6.

They come

In *thraves*, to frolic with him.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*.

THREAD.† n. s. [ðræp, Saxon; from *ðrapan*, to throw; to twist.]

1. A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut

With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shaks.*

Though the slender thread of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious.

Boyle.

Though need urg'd me never so,

He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. *Chapman*.

He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his head by one single *thread* of hair, surely had enough to check his appetite.

South.

The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread*, betwixt flattery and ill-manners.

L'Estrange.

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that hath relation to it.

Burnet.

The gout being a disease of the nervous parts makes it so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids.

Arbutnot.

To THREAD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.

The largest corded needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the spermatic vessels.

Sharp, *Surgery*.

2. To pass through; to pierce through.
Thus out of season *threading* dark-ey'd night.

Shakspeare.

Being prest to th' war,

Ey'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates.

Shaks. *Coriol*.

THREADBARE. adj. [*thread* and *bare*.]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.

Threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he wore.

Spenser.

The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it; so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare*.

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whose clothes are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn?

Dryden, *Juv.*

He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;

Swift.

A Thracian slave the porter's place maintain'd,
Sworn foe to *threadbare* supplants, and with pride
His master's presence, nay, his name, deny'd.

Harte.

2. Worn out; trite.

A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shaks.*

Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and closely.

Swift.

If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project.

Child on Trade.

THREADBARENES.* n. s. [from *threadbare*.] State of being *threadbare*.

There was much significance in his look with regard to the coat; it spoke of the sleekness of folly, and the *threadbaredness* of wisdom.

Man of Feeling, ch. 21.

THRE'ADEN. adj. [from *thread*.] Made of thread.

Behold the *threaden* sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea.

Shakspeare.

THRE'ADY.* adj. [from *thread*.]

1. Like thread; slender.

Branches, like the small and *threddie* roots of a tree,
Granger on Eccl. (1621.) p. 325.

2. Containing thread.

From hand to hand
The *thready* shuttle glides along the lines.

Dyer, Fleecce.

To THREAP.† v. a. [Sax. *þreapian*.] To argue; to contend; still a northern word.

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgotten theym.

Bp. Fisher, Serm.

To THREAT.† v. a. [ðreacian, Sax.] To THREATEN.† } *threat* is seldom used but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.

Death to be wish'd

Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring.

Milton, P. L.

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by shewing or denouncing evil. It has *with* before the thing threatened, if a noun; *to*, if a verb.

What *threat* you me with telling of the king? Tell him, and spare not.

Shaks. Rich. III.

That it spread no further, straitly *threaten* them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name.

Acts, iv. 18.

The void profound

Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being

Threatens him.

Milton, P. L.

This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair, That e'er descend'd a watchful spirit's care.

Pope.

3. To menace by action.

Void of fear,

He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear.

Dryden.

The noise increases as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore.

Dryden.

THREAT. n. s. [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*.

Shakspeare.

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more.

Hayward.

Do not believe

Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.

Milton, P. L.

THREATENER.† n. s. [from *threaten*; formerly *threater*. Prompt. Parv.] Menacer; one that threatens.]

Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire; Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow Of bragging horreur.

Shakspeare, K. John.

The fruit, it gives you life

To knowledge by the *threat'ner*.

Milton, P. L.

THREATENING. n. s. [from *threaten*.] A menace; a denunciation of evil.

Æneas their assault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lausus loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd.

Dryden, Virg.

How impossible would it be for a master, that thus interced with God for his servants, to use any unkind *threat'nings* towards them, to damn and curse them as dogs and scoundrels, and treat them only as the dregs of the creation!

Law.

THREATENINGLY. adv. [from *threaten*.]

With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threat'ningly* replies.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

THREATFUL.† adj. [*threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide

To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them sad death do hide.

Spenser.

This sin, so *threatful* to his sovereign, his country, his own soul.

Hammond, Works, iv. 514.

THREE. adj. [ðrie, ðpe, Saxon; dry, Dutch; tri, Welsh and Erse; tres, Lat.]

1. Two and one.

Prove this a prosperous day, the *three-nook'd* world

Shall bear the olive freely.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three*-aged Nestor.

Creech, Manil.

Jove hurls the *three-fork'd* thunder from above.

Addison.

These *three* and *three* with osier bands we ty'd.

Pope.

Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
And dragg'd the *three-mouth'd* dog to upper day.

Pope.

A straight needle, such as glovers use, with a *three-edged* point, useful in sewing up dead bodies.

Sharp.

2. Proverbially a small number.

Away, thou *three-inch'd* fool; I am no beast.

Shakspeare.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited*, filthy, worsted-stocking knave.

Shaks. K. Lear.

THRE'FOLD. adj. [ðreofeald, Saxon.]

Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not easily broken.

Ecclus. iv. 12.

By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty.

Ralegh.

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,

A bull, a ram, a boar.

Pope, Odys.

THRE'PENNY. n. s. [*three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,

Old as I am, to queen it.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Laying a caustick, I made an escar the compass of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter.

Wiseman, Surgery.

THRE'PENNY. adj. [*triobolaris*, Latin.]

Vulgar; mean.

THRE'PILE. n. s. [*three* and *pile*.] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service.

Shakspeare.

THRE'PILED. adj. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece:

I had as lief be English kersey, as be pil'd as thou art.

Shakspeare.

Threepil'd hyperboles; spruce affectation.

Shakspeare.

THRE'SCORE. adj. [*three* and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well.

Shakspeare.

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated

after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threescore*.

Brown.

By chase our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their

food;

Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:

But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,

Are dwindled down to *threescore* years and ten.

Dryden.

THRENE.* n. s. [θρηνη, Gr.] Lamentation; complaint. Obsolete.

It made this *threne*

To the phenix and the dove,

As chorus to their tragick scene.

Shakspeare, Pass. Pilgrim.

Some of these psalms may serve as *threnes* and dirges to lament the present miseries.

Bp. King to Adp. Usher, Lett. p. 567.

We observe the *threnes* and sad accents of the prophet Jeremy, when he wept for the sins of his nation.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1651), p. 56.

The birds shall mourn, and change their song into *threnes* and sad accents.

Bp. Taylor, Serm. (1653), p. 12.

THRE'NODY.† n. s. [θρηνηδια.] A song of lamentation.

The most powerful eloquence is the *threnody* of a broken heart.

Farindon, Serm. (1647), p. 34.

They carry the body to the grave;—and for seven days the next of kin watch, to keep if possible the evil angel from his grave; incessantly warbling out elegiac *threnodies*, as the last expression of love they can shew.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 308.

To THRESH.† v. a. [ðreapcan, ðreapcan, Saxon.] See To THRASH.† To beat corn to free it from the chaff.

Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies.

Locke on Education.

THRE'SHER.† n. s. [ðæppesce, Sax.]

1. One who threshes corn.

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,

Bespeaks a master.

Doddley.

2. A fish; the sea-fox.

The flail-finn'd *thresher*, and steel-beak'd sword-fish.

Donne, Poems, p. 306.

THRE'SHINGFLOOR.† n. s. An area on which corn is beaten.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,

Lest on the *threshing-floor* his sheaves prove chaff.

Milton, P. L.

THRE'SHOLD. n. s. [ðæppscald, Sax.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize.

Spenser.

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,

Are well foretold that danger lurks within.

Shaks.

Not better

Than still at hell's dark *threshold* to have set watch,

Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd.

Milton, P. L.

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court

My mansion is, where those immortal shapes

Of bright aerial spirits live insper'd

In regions mild of calm and serene air.

Milton, Comus.

There sought the queen's apartment, stood

before

The peaceful *threshold*, and besieg'd the door.

Dryden.

THREW, preterite of throw.

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:

Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,

Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone.

Pope.

THRICE. adv. [from *three*.]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,

And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,

It bootied nought to think, to rob him of his prey.

Spenser.

Thrice within this hour

I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting.

Shakspeare.

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl,

And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl.

Cowley.

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me intreat you

To pardon me.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Thrice and four times happy those

That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd.

Dryden.

To THRID.† *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler*.] To slide through a narrow passage.

Thridding back

That well-known way where I had made a track.

Fanshawe, Tr. of Past. Fido, p. 1.
One gains the thicket, and one thrides the brake.

Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope.*

THRID.* *n. s.* Thread.

Sad Clotho held the rocke the whiles the thrid
By grisly Lachesis was spun with paine,
That cruell Atropos eftsomnes undid,
With cursed knife cutting the twist in twaine:
Most wretched men whose dayes depend on *thrids*
so vaine. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 48.*

THRIFT.† *n. s.* [from *thrive*.]

Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon
such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought
with myself if that were *thrift*, I wisht none of my
friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

You some permit

To second ill with ill, such worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*.
Shakspeare.

Had I but the means

To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shaks. Merch. of Ven.*

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shaks. Hamlet.*
Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing
to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands.

Spenser on Ireland.

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*,
there grow many inconveniences and continual
charge in repairing and re-edifying such
imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*

Thus Heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
in his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

A plant.

The margyold above, to adorn the arched bar;
The double dayzie, *thrift*, the button-bachelor;
Drayton, Polyoth. S. 15.

THRIFTILY.† *adv.* [from *thriftily*.] Frugally; parsimoniously; carefully; with good husbandry.

Preserve it tenderly and *thriftily*; fence it
against sun, dust, air, and fire.

Jy. T aylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 102.

Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-
house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend
at London. *Swift.*

THRIFTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thriftily*.] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains but *thriftiness* to save.

Spenser.

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom
tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend
discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness*
in preserving their own, who assume more liberty
in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRIFTESS. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Profuse; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy stowers.
Spenser.

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping father's gold.

Shakspeare.

THRIFTY. *adj.* [from *thrift*.]

Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not
lavish.

Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thriftily* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*

Nature never lends

The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thriftily* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakspeare.*

Lest he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thriftily* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he hath so much youth and vigour
left, of which he hath not been *thriftily*; but wonder
he has no more discretion. *Swift.*

2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,

The *thriftily* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shaks.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðjʊlɪn, Sax. *drilla*,
Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to
penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horror all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Spenser.*

He pierced through his chaffed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenser.*

A servant that be bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton, Ode.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.
The knight his *thrilliant* spear again essay'd,
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*

With that, one of his *thrillants* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a
sharp sound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking
cries. *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shaks.*
Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy
blood *thrill* at it? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shaks.*

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein.
Addison.

THRILL.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The breathing place or hole.
The bill of the dodo hooks and bends down-
wards; the *thrill* or breathing-place is in the midst.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.

2. A piercing sound.

To THRING.* *v. a.* [ðrɪŋɡən, Sax.] To
press; to thrust: still used in some
parts of the north. It is, in fact, no
other than *throng*; and in our old lan-
guage, is both active and neuter.

In his sleeve he gan to *thring*
A razor sharpe and wel byting. *Chaucer, Rom. R.*
There was many a bird singing,
Throughout the yerde all *thringing*. *Ibid.*

To THRIVE.† *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and
sometimes less properly *thrived*, part.
thriven. [Of this word there is found
no satisfactory etymology: in the north-
ern dialect they use *throdden*, to make

grow; perhaps *throve* was the original
word, from *throa*, Icelandic, to en-
crease. Dr. Johnson.—But see *Spegel*,
Gloss. Su. Goth. in V. TRIFWAS, where
he introduces our *thrive*; and *trifnað*,
thrift or thriving. Serenius also notices
trifwas, as well as the Icel. *thryfast*,
benè valere, vigere, et *throa*, augere.]
To prosper; to grow rich; to advance
in any thing desired.

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I.

Tusser.

If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power he means to visit us. *Shaks.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly
plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They by vices *thrive*,

Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive.

Sandys.

O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton, P. L.*

Those who have resolved upon the thriving sort
of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one
bottom. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things:
to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they
know no middle season between their spring and
their fall. *South.*

Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into
money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the piteous
rack. *Dryden, Virg.*

A little hope—but I have none.
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,

Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city
charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gra-
dually from their infancy, down to this very day.

Atterbury, Serm.

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large in-
crease. *Pope, Ess. on Criticism.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in
the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold.

Watts, Logic.

Personal pride, and affection, a delight in
beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that
must either kill all religion in the soul, or be
themselves killed by it; they can no more *thrive*
together, than health and sickness. *Law.*

THRIVER. *n. s.* [from *thrive*.] One that
prosper; one that grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his
father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the
end. *Hayward.*

THRIVINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a
prosperous way.

THRIVING.* } *n. s.* Growth; increase.

THRIVINGNESS. }
A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a
common pasture, but with particular advertence
observes the *thriving* of every one.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

THRO'. contracted by barbarians from
through.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who scatter'd thro' the world in exile mourn?

Dryden.

THROAT. *n. s.* [ðrəʊt, θrəʊtə, Sax.]

1. The forefront of the neck; the passages
of nutriment and breath.

The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering throat. *Shakspeare.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?

I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Larissa's gutturals convuls'd his throat;
He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note.

Harle.

2. The main road of any place.

Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very thro'
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.

Thomson.

3. To cut the THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when
they become kern, are made more fit to cut their
throats.

Spenser.

A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when
the soldiers were about to cut his throat, says, why
should you kill a man that kills nobody?

L'Estrange.

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. s.* [*throat and pipe.*] The
weasand; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT.† *n. s.* [*throat and wort;*
digitalis.] A plant. Dr. Johnson.—
The right botanical name is *trachelium*:
it is also called *fox cardinalis*. *Mason.*

My muse grows hoarse, and can no longer sing,
But throatwort haste her kind relief to bring:
The colleges with dignity enstall
This flower, at Rome he is a cardinal.

Tate's Cowley.

THRO'ATY.* *adj.* [*from throat.*] Guttural.
The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be
a rhyme of certain hard throaty words.

Howell, Lett. ii. 71.

To THROB. *v. n.* [*from θροῦν, Minshew*
and Junius; formed in imitation of the
sound, Skinner; perhaps contracted from
throw up.]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.

Here may his head live on my throbbing breast.

Shakespeare.

My heart throbs to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign?

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It throbs with fear, and akes at every sound.

Addison.

How that warm'd me! How my throbbing heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you should strain me in your folding arms!

Smith.

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending orifice there was a throbbing
of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood
being choked in by the contused flesh.

Wiseman, Surgery.

THROB. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*] Heave;
beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter throbs did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress.

Spenser.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient throbs and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good.

Addison, Cato.

To THRO'DDEN.† *v. n.* To grow; to thrive;
to encrease. North. Grose. See To
THRIVE.

THROE. *n. s.* [*from θροῖαν, to suffer,*
Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is likewise written throw.

Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my throws. *Shaks. Cymbeline.*

His persuasive and practical tract, which was
exceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most
throws and pangs of birth. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful throes.

Milton, P. L.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain,
My throes come thicker, and my cries increase'd.

Dryden.

Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again
in travail with her sons, and at one fruitful thro' bring
forth all the generations of learned and un-
learned, noble and ignoble dust. *Rogers, Sermon.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.

O man! I have mind of that most bitter thro',
For as the tree does fall, so lies it ever low.

Spenser.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other incident throes,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To put
in agonies.

The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a
birth,
Which throes thee much to yield. *Shaks. Tempest.*

THRONE.† *n. s.* [*throne, old French;*
thronus, Lat. θρόνος, Gr.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.

Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The Eternal Father from his throne beheld
Their multitude. *Milton, P. L.*
Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have
found

A throne where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*
We have now upon the throne a king willing and
able to correct the abuses of the age. *Davenant.*

2. The seat of a bishop.

Bishops preached on the steps of the altar stand-
ing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. One highly exalted; spoken of angelical beings.

Still would those beauteous ministers of light
Burn all as bright,
And bow their flaming heads before thee;
Still thrones and dominations would adore thee.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 177.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, principedoms, virtues, powers.
Milton, P. L.

To THRONE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
enthone; to set on a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great
stars

Thron'd and set high? *Shakespeare.*
True image of the Father, whether thron'd
In the bosom of bliss, and light of light
Conceiving, or remote from heaven, enstrin'd
In fleshly tabernacle and human form.

Milton, P. R.

He thron'd in glass and nam'd it Caroline.

Pope.

THRONG. *n. s.* [*θpanz, Saxon, from θpun-
gan, to press.*] A crowd; a multitude
pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throngs. *Shaks.*

A throng

Of thick short sobs in thundering volleys float,
And roul themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs.

Crashaw.

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wish the throng of great and good
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*

With studious thought observ'd the illustrious
throngs.

In nature's order as they pass'd along,
Their names, their fates. *Dryden, Æn.*

THRONG.* *adj.* Much occupied; very
busy: a northern expression, sometimes
spoken thrang. In the following ex-
ample, it means filled with multitudes.

I demand what perfection can be in the spirits
of these just men to be overwhelmed in a senseless
sleep; or what a disproportionable and unsuitable
representation it is of this throng theatre in heaven,
made up of saints and angels, that so great a part
of them as the souls of the holy men deceased
should be found drooping or quite drowned in an
unactive lethargy?

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660,) p. 28.

To THRONG. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*] To
crowd; to come in tumultuous multi-
tudes.

I have seen

The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations
of so many passions as throng'd upon her, but fell
upon his neck, crying out, My son! *Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppress or incom-
mode with crowds or tumults.

I'll say thou hast gold:

Thou wilt be throng'd too shortly. *Shakespeare.*
The multitude throng thee and press thee.

St. Luke, viii. 45.

All access was throng'd, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton, P. L.*

THRO'NGLY.* *adv.* [*from throng.*] In
crowds; in multitudes.

God had so contrived, by his infinite wisdom,
that matter, thus or thus prepared, should by a vital
congruity attract proportional forms from the world
of life, which is every where rich at hand, and
does very throngly inebriate the moist and unctuous
air.

More, Conf. Cabb. (1653,) p. 37.

THRO'STLE. *n. s.* [*θροστλε, Saxon.*] The
thrush; a singing bird.

The thrush with his note so true,
The wren with his little quill. *Shakespeare.*

The black-bird and throset with their melodious
voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring.

Walton, Angler.

THRO'TTLE. *n. s.* [*from throat.*] The
windpipe; the larinx.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or throtle
to qualify the sound. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*] To
choak; to suffocate; to kill by stopping
the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off.

Shakespeare.

As when Anteus in Trassa strove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in the air, expir'd and fell.

Milton, P. R.

His throat half throttled with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam.

Dryden.

The throttling quinsy 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints.

Dryden.

Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape.

Swift.

THROVE. the preterite of thrive.
England never throve so well, nor was there
everbrought into England so great an increase of
wealth since. *Locke.*

THROUGH.† *prep.* [ðuph, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German; *thairh*, Goth. Dicitur de transitu per locum in omnibus dialectis. Wachter. Mr. Tooke derives it from the Goth. substantive *dauro*, (Teut. *thuruh*, the same,) a door, gate, passage.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole mass, or compass.

He hath been so successful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of the asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of ivory he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden, Æn.*

The same thing happened when I removed the prism out of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only *through* their senses; they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the understanding *through* these senses.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

4. By means of; by agency of; in consequence of.

The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through* smart. *Spenser.*

Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shakespeare.*

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through* idleness of the hands the house droppeth *through*. *Ecclus. x.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold, Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy;
Through him soft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shaks.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*

To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite *through*. *South.*

THROUGHRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *throughbred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances, and all possible contingents. *Grew, Cosmol.*

THROUGHLIGHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light*.] Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art. *Wotton on Architecture.*

THROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *through*.] It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *through*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The sight so *thoroughly* him dismay'd,

That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*

For bed then next they were,
All *thoroughly* satisfied with compleat cheer. *Chapman.*

Rice must be *thoroughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bacon.*

No less wisdom than what made the world can *thoroughly* understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *thoroughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson.*

THROUGHOUT. *prep.* [*through* and *out*.]

Quite *throughout*; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed, after the defeat, an avoiding of all Spanish forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud

As to be heard *throughout* the universe,

To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Jonson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved *ourselves throughout* the course of this long war. *Atterbury.*

THROUGHOUT. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold

Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton, P. L.*

His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPEACED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.

He is very dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpeaced* speculators in those great theories. *More.*

TO THROW. *v. a.* preter. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*. [ðpapan, Saxon.]

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Preiaines *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Shimei *threw* stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Sam. xvi. 13.*

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *St. Mark, xii. 42.*

He fell
From heaven, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton, P. L.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence.

To treats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison, State of the War.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addison, Spect.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Addison, Spect.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantic confusion. *Berkeley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addison, Cato.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou *throwest*,
Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

5. To cast; to strip; to put off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shaks.*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence. *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,
And issu'd like a god to mortal view. *Pope, Odyssey.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself distressed, an exile, and unknown,
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone. *Dryden, Æn.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?

Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute,
but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself
upon God, and contend not with him in
prayer.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws*
us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our
identity.

To throw his language more out of prose, Homer
affects the compound epithets.

Pope.

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Latin.] As, balls
thrown in a lathe.

Ainsworth.

14. To *Throw away*. To lose; to spend
in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves.

Outway.

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know.

Denham.

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any
thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist
ground.

Temple.

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war.

Dryden.

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have
spoke,

But was too fierce to *throw away* the time.

Dryden.

The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their souls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.

Dryden.

In poetry the expression beautifies the design;
if it be vicious or displeasing, the cost of colouring
is *thrown away* upon it.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The well-meaning man should rather consider
what opportunities he has of doing good to his
country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the
rights of princes.

Addison.

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies
that went about the streets.

Arbutnot, J. Bull.

15. To *Throw away*. To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because
not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than
understanding.

Bp. Taylor.

16. To *Throw by*. To reject; to lay
aside as of no use.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall.

B. Jonson.

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets,
received without examination, ought, in reference
to that question, to *throw wholly by* all his former
notions.

Locke.

17. To *Throw down*. To subvert; to
overturn.

Must one rash word, the infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years?
This the reward of a whole life of service? *Addison.*

18. To *Throw off*. To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon
as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal
distempers.

Arbutnot.

19. To *Throw off*. To reject; to discard:
as, to *throw off* an acquaintance.

'Twould be better

Could you provoke him to give th' occasion,
And then to *throw him off*.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

Can there be any reason why the household of
God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence
and duty, by which all other houses are
best governed?

Sprat.

20. To *Throw out*. To exert; to bring
forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling shrieks and shrieking
cries.

Spenser.

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day.

Addison.

21. To *Throw out*. To distance; to leave
behind.

Whene'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown me out* in the pursuits of honour?

Addison.

22. To *Throw out*. To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out*, they
were content should enjoy their exile.

Swift.

23. To *Throw out*. To reject; to ex-
clude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to
reflect a little, and the bill was *thrown out*.

Swift.

24. To *Throw up*. To resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they're never to be won.

Hudibras.

Experienced gamblers *throw up* their cards
when they know the game is in the enemy's hand,
without unnecessary vexation in playing it out.

Addison, Frecholder.

Life we must not part with foolishly: it must
not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a
quarrel.

Collier.

25. To *Throw up*. To emit; to eject;
to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient
throws up.

Arbutnot.

26. This is one of the words which is used
with great latitude; but in all its uses,
whether literal or figurative, it retains
from its primitive meaning some notion
of haste or violence.To *Throw*. v. n.

1. To perform the act of casting.

2. To cast dice.

3. To *Throw about*. To cast about; to try
expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about* to *throw*.

Spenser.

Throw.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he tore

From off a huge rock; and so right a *throw*
Made at our ship, that just before the prow
It overfell and fell.

Chapman.

He heav'd a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe:

A tower assaulted by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook.

Addison.

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which
the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:

So is Alcides beaten by his page.

Shakespeare.

If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his
cast when he *throws* dice for his life; his being,
his happiness, and all is involved in the error of
one *throw*.

South.

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to
be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a
venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many millions
of millions odds to one against any single *throw*,
that the assigned order will not be cast.

Bentley, Serm.

The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads
fall,

Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all.

Young.

3. The space to which any thing is *thrown*.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing.

Shaks. Coriol.

The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand
about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the
island.

Addison.

4. A short space of time; a little while.
[ðpah, Sax.]

They danced but a little *throw*.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

Down himself he layd

Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a *throw*.

Spenser, F. Q.

You can fool no more money out of me at this
throw.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

5. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws*.

Spenser.

6. Effort; violent rally.

Your youth admires

The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul;
Cato's bold fights, the extravagance of virtue.

Addison.

7. The agony of childbirth: in this sense
it is written *throe*. See *THROE*.

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings
forth any thing great without some pain and
travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery.

South.

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison.

Dryden.

Say, my friendship wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth;
Which to the wondering world I shall disclose;
Or if he fail me, perish in my *throws*.

Dryden.

THROWER.† n. s. [from *throw*.]

1. One that throws.

Fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

2. A throwster; which see.

THROWSTER.* n. s. [from *throw*.] One
whose business is to prepare the ma-
terials for the weaver.

Throwsters is written *throwers* in the charter of
incorporation of the silk *throwsters*.

Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.

THRUM.† n. s. [*thraum*, Icelandic, the
end of any thing; *thrommes*, Norm. Fr.
thrums of woollen yarn.]

1. The ends of weavers' threads.

2. Any coarse yarn.

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, crush, conclude and quell.

Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.

All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides
the low *thrum*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Would our *thrum*-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

To *THRUM** v. a. [from the noun.] To
weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe.

The king being in his dublet and hosen, all of
sheepe's colour cloth; his hosen, from the knee
upward, were *thrummed* very thicke with silke of
the same colour.

Covenshish, Life of Card. Wolsey.

There's her *thrumm'd* hat, and her muffier too.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

A *thrumm'd* stocking, a bumbast or bolstered
garment.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 44.

Are we born to *thrum* caps, or pick straws?

Quarles, Judg. and Mer. The Oppressor.

To *THRUM*.† v. a. [probably from *To*
drum, which is used in the sense of to
tinkle.] To grate; to play coarsely.

Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go
off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the
thrumming of a guitar.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

THRUSH.† n. s. [ðpyce, Saxon; *turdus*,
Latin.]

1. A small singing-bird.

Of singing-birds they have linnets, goldfinches,
blackbirds, and thrushes.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. Pope.

2. [From *thrust*: as we say, a *push*; a *breaking out*. Dr. Johnson.—The disease, being indicated by small *red* eruptions, especially in the mouth, is named from the French *rouge*, red, prefixing the English *the*; hence *thrush*. D. Gazetteer, July 25. 1764.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour, the less dangerous.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

To THRUST.† v. a. [*trusito*, Latin; *thrijista*, trudere; Serenius: old Engl. *threst*. "This letter down she *threste* under his pillow." Chaucer, March. Tale.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.

Thrust in thy sickle and reap. Rev. xiv. 15.

2. To push; to move with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them. Spenser.

When the king comes, offer him no violence, Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force.

Shakespeare.

Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,

Clamber not you up to the casements then, Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.

Shakespeare.

When the ass saw the angel, she *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crusb't Balaam's foot.

Numb. xxii. 22.

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.

1 Sam. xi. 2.

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away.

2 Kings, iv. 27.

The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.

Isa. xlii. 18.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell.

St. Luke, x. 15.

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake.

Hayward.

They

In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame, And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.

Dryden.

To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride.

Dryden.

3. To stab.

Phineas *thrust* both of them through.

Numb. xxv. 8.

4. To compress.

He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it.

Judg. vi. 38.

5. To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

6. To obtrude; to intrude.

Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourself

Into my private meditations? Shaks. Hen. VIII.

I go to meet

The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report

Into his ears.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Should he not do as rationally, who took physic from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment?

Locke.

To THRUST. v. n.

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.

2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth; But when in heaven, I'll stand next Hercules, And *thrust* between my father and the god.

Dryden.

3. To intrude.

Not all,

Who like intruders *thrust* into their service, Participate their sacred influence.

Rowe.

4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.

Young, old, *thrust* there,

In mighty concourse.

Chapman, Odys.

The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on.

Knolles, Hist.

THRUST. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety.

Sidney.

That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed, But that my coat is better than thou know'st.

Shakespeare.

Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, pursues, And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews.

Dryden.

2. Assault; attack.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.

More, Div. Dialogues.

THRUSTER. n. s. [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts.

THRUSTLE. n. s. Thrush; throstle.

No *thrustles* shrill the bramble-bush forsake; No chirping lark the welkin seen invokes.

Gay.

To THRYEALLOW. v. a. [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer.

Thryfallow betime for destroying of weed, Lest thistle and docke fal a blooming and seed.

Tusser.

THUMB. n. s. [ðuma, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb*, Wreck'd as homeward he did come.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.

Dryden.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows.

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards, called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.

Ray on the Creation.

To THUMB.† v. a.

1. To handle awkwardly.

2. To soil with the thumb.

A treatise that shall make a very comely figure on a bookseller's shelf; — never to be *thumb'd* or *greas'd* by students.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 7.

THUMB-BAND. n. s. [*thumb* and *band*.]

A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. Mortimer.

THUMBED.* adj. [from the noun.] Having thumbs.

Fingered and *thumb'd*. Skelton, Poems, p. 124.

THUMB-RING.* n. s. A ring worn on the thumb.

I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring*.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

He greets us with a quantity of *thumb-ring* posies.

Milton, Apol. for Smect. § 3.

The large *thumb-ring*, supposed to be given her by her husband, quickly recommends her to some wealthy neighbour.

Spectator, No. 614.

THUMBSTALK. n. s. [*thumb* and *stalk*.] A thimble; a sheath of leather to put on the thumb.

Gloves cut into *thumbstalks*.

Gayton on D. Quir. p. 97.

THUMP. n. s. [*thombo*, Ital.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

And blund'ring still with snarling rump,

He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*

As made him reel.

Hudibras.

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* resound.

Dryden.

Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners.

Addison.

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock.

Taylor.

To THUMP. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons whom our fathers Have in their own land beaten, bobb'd, and

thump'd.

Shakespeare.

To THUMP. v. n. To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

A stone

Levell'd so right, it *thump'd* upon His manly paunch, with such a force

As almost beat him off his horse.

Hudibras.

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole.

Swift.

THUMPER.† n. s. [from *thump*.]

1. The person or thing that thumps.

2. Any thing huge, great, or admirable: a cant expression.

Let me ring the fore bell:

And here are *thumpers*, chequins, golden rogues.

Beaumont and Fl. Mad Lover.

THUMPING.* adj. Great; huge: a *thumping* boy, i. e. a large child. Exm. and different counties. Grose. It is a low word.

THUNNER.* See THUNDER.

THUNDER.† n. s. [ðunþep, ðunop, Sax.

dunder, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnere*,

French. In the north of England, *thunner* is a common pronunciation of *thunder*.]

1. Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence,

and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination,

upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line,

or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles,

and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling.

Muschenbroek.

2. In popular and poetick language, *thun-*

5 K

der is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove.

Shakspeare.

The revenging gods
'Gainst paricides all the *thunder* bend.

Shaks.

The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.

Milton, P. L.

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws.

Spenser.

Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage.

Rowe.

To *THUNDER*, *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for his power to *thunder*.

Shaks. Coriol.

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

His dreadful name late through all Spain did
thunder,

And Hercules' two pillars nearer near
Did make to quake and fear.

Spenser.

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears.

Milton, P. L.

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head.

Pope.

To *THUNDER*, *† v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour.

So soon as some few notable examples had
thundered a duty into the subjects' hearts, he soon
ewed no baseness of suspicion.

Sidney.

Oracles severe

Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath.

Dryden.

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder*
out an ecclesiastical censure.

Ayliffe.

3. To urge violently; to inflict with vehemence.

Tho forth the boaster marching brave begonne
His stolen steed to *thunder* furiously.

Spenser, F. Q.

Therewith they gan, both furious and fell,
To *thunder* blows, and fiercely to assaile,
Each other, bent his enemy to quell.

Spenser, F. Q.

Now at his helm, now at his hawberk bright
He *thunder'd* blows, now at his face and sight.

Fairfax.

THUNDERBOLT, *n. s.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as
it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell
who should down.

Shakspeare.

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath
been so severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to
all.

King Charles.

My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove.

Denham.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war?

Dryden.

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar,
is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the faint-
ing army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on
his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of
the story of the Christian legion.

Addison.

2. Fulmination; denunciation, properly ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt*
of excommunication.

Hakewill on Providence.

THUNDERCLAP, *n. s.* [*thunder* and *clap*.]

Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be.

Spenser.

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;

Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear.

Dryden.

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard.

Dryden.

THUNDERER, *n. s.* [from *thunder*.] The
power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts?

Shaks.

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had n't been the cradle of their god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born.

Waller.

When the bold Typhoeus

Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods, that shar'd his prosperous state,
All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate.

Dryden.

THUNDERING, ** n. s.* [from *thunder*.]

1. The emission of thunder.

Entreat the Lord, that there be no more mighty
thunderings and hail.

Exod. ix. 28.

2. The act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise.

That church shall always have enemies, and shall
still be tormented in the sea of this world with the
thunderings of Antichrist.

Bp. Hooper, Confess. of Chr. Faith, (1584,) § 52.

THUNDEROUS, *† adj.* [from *thunder*.] Pro-
ducing thunder.

Rushing with *thunderous* roar.

Sylvester, Du Bart. (1621,) p. 420.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.

Milton, Vac. Ex.

THUNDERSHOWER, *n. s.* [*thunder* and
shower.] A rain accompanied with
thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it
comes like a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and
darkness, with a terrible crack.

Stillingfleet.

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are often-
times contrary to one another, especially if hail
falls, the sultry weather below directing the wind
one way, and the cold above the clouds another.

Derham, Physico-Theol.

THUNDERSTONE, *n. s.* [*thunder* and *stone*.]

A stone fabulously supposed to be emit-
ted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*.

Shaksp. Cymb.

To *THUNDERSTRIKE*, *v. a.* [*thunder* and
strike.]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring,
nay not able, to behold that power.

Sidney.

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck*.

Milton, P. L.

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderstruck*, the exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was given, a while survey'd

Milton, P. R.

'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus
Lies stretch'd supine.

Addison.

2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Fear from our hearts took
The very life; to be so *thunderstrook*

Chayman.

With such a voice,
Nigh *thunderstruck*, the exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was given, a while survey'd

Milton, P. R.

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Lies stretch'd supine.

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Chayman.

THURIBLE, ** n. s.* [*turribulum*, low Lat.]
A censer; a pan to burn incense in.

Cowel.

THURIFEROUS, *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.]

Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION, *† n. s.* [*thuris* and *facio*,
Latin.] The act of fuming with incense;
the act of burning incense.

The way of *thurification*,
To make fumigation.

Skelton, Poems, p. 290.

Some semblance of an idolatrous *thurification*.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 3. C. 3.

The several acts of worship which were required
to be performed to images are processions, genu-
flections, *thurifications*, deosculations, and oblations.

Stillingfleet.

THURSDAY, *n. s.* [*thorsday*, Danish; from
thor. *Thor* was the son of Odin; yet,
in some of the northern parts, they wor-
shipped the Supreme Deity under his
name, attributing the power over all
things, even the inferior deities, to him.

Stillingfleet.] The fifth day of the
week.

THUS, *adv.* [ðu; Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should
thus judge.

Hooker.

The knight him calling, asked who he was,
Who lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus*.

Spenser.

I return'd with similar proof enough,
With tokens *thus* and *thus*.

Shaks. Cymbeline.

To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be safely *thus*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* has
I done.

Jos. vii. 23.

The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and
whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making con-
cord a deity; *thus* seeking peace, not by an oath,
but by prayer.

Holyday.

That the principle that sets on work these or-
gans, is nothing else but the modification of matter
thus or *thus* posited, is false.

Hale.

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:

Dryden, Don Sebast.

I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
Is insolent.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign.

Dryden.

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began.

Dryden, Æn.

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master,
I will tell your majesty *thus* much for your com-
fort, your majesty hath but two enemies; whereof
the one is all the world, and the other your own
ministers.

Bacon.

Even *thus* wise, that is, *thus* peaceable, were
very Heathens; *thus* peaceable among themselves,
though without grace; *thus* peaceable by wise
nature very like grace.

Holyday.

He said, *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds.

Milton, P. L.

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its
production and form.

Burnet, Theory.

No man reasonably pretend-*†* to know *thus*
much, but he must pretend to know all things.

Tillotson.

This you must do to inherit life; and if you
have come up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it.

Wake.

To *THWACK*, *† v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.

Dr. Johnson. — If it be from the Saxon
word, it should seem to be ironically,
for that means to touch lightly. To
thack is the old English word: "This
carter *thakketh* his horse upon the

Wake.

croupe." Chaucer, Fr. Tale.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. *Shaks.*
Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should find their jackets well *thwack'd*. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with hardy *thwack*
Twice bruised his head, and twice his back.

Hudibras.
They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of *thwacks*.

Addison, Freeholder.
THWAITE.* *n. s.* [some take it for a pasture, from the Dutch *hwoit*. Camden. *Twaite*, Norm. Fr. Kelham.] Any plain parcel of ground, from which wood has been grubbed up, enclosed and converted into tillage: a northern word.

It being a stony and mountainous country, is not every where so fit for tillage or meadow; but in several parts and parcels, as they are marked by nature, differing in form and quality of soil, or otherwise enclosed by the inhabitants from the barren waste of the fells, such parts or parcels are now and were of old called *thwaits*, sometimes with the addition of their quality; as *Branchethwaite*, of brackens or fern growing there; *Stonethwaite*, of rocks; and such like.

Nicolson and Burn, Hist. of Cumberland, p. 14.

THWART.† *adj.* [θῠῡρπ, Saxon; *dwaers*, Teut. obliquus; *thwer*, Icel. transversus, oppositus. *Serenius.*]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.

This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities.

Milton, P. L.
2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous. [*thairs*, Goth. *iratus*; θρεορ, Saxon; *thwere*, Icel. contrarius, rebellis. *Serenius.*]

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
And be a *thwart* disnatur'd torment to her.

Shakespeare, L. Lear.
THWART.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] Obliquely.

Yet whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte,
The templed steele did not into his braynepan byte.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 30.

TO THWART. *v. a.*
1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton, P. L.*
Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd.

Thomson.
2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shaks.*
Lesser had been
The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shaks. Coriol.*
The understanding and will then never disagreed;
for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour.

Dryden.
In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more.

Addison.
Neptune aton'd, his wrath should now refrain,
Or *thwart* the synod of the gods in vain.

Pope, Odyssey.
By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares oppress,
He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast.

Young.
To **THWART.** *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles.

Locke.
THWA'RTING.† *n. s.* [from *thwart*.] The act of crossing; the act of opposing.

Socrates knew before he married her, that his Xantippe was a cold unsufferable; yet he wittingly did marry her, to exercise his patience, that, by the practice of enduring her shrewish heats, he might be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the scorns, the sophisms, and the petulancies of rude and unskilful men; the frettings, the *thwartings*, and the excruciations of life.

Feltham, Res. ii. 57.
THWA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

THWA'RTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *thwart*.] Untowardness; perverseness.

Can any man be so unreasonable as to defend it lawful, upon some unkind usages or *thwartness* of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent? much less therefore may it be thus betwixt an husband and wife: "They two are one flesh."

Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons. D. 4. C. 2.
TO THWITE.* *v. a.* [θῠῡtan, Saxon.] To cut, chip, or hack with a knife: used in the north, and is in the old dictionary of Huloet.

A bow—full even—
And it was painted well and *thwitten*.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 933.
THWI'TTLE.* *n. s.* [hwitell, Sax. whence our *whittle*; but *thwittle* is the older English word. See *TO THWITE*.] A kind of knife: this is also a northern word.

A Sheffield *thwittle* bare he in his hose.

Chaucer, Reve's Tale.
THY. *pronoun.* [θῠin, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou*. See *THOU*.

Whatever God did say,
Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way.

Cowley.
Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark.

Cowley.
These are *thy* works, Parent of good!

Milton, P. L.
THYSELF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
Thyself and office deify show. *Shaks. Macbeth.*

It must and shall be so; content *thyself*. *Shaks.*
2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. *Dryd.*

THYNE wood. *n. s.* A precious wood.

The merchandize of gold and all *thyne* wood are departed from thee. *Rev. xviii. 12.*

THYME. *n. s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.]

A plant.
The *thyme* hath a labiated flower,
consisting of one leaf, whose upper-lip

is erect, and generally split in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'r'y thyme. *Dryd.*
THYMY.* *adj.* [from *thyme*.] Abounding with thyme.

Guide my way
Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats
Of Academus, and the *thymy* vale,
Where oft enchanted with Socratic sounds
Ilissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream
In gentler murmurs. *Alexander, Pl. of Imag. B. 1.*

The scudding hare
Draws to her dew-sprent seat, o'er *thymy* heaths,
A path as gently waving. *Mason, Eng. Gard. B. 2.*

TIAR.† } *n. s.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat. Dr. *TIARA.*] Johnson.—The Saxons had *tȳp* in a similar sense; and *tiar* is much older than the time of Milton, Dr. Johnson's earliest authority. A dress for the head; a diadem.

His [the pope's] triple tiara and crowne evince the same.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616,) p. 165.
His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*.

Milton, P. L.
This royal robe and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore

In full assemblies. *Dryden, Æn.*
A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Fairer she seem'd distinguish'd from the rest,
And better mien disclos'd, as better dress:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

TO TICE.† *v. a.* [from *entice*. Dr. Johnson.—This is an old English verb, and is also used in Scotland. Mr. Chalmers observes, that Dr. Johnson gives no derivation of *entice*, to which he refers *tice*; and that the roots of both are probably *tȳcan*, Sax. *suadere*, *solicitare*. Dr. Jamieson notices this Saxon etymon, as also Fr. *attiser*, Ital. *tizzare*, *accendere*, together with the Arm. *tis*, a train, and Su. Goth. *tussa*, to incite. But it is, no doubt, merely an abbreviation of the old French *enticer*, which is the origin, as I have shewn, of our *entice*.] To draw; to allure.

These two have *tice'd* me hither to this place. *Titus Andronicus.*

What is in your lip
To *tice* the enamour'd soul to dwell with more
Ambition, than the yet unwild'r'd blush
That speaks the innocence of mine? *Beaumont and Fl. Coronation.*

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whether wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover *tice'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty? *Herbert.*

TYCEMENT.* *n. s.* [*enticement*, old Fr.] Allurement. Obsolete. *Huloet.*

TICK.† *n. s.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored. Dr. Johnson.—It is certainly a contraction of *ticket*, the ancient word for trust or score; which

Mr. Malone considers to have been the token given by the creditor to the debtor, to ascertain the debt. "You may swim in twentie of their boates over the water upon *ticket*." Dekker, Gull's Hornebooke, 1609. "Taking up arms and ammunition from the States United, with whom they went on *ticket*, and long days of payment, for want of ready money for their satisfaction." Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians, (1670,) p. 437.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon tick. *Hudibros.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must go on tick, or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a tick at the market. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a tick in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council won't tick. *Arbuthnot.*

To TICK.* v. a. [*tikken*, Dutch.] To note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks ticked or noticed the seconds. *Tollet, Note on Shakspeare. Wint. Tale.*

TICK.* n. s. [from the verb.] The sound made in ticking.

Its noise is more agreeable to the leisurely and constant tick of the death-watch. *Ray, Rem. p. 324.*

TRICKEN.† } n. s. The same with tick. A
TRICKING. } sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

Striped linen, or tickings, or dyed linen.

Dimities, tickens, checks, and the like stuffs. *Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 522.*

TICKET. n. s. [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Guthrie, England.*

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's ticket, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenser.*

In a lottery with one prize, a single ticket is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier on Envy.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Disdains all note of tickets or codille. *Pope.*

To TICKET.* v. a. [from the noun; *tiquet*, Fr. ticketed. Cotgrave, and Sherwood.] To distinguish by a ticket.

In that lottery a few glittering prizes, 1000, 5000, 10,000 pounds among an infinity of blanks, drew troops of adventurers; who, if the whole fund had been equally ticketed, would never have come in. *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 40.*

To TYCKLE. v. a. [*titillo*, Lat.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
The mind is moved in great vehemency only by tickling some parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a sweetness in good verse, which tickles even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal ticked by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation tickling skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

I cannot rule my spleen;
My scorn rebels, and tickles me within. *Dryden.*
Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups drives to the tavern though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confuses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine. *Locke.*

To TYCKLE. v. n. To feel-titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did tickle inwardly in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. *Spenser.*

TYCKLE.† adj. [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this old word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; uncertain; easily overthrown.

The world is now ful tikel sickerly. *Chaucer, Mill. Tale.*

When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakspeare.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. *Shakspeare.*
Courtiers are but tickle things to deal withal. *Beaumont and Fl. Rule a Wife.*

TYCKLENESS.* n. s. [from tickle.] Unsteadiness; uncertainty.

Hoard hath hate; and climbing tickleness. *Chaucer, Balade of Gode Counsaile.*
Fortune false—none feed
To stand with stay, and forswear tickleness. *Mir. for Mag. p. 429.*

TYCKLER.* n. s. [from tickle.] One that tickles. *Scott.*

TYCKLING.* n. s. [from tickle.] The act of affecting by slight touches; the act of pleasing by slight gratifications.

Aspiring sons,
Who with these hourly ticklings grow so pleas'd,
And wantonly conceited of themselves. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

TYCKLISH. adj. [from tickle.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath plac'd it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these ticklish times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign clime. *Swift.*

TYCKLISHNESS.† n. s. [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.

You know the ticklishness of London pulpits, and how ill it would become me to place a man in a London church, that were not both a strong and a sound man. *Donne, in Sir T. Matthews's Lett. (1660,) p. 355.*

The difficulty and ticklishness of the times. *Paley, Horae Paul. p. 226.*

TRICKTACK.† n. s. [*trictac*, Fr.] A game at tables. See also TRICKTRACK.

Tick-tack sets a man's intentions on their guard. Errors in this and war can be but once amended. *Hall, Horae Viciosa, (1646,) p. 149.*

And that those pretended tumults were chastised by their own army for new tumults, is not proved by a game at ticktack with words; Tumults and Armies, Armies and Tumults; but seems more like the method of a justice irrational than divine. *Milton, Eiconocl. § 26.*

TID. adj. [tyðbeep, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TYDBIT. n. s. [*tid* and *bū*.] A dainty.

To TYDDER. } v. a. [from *tid*.] To use
To TYDDLE. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. n. s. [tyð, tyb, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Icelandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide. *Spenser.*

They two forth passing,
Receiv'd those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed tide,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath this day deserv'd,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides in the kalender? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

At New-year's tide following the king chose his master of the horse. *Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called tides is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the tides of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakspeare.*

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary tides,

Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*

Continual tide

Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*
To TIDE.† v. a. [from the noun.] To
drive with the stream.

They are *tided* down the stream of looseness.
Feltham, Res. ii. 8.

Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. v. n. To pour a flood; to be
agitated by the tide.

When, from his dint, the foe still backward
shrunk,

Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TIDEGATE. n. s. [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate
through which the tide passes into a
basin. *Bailey.*

TIDESMAN. n. s. [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-
waiter or customhouse officer, who
watches on board of merchant-ships till
the duty of goods be paid and the ships
unloaded. *Bailey.*

TIDEWAITER. n. s. [*tide* and *wait*.] An
officer who watches the landing of goods
at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of English-
men; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and
tidewaiters' places. *Swift.*

TIDILY. adv. [from *tidy*.] Neatly; read-
ily.

TIDINESS. n. s. [from *tidy*.] Neatness;
readiness.

TIDINGS. n. s. [*tīdan*, Saxon, to happen,
to betide; *tīdende*, Icelandic.] News;
an account of something that has hap-
pened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*.
Shakespeare.

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of import-
ance:

What *tidings* dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*

The messenger of these glad *tidings*, by whom
this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified,
was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

TIDY.† adj. [*tīdī*, Icelandic, frequens.

The primary sense is from the Saxon
tīd, tide, season. Wicliffe uses *tīdeful*
in this sense: "*tīdeful* fruit." James,
v. 7. So *tydigh*, Teut. tempestivus,
maturus.]

1. Seasonable; timely.
If weather be faire and *tīdī*, thy grain
Make speedilī carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tusser.*

What a hap had I,
And what a *tydī* fortune, when my fate
Flung me upon this bear-whelp!
Bacon, and Fl. Tam. Tamed.

2. Neat; ready. [*tīdīg*, Su. Goth. decorus,
decens.]

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass. *Gay, Past.*

3. It seems to be here put by mistake or
irony for *untidy*. Dr. Johnson.—Ra-
ther perhaps ironically for *small*. The

word is applied to Falstaff. *Tidy* is
used in the north, according to Grose,
for *small*.

Thou whoreson *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig,
when wilt thou leave fighting?

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

To TIE. v. a. [*tīan*, *tīgan*, Sax.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves
home from them. *1 Sam. vi. 7.*

Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in
chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run
as fast as their horses. *Knolles, Hist.*

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to
puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we
shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come
to loose it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not
easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly
together, and the probability is so clear, that assent
necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which de-
pend on them, and are as firmly made out from
thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link
of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evi-
dent principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct: with *up*, in-
tensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*

Melantius stay,
You have my promise, and my hasty word
Restrains my tongue, but *ties* not up my sword. *Wallar.*

Honour and good nature may *tie up* his hands;
but as these would be very much strengthened by
reason and principle, so without them they are only
instincts. *Addison.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain;
to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touch-
ing a prescript form of prayer to be used in the
church, they have declared that it shall not be pre-
scribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their
ministers. *Hooker.*

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts
of worship to become due only to himself? cannot
he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place,
that you never see in any of their plays a scene
change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

No one seems less *tied up* to a form of words.

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down
to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to
come, but are ever *tied* down to the present mo-
ment. *Arbutnot.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to
strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in
common use. *Arbutnot.*

6. It may be observed of *tie*, that it has
often the particles *up* and *down* joined to
it, which are, for the most part, little
more than emphatical, and which, when
united with this word, have at least con-
sequentially the same meaning.

TIE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening. See *TIE*.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of
obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of
respect. *Bacon.*

No forest, cave, or savage den
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Waller.*

3. A knot of hair.

The well-sworn *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either should have its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER. n. s. [*tiere*, *tiere*, old Fr. *tuyer*,
Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of
great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. n. s. [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel
holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce*. *B. Jonson.*

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TIERCET. n. s. [from *tiers*, Fr.] A tri-
plet; three lines.

TIFF. n. s. [A low word, I suppose with-
out etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *toff*,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a
pet.

To TIFF. v. n. To be in a pet; to quar-
rel. A low word.

To TIFF.* v. a. [*tiffer*, old French.] To
dress; to deck.

Is the Miss under a force when she culls among
her trinkets with curious toil to *tiff* herself out in
the most engaging manner?

Search, Free Will, &c. (1763), p. 98.

TIFFANY. n. s. [*tiffer*, to dress up, old
Fr. Skinner.] Very thin silk.

The smock of sulphur will not black a paper,
and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiff*-
janies. *Brown.*

TIG.* n. s. [from *tekan*, Goth. to touch.]
A play in which children try to touch
each other last.

TIGE. n. s. [in architecture.] The shaft
of a column from the astragal to the
capital. *Bailey.*

TIGER. n. s. [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Lat.] A
fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger*:
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Has the steer
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him? *Thomson, Spring.*

TIGHT.† adj. [*dicht*, Dutch. Dr. John-
son.—From the Sax. *tīan*, to tie. Mr.
H. Tooke.—In the Sax. *tīgan*, to bind,
perhaps we see the true origin of the
English *tight*, as signifying neat, gene-
rally traced to Teut. *dicht*, solidus. It
seems merely q. d. tied close, well knit.
Dr. Jamieson.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes.

Moxon, Mech. Ez.

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be stifled all of a sudden.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in.

Swift.

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*.

Gay.

Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great.

Swift.

3. Handy; adroit.
My queen's a squire
More *tight* at this than thou.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unloils the flask.

Dryden, Juv.

The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any.

Arbuthnot.

TIGHT.* *pret.* Of *to tie*. Obsolete.
And therewith a great long chaine he *tight*
With which he drew him forth even in his own
despight.

Spenser, F. Q.

TO TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To
straiten; to make close.

TIGHTER. *n. s.* [from *tighten*.] A riband
or string by which women straiten their
clothes.

TIGHTLY.* *adv.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closely; not loosely.
2. Neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly;
adroitly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity:
tightly, I say, go *tightly* to your business; you
have cost me much.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

TIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible, which arises from the
greatness of the number of corpuscles that com-
pose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their
union.

Woodward on Fossils.

2. Neatness.
TIGRESS. *n. s.* [from *tiger*.] The female
of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress*, that several spots rise
in her skin when she is angry.

Addison.

TIGRISH.* *adj.* [from *tiger*.] Resembling
a tiger.

Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass.

Sidney, Astroph. and Stella.

TIKE.* *n. s.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dutch;
tique, Fr.]

1. The louse of dogs or sheep. See
TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept,
and somewhat afeared by the hair.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. A dog; a cur. [*tijk*, Runick, a little or
worthless dog.]

Avaunt, you curs! —
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle-tail.

Shaks. K. Lear.

You're a dissembling *tike*;

To your hole again! *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

3. A clown; a vulgar person; a blunt or
queer fellow: a northern word.

If you can like

A Yorkshire *tike*.

H. Carey, The Wonder, &c. (1736.)

TILE. *n. s.* [*tile*, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch;
tuile, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates
of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as
stone doth; and the like of *tile*.

Bacon, Phys. Rem.

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*.

Milton, P. L.

Worse than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worse
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse.

Dryden.

Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes
made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their
lathings.

Moxon.

TO TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled
or thatched.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris

Might raise a house above two stories;

A lyric ode wou'd slate; a catch
Wou'd *tile*, an epigram wou'd thatch.

Swift, Miscell.

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again.

Donne.

TILER. *n. s.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One
whose trade is to cover houses
with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house
upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood
prosecuted his death; and when he was offered
pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him
but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him,
he should go up to the top of the house, and then
fall down upon the *tiler*.

Bacon, Apophth.

TILING. *n. s.* [from *tile*.] The roof
covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him
down through the *tiling* with his couch before
Jesus.

St. Luke, v. 19.

TILL.* *n. s.* [*tul*, Pers. bursa sartorum, seu
pera, in qua digitalia, acum, fila, con-
duct. Lye.] A money-box in a shop; a
tiller.

They break up counters, doors and *tills*,
And leave the empty chests in view.

Swift.

TILL.* *prep.* [til, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. —
Mr. Horne Tooke has said, that we
always use *from* (and *from* only) for the
beginning either of *time* or *motion*; but
for the *termination* we apply sometimes
to, and sometimes *till*: *to*, indifferently
either to *place* or *time*; but *till* to *time*
only, and never to *place*. Thus we may
say, from morn to night, or from morn
till night: but we cannot say, from Tur-
key *till* England. Div. of Purley, i.
348. — Mr. Tooke had forgotten our old
language, and knew not that *till* is com-
monly used in the sense of *to*, in the
north of England. "They all gon home
til Athens." Chaucer, Kn. Tale. Dr.
Johnson was also a stranger to this em-
ployment of the word.]

1. To the time of.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell.

Cowley.

2. To. North.

Ray, and Grose.

She that buylded a college royall to the honour
of the name of Crist Jhesu, and left *till* her ex-

13

ecutours another to be buylded to maynteyn his
fayth and doctrine.

By. Fisher, Sermon.

Throughout Lent she restrayned her appetite
tyl one mele and *tyl* one fysshe on the day. *Ibid.*

TILL now. To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till now*.

Milton, P. L.

TILL then. To that time.

The earth *till* then was desert.

Milton, P. L.

TILL conjunction.

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears

To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd

Both harp and voice.

Milton, P. L.

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle,
Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our
age the French poets first made it a precept of the
stage.

Dryden.

2. To the degree that.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of
prayer to God, or glorification of him.

By. Taylor.

To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two.

Cowley.

Goddess, spread thy reign *till* Isis' elders reel.

Pope.

TO TILL.* *v. a.* [*tilan*, Saxon; *teelen*,
Dutch.]

1. To cultivate; to husband: commonly
used of the husbandry of the plow.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,

To *til*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat.

Milton, P. L.

Send him from the garden forth, to *til*

The ground whence he was taken.

Milton, P. L.

The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed
in an honest business that is necessary in life, and
very capable of being made an acceptable service
unto God.

Low.

2. To procure; to prepare. [This is the
primary meaning of the Sax. verb *tilan*.]

Nor knows he how to digge a well,

Nor neatly dresse a spring:

Nor knows a trap or snare to *til*.

W. Browne, Shop. Pipes.

TILLABLE. *adj.* [from *til*.] Arable; fit
for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can
hardly take sure footing.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

TILLAGE. *n. s.* [from *till*.] Husbandry;
the act or practice of plowing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the
natives, and to spare for exportation.

Bacon.

A sweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought

First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.

Milton, P. L.

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their
country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the
waste.

Milton on Education.

Bid the laborious hind,
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,

Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil.

Dryden.

That there was *tillage* Moses intimates; but
whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts
of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was,
is not expressed.

Woodward

TILLER.* *n. s.* [from *till*.]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in sea-sand partly after their near-
ness to the places, and partly by the good hus-
bandry of the *tiller*.

Carew.

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a
tiller of the ground.

Gen. iv. 2.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sa-
gues!

Canker or locust hurtful to infest

The blade; while husks elude the *tiller's* care,

And eminence of want distinguishes the year.

Prior.

2. The rudder of a boat.

3. The horse that goes in the thill. Pro-
perly *thiller*.

4. A till; & a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each tiller there with love-epistles lin'd.

Dryden, Juv.

5. A young timber-tree in a growing state: a technical word with woodmen.

Mason.

This they usually make of a curved tiller.

Evelyn, B. iii. ch. 4. § 29.

TILLYFALLY.† *adv.* [a hunting phrase
TILLYVALLEY.† borrowed from the
French, *ty a hillaut et valley*, Venerie
de Jacques Fouilloux, 1585, fol. 12.
Douce.] A word used formerly when
any thing said was rejected as trifling
or impertinent.

Am not I consanguineous? am not I of her
blood? *tillyvalley*, lady! *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*
Tillyfally, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient
swaggerer comes not in my doors.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

TILMAN. *n. s.* [*till* and *man*.] One who
tills; an husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good
Gil,

Makes husband and huswife their coffers to fil.

Tusser.

TILT.† *n. s.* [*cýlb*, Saxon; *tiald*, Icel.
tentorium tegumentum navis; *tialda*,
tentorium figere, auleum extruere.
Serenius.]

1. A tent; any support of covering overhead.

The roof of linnen

Intended for a shelter!

But the rain made an ass

Of tilt and canvas,

And the snow, which you know is a melter.

Denham.

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a
Gravesend tilt-boat.

Sandys.

The rowing crew,

To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue.

Gay.

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

His study is his tilt-yard, and his loves

Are brazen images of canonized saints.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if
he had been sworn brother to him; and he never
saw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he
broke his head.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Images, representing the forms of Hercules,
Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at
Constantinople.

Knolles.

The spouses of Hippolyte the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen.

Dryden.

In tilts and tournaments the valiant strove
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love.

Prior.

4. A thrust.

His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner, till
he had entertained him with the slaughter of two
or three of his liege subjects, whom he very ex-
temporally put to death with the tilt of his lance.

Addison, Freeholder.

5. Inclination forward: as, the vessel is a tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out. [from *tillen*, Dutch. See the verb.]

TO TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To point as in tilts.

Ajax interpos'd

His seven-fold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,

When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore
With tilted spears.

Philips.

Now horrid slaughter reigns:

Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance,

Careless of duty, and their native grounds

Distain with kindred blood.

Philips.

3. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out: as, the barrel is tilted; that is, leaned forward.

TO TILT.† *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,

Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields.

Milton, P. L.

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now —

Swords out and tilting one at other's breasts,

In opposition bloody.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,

To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

Dryden.

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality
to tilt.

Collier.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet

To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.

Pope.

3. To rush as in combat; to strike as in combat.

There stood a pile

Of aged rocks, torn from the neighbouring isle,

And girt with waves, against whose naked breast

The surges tilted.

Browne, Brit. Past. B. ii. S. 1.

Some say the spirits tilt so violently, that they

make holes where they strike.

Collier.

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam

Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow

Rode tilting o'er the waves.

Milton, P. L.

The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,

Till Grecian cliffs appear'd.

Pope, Odys.

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting

forward by the muscles of the back, so from fall-
ing backward by those of the belly.

Grew, Cosmol.

TILT.† *n. s.* [from *tilt*.] One who tilts;
one who fights.

A pious tilt, that spurs his horse on one side,

breaks his staff like a noble goose.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

He us'd the only antique philtres,

Deriv'd from old heroic tilts.

Hudibras.

If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt

here,

Let me alone to match your tilt.

Granville.

TILTH.† *n. s.* [from *till*; & Saxon, *tilð*.]
Husbandry; culture; tillage; tilled

ground; cultivated land. Dr. Johnson

has mistakenly considered the word in

Milton as an adjective; which Mr.

Mason also has remarked.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;

No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Her plenteous womb

Expresseth its full *tilth* and husbandry.

Shaks.

Give the fallow lands their seasons and their

tilth.

Drayton.

He beheld a field,

Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were sheaves

New reap'd.

Milton, P. L.

TIMBER.† *n. s.* [*timber*, Saxon; from
timbran, to build; *timbrían*, Goth. the
same; *timmer*, Su. Goth. and *timmer* is
our northern pronunciation of *timber*.]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,

Such as might save my sheep and me from shame.

Spenser.

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal
England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build
them; but there must be a great providence used,
that our ship-timber be not unnecessarily wasted.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

The straw was laid below,
Of chips and serewood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd.

Dryden.

There are hardly any countries that are desti-
tute of *timber* of their own growth.

Woodward.

Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber*
trees, which thrive exceedingly.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

Who set the twigs, shall he remember,

That is in haste to sell the *timber*?

And what shall of thy woods remain?

Except the box that threw the main?

Prior.

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take

From every tree, loap, bark, and part o' the *timber*,

And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,

The air will drink the sap.

Shakespeare.

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials, ironically.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human
nature, and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make
politics of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for
ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall
stand firm.

Bacon.

TO TIMBER.† *v. n.* [from the noun.] To
light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood,

and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by.

L'Estrange.

TO TIMBER.† *v. a.* To furnish with beams
or timber; to form; to support.

Lo, the cock;

A purple plume *timbers* his stately crest;

On his high gorget and broad hairy breast

A rich coat-armour shines.

Sylvester, Du Bart. (1621.) p. 462.

TIMBERED.† *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*,
Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.

His bark is stoutly *timber'd*, and his pilot

Of very expert and approv'd allowance.

Shaks. Othello.

A goodly *timber'd* fellow;

Valiant, no doubt. *Beaumont and Fl. Mad Lover.*

He left the succession to his second son; not

because he thought him the best *timbered* to sup-
port it.

Wotton.

Many heads that undertake learning were never
squared nor *timbered* for it.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TIMBERSOW. *n. s.* A worm in wood;
perhaps the wood-louse.

Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to
take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timbersows*,
snails.

Bacon.

TIMBREL.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson gives

the French *timbre*, as the derivation.

But *timbre* means the bell of a clock,

or a hall-bell. *Timbrel* is perhaps a

corruption of *tambour*, or *tambourine*,

written also *timburine*.] A kind of mu-
sical instrument played by pulsation.

The damsels they delight,

When they their *timbrels* suite,

And thereunto dance and carol sweet.

Spenser, Epithal.

In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upheld on high.

Spenser.

Praise with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;

Praise with violins and lutes.

Sandys, Paraph.

For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime re-
nown'd,

Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* sound.

Pope, Statius.

TIMBRELL.* *adj.* [from *timbré*.] Sung
to the sound of the *timbrel*.

In vain with *timbrell'd* anthems dark
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worship ark.
Milton, Ode Nativ.

TIMBURINE.* *n. s.* See **TAMBOURINE.**

TIME.† *n. s.* [*tim, tīma, Sax. tīma, Icel. tīm, Erse; timme, Swedish.*]

1. The measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and marked by certain measures or epochas, is that which most properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shakspere.*

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth
a gross exhalation, he found a long time defective
upon the exactest scale. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part
of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there
would be infinite *time* past to-day, which to-morrow
will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing,
and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and
that he would shew him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain
time, when that *time* is elapsed, the law ceaseth
without any further abrogation. *White.*

He for the *time* remain'd stupidly good. *Milton.*
No *time* is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may
have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes
you can take but at *times*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for
men of quality. *Tell, Life of Hammond.*

All ways of holy living, all instances, and all
kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters
of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Lavo.*

5. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to
every purpose. *Ecclesi. iii. 1.*

They were cut down out of *time*, whose founda-
tion was overflown with a flood. *Job, xxii. 16.*

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time*
of figs was not yet. *St. Mar. xi. 18.*

Knowing the *time*, that it is high time to awake
out of sleep. *Rom. xiii. 11.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least, to save your fortune and your honour. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to
bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then
consideration will do us little good. *Calamy, Serm.*

6. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden, Juv.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations
about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores
itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which
is showered down along with rain enlarges the
bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all
things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolved to take *time*, and, in spite of all
misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a *time*
and *times*. *Dan. vii. 25.*

If we should impute the heat of the season unto
the co-operation of any stars with the sun, it seems
more favourable for our times to ascribe the same
unto the constellation of Leo. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the
poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the
best ages, have studied her. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

8. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakspere.*

9. Early time. In this sense *time* seems, as Mr. Bagshaw also has observed, barbarously employed like plenty for plentiful. Ray writes timely enough: "Many words, had they come timely enough, might have been useful to me." Pref. to his Collect. of Engl. Words.

Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time*
enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough
to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more
strict obedience to be one time or other necessary,
they imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about
these duties. *Rogers.*

10. Time considered as affording opportunity.

The earl lost no *time*, but marched day and
night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies'
horse were passed through his quarters; nor did
then pursue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*

I would ask any man that means to repent at
his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's
time for it? *Wh. Duty of Man.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden, Virg.*

11. Particular quality of some part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shaks.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton, P. L.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men
will not bear such a practice, that is an answer
from the mouth of a professed *time*-server. *South.*

12. Particular time.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shaks.*

When that company died, what *time* the fire
devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Numb. xxvi. 10.*

The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be.
Milton, P. L.

A *time* will come when my maturer muse
In Cesar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden.*

These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing
them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* supply
Naples. *Addison.*

13. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for she was
within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of
these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad
when she was so near her *time*; but soon I found
all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself. *Addison, Spect.*

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.

Four *times* he cross'd the car of night.
Milton, P. L.

Many *times* I have read of the like attempts
begun, but never of any finished. *Heylin.*

Every single particle would have a sphere of
void space around it many hundred thousand

million million *times* bigger than the dimensions of
that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* men-
tioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear!
How sour sweet musick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept!
Shakspere.

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that song which was but rhyme. *Waller.*
On their exalted wings
To the celestial spheres they climb,
And with the harmonious spheres keep *time*. *Denham.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corsets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*
To *Time*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to *time*
the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

It is hard to believe that where his most nu-
merous miracles were afforded, they should all want
the advantage of the congruous *timings* to give
them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*
The *timing* of things is a main point in the dis-
patch of all affairs. *L'Estrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of season.
Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction should be strong, and so
well *timed*, that worldly advantages may seem to
have no share in it. *Addison.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakspere, Coriol.*

TIMELY. adj. [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch politician find in his pupils any re-
morse, any feeling of God's future judgements,
he persuades them that God hath so great need of
men's souls, that he will accept them at any time
and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigi-
lant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return toward
God. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

TIMEKEEPER.*

n. s. A watch or clock.

TIMEPIECE. } that keeps good *time*. *Ash.*

This rate will now be used for finding the lon-
gitude by the *time-keeper*. *Cook and King's Voyage.*
Messieurs Wales and Bailey made observation
on Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude, longi-
tude, and for putting the *time*-pieces or watches in
motion. *Cook's Voyage.*

TIMELESS.† adj. [from time.]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope, Odys.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you
down, *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Noble Gloucester's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

O wother'd, *timeless* youth; are all thy promises
Thy goodly growth of honours, come to this? *Beaumont and Fl. Doubt. Mar.*

3. Endless.

[They] headlong rush
To timeless night and chaos, whence they rose.
Young, Night Th. 2.
TÍMELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *timeless*.] Be-
fore the natural time; unseasonably.
O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly*.

Milton, Ode.
TÍMELINESS.* *n. s.* [from *timely*.] The
state or circumstance of being timely.

Scott.
TÍMELY.† *adj.* [from *time*; *Su. Goth.*
timelig.]

1. Seasonable; sufficiently early.
The west glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shaks.*
Lest heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton, P. L.*

I 'll to my charge,
And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*
2. Keeping measure, time, or tune. Not
in use.

And many bards, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly.

Spenser, F. Q.
TÍMELY. *adv.* [from *time*.] Early; soon.
The beds i' th' east are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose bither.

Shakespeare.
Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss.

Milton, P. L.
Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*
TÍMEPLEASER. *n. s.* [*time* and *please*.] One
who complies with prevailing opinions
whatever they be.

Scandal, the suppliants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shaks.*

TÍMESERVER.* *n. s.* [*time* and *serve*.]
One who meanly complies with present
power.

That which politticks and *time-servers* do for
earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.
Timeservers, covetous, illiterate persecutors, not
lovers of the truth. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. iii.*

TÍMESERVING. *n. s.* [*time* and *serve*.]
Mean compliance with present power.
If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are
but two words for the same thing, abandon the
church of England; this will produce confusion.

South.
TÍMID. *adj.* [*timide*, *Fr. timidus*, *Lat.*]
Fearful; timorous; wanting courage;
wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare.

Thomson.
TÍMIDITY.† *n. s.* [*timidité*, *Fr. timiditas*,
Lat. from timid.] Fearfulness; timor-
ousness; habitual cowardice.

Thus in the field the roylall host did stand,
None fainting under base *timidity*,
But ready bent to use their running hand
Against the force of forren enemy.

Mr. for Mag. (1610), p. 823.
The hare figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from
its temper. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TÍMIST.* *n. s.* [from *time*.] One who
complies with the times; a *timeserver*.

A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense.
He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and
his religion is not his but the prince's. He rever-
ence a courtier's servant's servant.

Overbury, Charact. sign. E. 7. b.

TÍMOROUS. *adj.* [*timor*, *Lat.*] Fear-
ful; full of fear and scruple.

Preposessed heads will ever doubt it, and
timorous beliefs will never dare to try it.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I died to hear. *Prior.*

TÍMOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous*.] Fear-
fully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons.

Shakespeare.
Though they had ideas enough to distinguish
gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they
but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should
pretend to signify their real essences. *Locke.*

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of sight.

A. Philips.
TÍMOROUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *timorous*.]
Fearfulness.

Timorousness and bashfulness hinder their pro-
ceedings. *Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 185.*
It is the greatest *timorousness* and cowardice in
the world. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 3. § 9.*

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many
among them, were refused to be heard by their
council. *Swift.*

TÍMOUS. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely;
not innate. Obsolete.

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant
humours and humourists must be discovered,
purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. s.* [*ten*, *Dutch*.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by
the chemists Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity
or blackness. *Peachment on Blazoning.*
Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of *tin*.

Woodward.
2. Thin plates of iron covered with *tin*.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover
with *tin*.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel,
he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and per-
forated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing
of single tin plates over it. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TÍNICAL. *n. s.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Persians seems to be the chry-
socola of the ancients, and what our borax is made
of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, *Lat. teint*, *Fr.*]
1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more deperable nature than
others in colouration; for a small quantity of
saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity
of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, some red, others yellow.
Brown.

I distilled some of the *tincted* liquor, and all
that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would
not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be dis-
coloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one sin.

Decay of Chr. Piety.
2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of
the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and
steel. *Bacon.*

TINCT.* *part.* Coloured; stained.
The blue in black, the green in gray, is *tinct*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.
TINCT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour;
stain; spot.

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakespeare.*
The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct*
the wool first appears of. *B. Jonson.*

Of evening *tinct*
The purple-streaming anethyst is thine. *Thomson.*

TÍNCTURE. *n. s.* [*teinture*, *Fr. tinctura*,
from *tinctus*, *Lat.*]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.
The sight must be sweetly deceived by an in-
sensible passage from bright colours to dimmer,
which Italian artisans call the middle *tinctures*.

Wotton on Architecture.
Hence the morning planet gilds her horn;
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milton, P. L.*

'Tis the fate of princes, that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but, passing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a
coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour
and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light
tincture of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the
scorn of those who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they
are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture*
of mind. *Addison.*

Few in the next generation who will not write
and read and have an early *tincture* of religion.

Addison.
Sire of her joy and source of her delight!
O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.

Prior.
All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown.

Pope.
Have a care lest some darling science so far
prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign
tincture to all your other studies, and discolour all
your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the super-
fluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract
of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To TÍNCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some
colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.

Blackmore.
A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil
twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distin-
guishing sense of good and evil; early were the
seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending,
sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To TIND.† *v. a.* [*tandjan*, *M. Gothick*;
taenda, *Su. Goth. tenban*, *Saxon*, from
the Celt. and Welsh, *tan*, fire. *Wach-*
ter, and *Serenius*.] To kindle; to set
on fire.

As one candle *tindeth* a thousand.

Bp. Sanderson, Sermon. i. 56.
TÍNDER. *n. s.* [*tyndpe*, *tenbpe*, *Saxon*.]
Any thing eminently inflammable placed
to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

To these shameless pastimes were their youth
admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*.

Hakewill.
Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Those sparks more fire will still engender. *Suckling.*

Whoever our trading with England would hin-
der,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;

5 L

Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire.

Swift.

TYNDERBOX. *n. s.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows

And *tinderbox* of all his fellows.

Hudibras.

He might even as well have employed his time
in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinder-*
boxes.

Atterbury.

TYNDERLIKE.* *adj.* [*tinder* and *like*.] Inflammable as tinder.

I am known to be a humorous patrician; hasty
and *tinderlike* upon too trivial motion.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

TINE.† *n. s.* [*tingh*, Icel. *tinne*, West. Goth. from the Goth. *taunn*, *tenn*, a tooth, Serenius; *tinbar*, Sax. *occe rastr*.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy
moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp
times or teeth through them.

Mortimer, Husb.

2. Trouble; distress. See **TEEN**.

The tragical effect,

Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful'st muse of nine,
That wout'st the tragick stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *time*.

Spenser.

To TINE.† *v. a.* [*tynan*, Saxon. See **To TIND**.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strifeful Atin in their stubborn mind

Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.

Spenser.

The clouds

Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame
driv'n down,

Kindles the gummy bark of fir.

Milton, P. L.

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*

The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.

Dryden.

2. [*Tinan*, Saxon, to shut.] To shut; to fence or enclose.

Coles, and Grose.

To TINE.† *v. a.* To rage; to smart. Not now in use.

Eden, though but small,

Yet often staine'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tynded* on his
strand.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 36.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did
tine.

Spenser, F. Q.

TY'NEMAN, or Tienman.* *n. s.* Of old a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments.

Cowel.

To TING.* *v. n.* [from the sound; *tinter*, Fr.] To ring; to sound as a bell.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

TING.* *n. s.* A sharp sound; as, the *ting* of a bell. Sherwood. The little bell of a church is in several places called the *ting-tang*.

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his.

Addison, Spect.

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever.

Newton, Opt.

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to tinge pictures in the bottom of

the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour.

Newton.

She lays some useful bile aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good-nature.

Prior.

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbutnot* on *Aliments*.

TY'NGENT. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the tinct property.

Boyle.

TY'NGLASS. *n. s.* [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.

To TYNGL. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*; which see.

The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*.
1 Sam. iii. 11.

When our ear *tingleth*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit.

Brown.

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands.

Pope.

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins.

Tickell.

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*.

Arbutnot.

TY'NGLING.* *n. s.* [from *tingle*.] A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson *tingling*.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinno*, Latin; *tinian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TY'NKER.† *n. s.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a *tinkling* noise. Dr. Johnson.—

Hence our northern word, among the common people, is *tinkler*; and so in our old lexiconography: "*tinker* or *tinkler*." Barret, Alv. 1580.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a card-maker, and now by present profession a *tinker*?

Shakspeare.

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:

To turn the balance, Otho's heed
May be thrown in; and for the mettle

The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle.

Prior.

TY'NKERLY.* *adj.* [from *tinker*.] After the manner of a tinker.

They suffer no *tinklerly* pleadings of mending one hole, and making two.

Sermon, &c. by E. Hiceringill, (1681.) p. 37.

To TYNKLE.† *v. n.* [*tinian*, Welsh, the same; *dinkr*, Icelandic; sound, noise. Serenius.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink. Railing and *tinkling* rhimers, whose writings the vulgar more greedily read.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew:

Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen shield.

Dryden, Æn.

The sprightly horse
Moves to the musick of his *tinkling* bells.

Doddley.

2. It seems to have been improperly used by Pope.

The wandering streams that shine between the hills,

Pope.

The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills.

3. To hear a low quick noise. With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled.

Dryden.

To TYNKLE.* *v. a.* To cause to clink.

The sexton or bell-man goeth about the streets with a small bell in his hand, which he *tinketh* all along as he goeth.

Ray, Rem. p. 207.

TY'NKLE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clink; a quick noise.

The *tinkle* of the words is all that strikes the ears, and soothes them with a transient and slightly pleasurable sensation.

Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 114.

TY'NKLER.* See **TINKER**.

TY'NKLING.* *n. s.* [from *tinkle*.] A quick noise.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet.

Isaiah, iii. 16.

Drowsy *tinklings* lull the distant folds.

Gray, Elegy.

TY'NMAN. *n. s.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Didst thou never pop

Thy head into a *tinman's* shop?

Prior.

TY'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Sax.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

TY'NNIENT.* *adj.* [*tinniens*, Lat.] Emitting a clear sound.

It will make every religious string, so to say, more intense and *tinmient*.

Essay on the Action for the Pulpit, (1753.) p. 86.

TY'NNY. *adj.* [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand.

Dryden.

TY'NPENNY. *n. s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen.

Bailey.

TY'NORM. *n. s.* An insect.

Bailey.

TY'NSEL. *n. s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinzel* veil her amber locks did shrow'd,
That strove to cover what it could not hide.

Fairfax.

It's but a night-gown in respect of yours;
cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish

Shakspeare.

By Thetis' *tinzel*-slipper'd feet,

And the songs of sirens sweet.

Milton, Comus.

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing shewy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive?

Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinzel* from the gold.

Dryden.

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinzel* good, he undeceives himself to his own cost.

Norris.

No glittering *tinzel* of May fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare.

Swift.

TY'NSEL.* *adj.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial.

Tinsel affections make a glorious glittering.

Beaumont, and Fl. Loy. Subject.

Tinsel enthusiasms are in the world.

Spencer, Fan. of Vulg. Proph. p. 16.

Ye *tinest* insects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your stains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muse's wing shall brush you all away. *Pope.*

To *TYNSEL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
decorate with cheap ornaments; to
adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence you phantastick postillers in song,
My taste defeats your art, 'tis nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinsoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illustrated by nothing but herself. *Cleveland.*

She, *thinsel'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

TINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A
dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvas call the mimic face. *Pope.*

The virtues of most men will only blow,
Like coy auriculas, in Alpine snow;
Transplant them to the equinoctial line,
Their vigour sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of
colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual
transition from one to another, present to the eye
what an harmonious concert of music does to the
ear, it must be remembered, that painting is not
merely a gratification of sight. *Reynolds.*

To TINT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
tinge; to colour. Modern.

No more young hope *tints* with her light and
bloom

The darkening scene. *Seward, Sonn. p. 3.*

TINTAMAR.* *n. s.* [*tintamarre*, old French;
from *marre*, a mattock; "pour houer la
vigne, Greek *μαρρὸν*: c'est de là qu'on
fait venir *tintamarre*, à cause du bruit
que font quelquefois les vigneronns en
tintant sur leur *marre*." Menage, and
Morin. Cotgrave calls it "a clashing
or crashing, a rustling or jingling noise
made in the fall of wooden stuff, or ves-
sels of metal; also, a black sants, the
loud wrangling, or jangling outcries of
solds or scolding fellows; any extreme
or horrible din."] A confused noise;
a hideous outcry. The word is noticed
by Coles in his Dict. 1685.

The crowd, noise, and *tintamar* of the great
world. *Bp. Gauden's Life of Hooker*, (1661,) p. 13.
Squalling hautboys, false-stopped violoncellos,
buzzing bassoons,—all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre*,
which this kind of squeaking and scraping and
grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by
bringing stronger to his recollection.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 218.
TINY. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little;
small; puny. A burlesque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws.

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy. *Shaks. Tw. Night.*
But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house. *Swift.*

TIP.† *n. s.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.]

1. Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their
tongue, and wet it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Where the rainbow in the horizon
Doth pitch her *tips*. *Broune, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 2.*

Thrice upon thy finger's *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton, Comus.*
A rich fur composed of *tips* of sables.

Bp. Wren, Monarchy Assert. p. 42.
All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his
tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet
knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clande-
stine marriages that have not been touched by
the *tip* of the tongue. *Addison.*

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridicu-
lous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and
pretty elbow. *Pope.*

2. One part of the play at ninepins.

Down goes his belief of your homilies and ar-
ticles, thirty-nine at a *tip*. *Dryden, Duchess of York's Pap. Defended.*

To TIP.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.
We 'll *tip* thy horns with gold. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

They did not go to *tip* the tongue with a little
language only. *Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 206.*

In his hand a reed
Stood waving *tippt'd* with fire. *Milton, P. L.*

With truncheon *tippt'd* with iron head,
The warrior to the lists he led. *Hudibras.*

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws, when *tippt'd* with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders? *Addison.*

Quartos, octaves shape the lessening pyre,
And last the little Ajax *tips* the spire. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might show it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with silver all the walls. *Pope, Horace.*

Tippt with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press, *Thomson.*

2. To give: this is a low cant term.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*

The pert jackanapes *tippt* me the wink, and
put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*

3. To strike lightly; to tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dullest soul;
Then *tip* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*

When I saw the keeper frown,
Tippting him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

To TIP.* *v. n.* With off: to fall off; to
die. A vulgar phrase.

TIPPET. *n. s.* [æppet, Saxon.] Some-
thing worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a small red cross on
the *tip*: he had also a *tippet* of fine linnen. *Bacon.*

To TYPPEL.† *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old
Teutonic.] Dr. Johnson.—Serenius
considers it as a variation only of the
Belg. *zuipen*, or *suipen*, to sip.] To
drink luxuriously; to waste life over
the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a slave,
To reel the streets at noon. *Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.*

To TYPPEL. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or
excess.

While his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleveland.*

To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;

Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

If a slumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

TIPPLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink;
liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily
on. *L'Estrange.*

TYPPEL. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Tipsy;
drunk.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

TYPPLER.† *n. s.* [from *tipple*.] A sottish
drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

Gamesters, *tipplers*, tavern hunters, and other
such dissolute people. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza*, (1587,) p. 313.

TIPSTAFF. *n. s.* [*tip and staff*.]

1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.

2. The staff itself so tip.

One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane,
tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TIPSY. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; over-
powered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. *Shaks.*

Welcome joy and fest,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton, Comus.*

TIPTOE. *n. s.* [*tip and toe*.] The end of
the toe.

Where the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser, Hub. Tale.*

He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouse him at the name of Crispian. *Shaks.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jound day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountains' tops. *Shaks.*

Religion stands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *Herbert.*

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

TYPPLING-HOUSE.* *n. s.* A house in which
liquors are sold; a publick-house.

The knave her father—kept a *tippling-house*.
Beaumont, and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

Sitting in *tippling-houses* for whole nights to-
gether. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 43.

TΥΠΤΟΡ.* An expression, often used in
common conversation, denoting the ut-
most degree, excellence, or perfection.

If you love operas, there will be the most splen-
did in Italy, four *tiptop* voices, a new theatre.

Gray to West, Lett. (1741.)

TIRE.† *n. s.* [*ciep*, Sax. apparatus, ordo,
series.]

1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*.

Your lowest tier of ordnance must lie four foot
clear above water, when all loading is in, or else
those your best pieces will be of small use at sea,
in any grown weather that makes the billows to
rise. *Raleigh, Essays.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton, P. L.*

In all those wars there were few trirames, most
of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks.

Arbutnot.

2. Furniture; apparatus.

Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war

Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they
shew their whole tire of leaves, then flowers, next
seeds. *Woodward.*

3. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire*.] A head-dress.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems andouches.

Spenser.

Here is her picture : let me see ;

If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine

Were full as lovely as this face of hers.

Shakspeare.

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,

Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,

And for his old fair robes of light he wears

A gloomy mantle of dark flame ; the *tire*

That crowns his hated head, on high appears.

Crashaw.

When the fury took her stand on high,

A hiss from all the snaky tire went round.

Pope.

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tipan, tipian, Sax.]

1. To fatigue ; to make weary ; to harass ;

to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,

From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last.

Dryden.

For this a hundred voices I desire,

To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire* ;

Yet never could be worthily express,

How deeply thou art seated in my breast.

Dryden, Pers.

2. It has often out added to intend the signification.

Often a few that are stiff do *tire* out a greater

number that are more moderate.

Bacon, Essays.

A lonely way

The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day ;

Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd.

Tickell.

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.

Jezebel painted her face, and *tired* her head.

2 Kings, ix. 30.

To TIRE.† *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] To fail

with weariness.

A merry heart goes all the day,

Your sad *tires* in a mile-a.

Shaks. Wint. Tale.

To TIRE.* *v. n.* [tipan, Sax. is found in

the same sense.] To feed or prey upon :

an old and well authorized verb.

Looke how that a goshauke *tireth*.

Gower, Conf. Am.

An eagle every day sat *tiring* upon his liver, and

wasting it.

Bacon, Prometh.

Whose haughty spirit winged with desire

Will coast my crown, and like an empty eagle

Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures amongst men,

That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits :—

You do us wrong, sir, we tire no generous spi-

ts ; we tire nothing but our hackneys.

Beaumont and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

TIR'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *tired*.] State of

being tired ; weariness.

It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the

earth, but through our own negligence that it hath

not satisfied us bountifully.

Hakewill on Providence.

TIR'SOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome ;

fatiguing ; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will

prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must some-

times relieve the subject with a pleasant and per-

tinent digression.

Addison.

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those

criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without

language, genius, or imagination.

Addison.

TIR'SOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *tiresome*.] Act

or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN. *n. s.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A

woman whose business is to make dresses

for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this

outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making,

when their parents have so early instructed them to do so ?

Locke on Education.

TIRINGHOUSE.† *n. s.* [*tire* and *house*, or

TIRINGROOM.† *room*.] The room in

which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn

brake our *tiringhouse*.

Shakspeare.

Man's life's a tragedy ; his mother's womb,

From which he enters, is the *tiringroom* ;

This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage

That country which he lives in ; passions, rage,

Polly, and vice, are actors.

Wotton.

TYRWIT. *n. s.* [*vanellus*, Lat.] A bird.

Ainsworth.

'Tis, contracted for *it is*.

'Tis destiny unshunnable.

Shakspeare.

TY'SICK. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.]

Consumption ; morbid waste.

TY'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical*.] Consump-

tive.

TYSSUE. *n. s.* [*tissu*, Fr. tipan, To weave,

Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with

gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd

Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,

Recorded eminent.

Milton, P. L.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire ;

An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire ;

From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,

With golden flowers and winding foliage wrought.

Dryden.

To TYSSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To

interweave ; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold

tissued upon blue.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

They have been always frank of their blessings

to countenance any great action ; and then, ac-

cording as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some

pretence or other.

Wotton.

Mercy will sit between,

Thron'd in celestial sheen,

With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering.

Milton, Ode.

TIT.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has here offered

no etymon ; but observes, under *titmouse*,

that *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonic

dialects. Thus Kilian, *tijte*, Teut. any

small bird, to which he adds from

Gesner, "De juvenibus ignavis vulgò

dicitur, quòd sunt pulchri *titi*."] 1. A small

horse : generally in contempt.

No storing of pasture with baggage *tit*,

With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit.

Tusser.

Thou might'st have ta'en example

From what thou read'st in story ;

Being as worthy to sit

On an ambling tit

As thy predecessor Dory.

Denham.

2. A woman : in contempt.

A vast virago, or an ugly *tit*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 524.

Am I one

Selected out of all the husbands living,

To be so ridden by a *tit* of tempest ?

Am I so blind and bedrid ?

Beaumont and Fl. Tam. Tamed.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her fa-

ther with a tale.

L'Estrange.

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with

you.

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir,

Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth ;

Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth.

Dryden.

3. A *titmouse* or *tomit*. [*parus*, Lat.] A

bird.

TYTBIT. *n. s.* [properly *tidbit* ; *tid*, tender,

and *bit*.] Nice bit ; nice food.

John pamper'd esquire South with *titbits* till he

grew wanton.

Arbutnot.

TITHABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes ; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *tithable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes.

Swift.

TITHE. *n. s.* [τεθοα, Saxon, tenth.]

1. The tenth part ; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury ; they say, that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*.

Bacon.

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,

Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,

Then dreams he of another benefice.

Shaks.

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy ; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.

Shakspeare.

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,

Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dimes

Hath been as dear as Helen.

Shaks. Tr. and Cress.

3. Small part ; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *tilles*.

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*.

Bacon.

To TITHE. *v. a.* [τεθοιαν, Saxon.] To

tax ; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe*

them one with another, and will make an Irish-

man the tithingman.

Spenser on Ireland.

By decimation and a *tithed* death,

If thy revenges hunger for that food

Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth.

Shakspeare.

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the

tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of

tithing, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless,

and widow.

Deut. xxvi. 12.

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay *tithe*.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,

Tithe so as thy cattle the Lord do not strike.

Tusser.

TITHEFREE.* *adj.* Exempt from pay-

ment of *tithe*.

All estates subject to tithes were transmitted, or

purchased, subject to this incumbrance ; for which

the purchaser must have paid a greater price, and

the farmer a higher rent, if they had been *tithe-free*.

Abp. Hort, Charge to the Clergy.

TITHER.† *n. s.* [from *tithing*.] One who

gathers *tithes*.

Thus far *tithers* themselves have contributed to

their own confutation.

Milton, Consid. to remove Hirelings out of the Church.

TITHING.† *n. s.* [tithing, Sax.]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of

ten men with their families knit together

in a society, all of them being bound to

the king for the peaceable and good

behaviour of each of their society : of

these companies there was one chief

person, who, from his office, was called

(toothingman) tithingman ; but now he

is nothing but a constable.

Cowel.

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*,

and stock punished and imprisoned.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. *Tithe* ; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,

Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil.

Tusser.

TITHINGMAN. *n. s.* [*tithing* and *man*.]

A petty peace-officer ; an under-con-

stable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *thingman* may controul him. *Spenser.*

TYMAL.† *n. s.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Sherwood.*
Rubbing the stem with cowdung, or a decoction of *tithymale*. *Evelyn*, ii. vii. § 19.

TITILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to every atom just
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

TITILLATION. *n. s.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.]

The act of tickling.
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*

The state of being tickled.

In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*

Any slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations*, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TTLARK. *n. s.* A bird. See **TIT**, and **TITMOUSE**.

The smaller birds do like in their seasons; as the levercock, *tittlar*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TITLE.† *n. s.* [*titul*, Saxon; *titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

A general head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; and these we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*

• An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shaks. Macbeth.*
Man over men

He made not lord : such *title* to himself
Reserving. *Milton, P. L.*

• A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.
— The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton, P. L.*

• The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakspeare.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture t'wards a book;
Or pompous *title*, like a gaudy sign
Meant to betray dull sots to wretched wine. *Young.*

• A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *title*, or right themselves by them. *Kettlewell.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addison.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southen.*

TO TITLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious, *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton, P. L.*

TITLELESS.† *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not now in use.

A *titleless* tyrant
And an outlaw. *Chaucer, Mancip. Tale.*

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

TITLEPAGE. *n. s.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TITMOUSE, or *tit. n. s.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *tintlingier*, Icelandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonic dialects.] A small bird.

The nightingale is sovereign of song;
Before him sits the *timouse* silent by;
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*
The *timouse* and the peckers' hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

TO TIT'TER.† *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from *teitir*, Icel. very merry.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *tit'tir* push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*
The swain, mistrustless of his smutt'd face,
While secret laughter *titt'r'd* round the place. *Goldsmith, Deserted Village.*

TIT'TER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

The belle's shrill *tittler*, and the squire's broad stare. *Neville, Imit. of Juv. p. 84.*

2. I know not what it signifies in Tusser.

From what go and rake out the *titters* or time,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine. *Tusser.*

TIT'TLE.† *n. s.* [I suppose from *tit*. Dr. Johnson. — German, *tuttel*, punctum, apex, ab obsolete Anglo-Sax. *ðyban*, figere, pungere. Wachter, and Serenius.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scotch would never depart from a *tit'tle*. *Clarendon.*

Angels themselves disdaining
To approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tit'tle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Milton, P. R.*

They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tit'tle* of his. *South.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tit'tle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one *tit'tle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

TIT'TLETATTLE.† *n. s.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.]

1. Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life, and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tit'tletattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tit'tletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.*

2. An idle talker. *Sherwood.*

Impertinent *tit'tle-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster. *Tatler*, No. 157.

TO TIT'TLETATTLE.† *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.

You must be *tit'tle-tattling* before all our guests! *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

TIT'TLEAT'TLING.† *n. s.* The act of prating idly.

You are full in your *tit'tletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney.*

TO TITUBATE.* *v. n.* [*titubato*, Lat.] To stumble. This is an old verb in Cockram's vocabulary. Dr. Johnson uses it in one of his definitions of *to trip*.

But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow?

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learn. (1653,) p. 29

TITUBATION. *n. s.* [*titubato*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnific titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton, P. L.*
Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULARITY. *n. s.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even in *its titularity*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TITULARLY.* *adv.* [from *titular*.] Nominally; by title only.

The church representative is a general council; not *titularly* so, as the conventicle of Trent; but plenerly true, general, and lawful.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 116.

TITULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titular* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TITULARY. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductionis. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

TIT'VY. A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud;

ADDENDA.

INCLI'NABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *inclinable*.] Favourable disposition.

The things that facilitated his conquest were—the pope's encouragement, and the *inclinableness* of the clergy to his cause.

Brady's Introd. to Old Eng. Hist. (1684,) p. 16.

INCONSUMPTIBLE.† This word, of which so much is said, is of the Elizabethan age.

Cyprian doth not call this sacrament the only *inconsumptible* victim.

Fulke on the Rhemish N. Test. 1 Cor. x. 21.

INFORM.† Bishop Jeremy Taylor also uses this adjective.

The lawyers and physicians distinguish the time of the abortion; if the child was efformed into human shape, it is capital by the laws; but not, if it was *inform* and unshapen.

Bp. Taylor, Duct. Dubitant. (ed. 1696,) p. 789.

INSOLENCE.† This substantive was formerly used (like *insolent* for *unaccustomed*) in the sense of unusualness. See *INSOLENT*.

My lord, the *insolence* of this address will hereafter receive an alloy, even in your lordship's own judgement.

Martin's Hosannah, Sermon at Oxf. (1660,) *Dedication*.

TO KERSEN, or KIRSEN.* *v. a.* This appears to have been an old way of writing *christen*, as well as now in some places of pronouncing it; which should be added to what I have said of this verb.

It is lawful to *kyrson* a child, &c.

Protest. in 1536, &c. *Strype's Eccl. Mem. Records*, vol. i. p. 176.

MEDIOCRE.† *adj.* Warburton in a note on Shakspeare's *K. Lear* uses this word, and Edwards in his *Canons of Criticism* appears to ridicule it as an affected term. *Can.* of *Crit.* ed. 1758, p. 98.

TO MISTATE. This word, and MISTATEMENT, ought to be written MIS-STATE, MIS-STATEMENT.

NAUSEA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *To nauseate*.] The act of nauseating.

If any of our people loath this manna because they may gather it from under their feet, let not their palates be humoured in this wanton *nauseation*.

Bp. Hall, Old Religion, Epist. Ded.

PO'LEMIST.* *n. s.* [πολεμιστής, Gr.] A controvertist.

In all his writings, (Bishop Kennet's,) whether as an antiquary or a *polemist*, there are no traces of tergiversation or temporizing.

Nichols, Lit. Anecd. vol. i. p. 397.

PO'LEMY. *n. s.* [πόλεμος, Gr.] Contention; opposition; warfare. Not, however, in use, though *polemical* is common.

For perfect *polem* in letters, you may guess what our universities can yield, by observing our trained bands at common musters.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, (1641,) p. 150.

REMITMENT.† *n. s.* A second definition may be added, viz. Remission.

All law, and God's law especially, grants every where to errour easy *remittments*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

TO REMONSTRATE.* *v. a.* The following example is a century older than that which has been given.

Her majesty's party and priests did so pleasingly *remonstrate* to him the sin of this amour.

Sir J. Reresby's Memoirs, p. 230.

SURD.† Add this example to the third definition.

The effect of *surd* necessity.

Baxter on the Soul, vol. ii. p. 395.

VIDUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *viduatus*, Lat.] Loss; bereavement; deprivation.

Their triumphs rise from the church's *viduation*, from her learning's contempt and prostration. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning*, (1653,) p. 149.

UNCTION.† To the concluding definition add this apposite example from Johnson's biographer.

I have found in the *Pensées de Pascal* a truly divine *unction*.

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

A LIST* OF MOST OF THE AUTHORS AND THEIR WRITINGS, AND OF MANY PUBLICATIONS WANTING THE NAMES OF AUTHORS, WHICH HAVE FURNISHED EXAMPLES OF WORDS, AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS, IN THIS DICTIONARY.

A	Reign in which the author wrote.		Reign in which the author wrote.		Reign in which the author wrote.
<i>Abbot, Dr. G. Abp. of Canterbury.</i> Description of the whole World - - -	James I.				
<i>ADDISON, JOSEPH.</i> Works {	Anne.				
	Geo. I.	<i>Ashmole, Elias.</i> Hist. of Berkshire, 3 vols. His own Life, Theatr. Chemicum. In the Theat. Chem. are many curious old poems - - -	Interregn. Ch. II.	<i>Bales, Peter.</i> The Writing Schoolmaster - - -	Eliz.
<i>Addison, Lancelot, D. D.</i> Present State of the Jews, Account of West Barbary, Life of Mahomet, &c. This person was the father of our celebrated Addison - - -	Ch. II.	<i>Ashton, Dr.</i> Sermons - - -	Geo. II.	<i>Bancroft, Dr. R. Abp. of Canterbury.</i> Dangerous Positions and Proceedings published and practised within this Island of Britain, under Pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbyterial Discipline - - -	Jam. I.
<i>Ady, J.</i> Candle in the Dark, or Treatise of Witches - - -	Jam. I.	<i>Astle, Tho. Esq.</i> Origin and Progress of Writing - - -	Geo. III.	<i>Barclay, Alex.</i> The Ship of Fools. See the Hist. of the Eng. Lang. prefixed to this Dict. - - -	Hen. VII.
<i>Ainsworth, Rob.</i> Lat. and Eng. Dict. - - -	Geo. II.	<i>Atkins, John.</i> Voyage to Guinea, &c. 8vo. - - -	Geo. II.	<i>Baret, or Barret, J.</i> Alvearie or Quadruple Dict. That is, English, Latin, Greek, and French, fol. A curious and valuable work; containing abundant illustration of phraseology in the latter part of the sixteenth century - - -	Eliz.
<i>Akenside, Mark.</i> Pleasures of the Imagination - - -	Geo. II.	<i>ATTERBURY, Dr. FRANCIS,</i> Bp. of ROCHESTER. Sermons, Charges, Speeches, Let. - - -	Anne.	<i>Baringii, D. E.</i> Clavis Diplomatica - - -	Geo. II.
<i>Alexander, Sir W.</i> Sonnets in Wodroephe's Fr. and Eng. Grammar - - -	Jam. I.	<i>Aubrey, John.</i> Anecdotes, and Miscell. - - -	Interregn. Ch. II.	<i>Barlow, Dr. T. Bp. of Lincoln.</i> Remains. 8vo. - - -	Ch. II.
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* To many books, with and without the names of the authors, which may not have been inserted in the following list, the date and a sufficient description of the title will often be found appended to the example they illustrate.

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and feelingly speaks in his dedication of it to Lord Burghley. "My desires have aimed at more substantial marks; but mine eyes failed them, and forced me to spend much of their vigour on this bundle of words, which, though it may be un- worthy of your lordship's great patience, and perhaps ill sorted to the expectation of others, yet is the best I can at this time make it, and were, how perfect soever, no more than due to your lordship" - - - - -	Jam. I.	<i>Cumberland, Rich. Esq.</i> Plays, Poems, Observer, Memoirs, &c. - - - - -	Geo. III.	<i>Digby, Sir Kenelm.</i> Of Bodies, and the Soul - - - - -	Ch. I.	
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are not yet forgotten. As
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spondence. To this cele-
brated secretary of the
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of Charles II. and James
II. literature is much in-
debted by his benefactions
to the library in Magda-
lene College, Cambridge.
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the Letters have been,
till lately, concealed from
the publick; but, having
been deciphered by the
Rev. J. Smith, were pub-
lished by Ld. Braybrooke
in 1825. The Diary of-
ten excites a smile at the
writer; while much in-
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well as private, is ga-
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lect. of the Poets, or Thea-
trum Poetarum, New World
of Words. This person was
the nephew of Milton; and
many of the criticisms in the
first-named book, bespeak-
ing the hand of a master,
are justly, I think, believed
to be Milton's. He pub-
lished also the dictionary,
entitled, The New World of
English Words; and here
again he was perhaps some-
what indebted to the la-
bours of his immortal kins-
man: for, as Aubrey informs
us, the imperfect Latin Dic-
tionary of Milton in manu-
script came into his hands,
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by the editors of the Cam-
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* See the note at the beginning of the preceding List of Authors.

THE END.

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